Sixth Series, Vol. XIX No. 27

Friday, December 23, 1977
Pausa 2, 1899 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Third Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 4.00

CONTENTS

No. 27, Friday, December 23, 1977/Pausa 2, 1899 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Re. Business of the House	1
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 530 to 535 .	1—36
Short Notice Question No. 8	37—41
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 536 to 550	41—53
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4895 to 5094	54—261
Motion for Adjournment—	
Alleged failure of Government to give protection to Harijans and other voters during the recent bye-elections in U. P. and Bihar and large-scale rigging of elections . .	261—271, 381—440
Shri Vayalar Ravi .	381—86, 436—40
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra .	387—92
Shri C. M. Stephen . .	392—96
Shri Somnath Chatterjee .	397—400
Shri Gauri Shankar Rai	400—406
Shri K. A. Rajan . .	406—407
Shri Vasant Sathe .	407—21
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta .	421—27
Shri Samar Guha	427
Shri Shanti Bhushan	429—35
Papers Laid on the Table	271—86
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—	
Minutes	286
Committee on Petitions— . . . . Minutes	287

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Minutes 287

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—

Reports of Study Tours and Minutes . . . 287

Message from Rajya Sabha 288

Public Accounts Committee— . . . . . . 288—89

Reports

Estimates Committee—

First to Eighth Reports . . . . . . 290—91

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—

Third and Eleventh Reports 291

Petition *re*. Proposed Fertilizer and Petro-Chemical Complex on the coast of Alibag, Maharashtra 291

Statement on Industrial Policy—

Shri George Fernandes . . . 292—329

Statement *Re*. Sugarcane, Gur and Khandsari—

Shri Surjit Singh Barnala . . . . . 330—32

Statement *re*. Coffee Board . . . . 333—35

Shri Arif Beg 333

Statement under Direction 115—

Financial Assistance to Kerala . . . . . . 335—38

Personal Explanation by Member . . . . . 339—42

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—*Introduced*—
Motion to introduce . . . . . . 343—56, 441—47

Shri S. D. Patil . . . . . 343, 355—56, 441—47

Shri C. K. Chandrappan . . . . 344—46

Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . 346—49

Shri Ram Jethmalani 349

Shri M. Kalyanasundaram . . . . 349—50

Shri O. V. Alagesan . . . . 350—52

Shri Chitta Basu . . . . 352—53

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya . . . . 353—54

Prof. P. G. Mavalankar . . . . 354—55

Shri Vayalar Ravi 355

	Columns
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Tenth Report	356
Resolution *re.* Steps to improve Economy and to reduce inequalities of Income, etc.—	
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	357—67
Shri S. S. Das	367—71
Shri Gauri Shankar Rai	371—75
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	375—77
Shri H. M. Patel	377—79
Resolution *re.* Repeal of Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act and Withdrawal of MISA—	
Shri Samar Guha	380—81
Contempt of the House	447—49
Resignation by Member	449
Message from Rajya Sabha	450
Statement *re.* Recent incidents of Sabotage—	
Shri Charan Singh	450—51
Matters under Rule 377	452—59
Discussion *re.* Policy on Sugar Industry and Dissatisfaction among farmers on price of Sugarcane—	
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	460—66
Shri Shyamaprasanna Bhattacharyya	466—67
Shri Ram Dhari Shastri	467—71
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	471—73
Shri Gauri Shankar Rai	473—76
Shri Ramapati Singh	476—77
Shri K. Suryanarayana	477—80
Shri Ugrasen	480—84
Shrimati Chandravati	484—87
Shri Ram Naresh Kushwaha	488—91

COLUMNS

Shri Phirangi Prasad	491—93
Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari	494—96
Dr. Ramji Singh	496—98
Shri Ram Murti	498—500
Shri Bharat Bhushan	500—503
Shri Yuvraj	504—505
Shri Chandan Singh	506—508
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	508—11
Shri Mahi Lal	511—13
Shri Kalyan Jain	513—16
Shri Shrikrishna Singh	516—19
Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara	519—21
Shri Surjit Singh Barnala	521—36

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 23, 1977/Pausa 2,1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that at the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee held this morning it has been decided that discussion on policy on sugar industry in the context of dissatisfaction among farmers on the purchase price of sugarcane will be held today from 6·30 p.m. to 8·30 p.m.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : After the question hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It relates to this matter. If the debate, as I apprehend, extends beyond mid-night, the House will be sitting beyond 23rd and we have taken a firm decision that the House will not be extended.

MR. SPEAKER : The discussion might end even earlier; the other business may close at 5·30 p.m.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI KESHAV RAO DHONDGE : Q. 530.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Minister is not there to answer.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU: On a point of order ; it is a very serious matter.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : All of them have gone to Shri Charan Singh.

SHRI K. GOPAL : You must pull up the Minister, Sir ....(*Interruptions*)

श्री केशव राव धोंडगे: हाउस को एडजार्न कीजिये और उन को सजा दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I am sorry that the Minister is not here and has not even given any intimation. I will find out: he will have to apologise to the House; I have no doubt about it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : How many times they will apologise ? I am not shouting. It is the duty of the government ....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is no question of apologise now. You will have to proceed to the next question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Every time they come with an apology. This is the way they treat this House........... (*Interruptions*) The House has been insulted. You please adjourn the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I really share your feelings. It is most unfortunate that the Minister should not have been here. I am directing him to explain why he was not here and to apologise to the House... (*Interruptions*) I am not adjourning the House.

SHRI VIYALAR RAVI : You will have to adjourn the House. What will happen to this question ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has now come. Mr. Minister, this is most unfortunate......(*Interruptions*) Let him explain. You please apologise to the House.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I was held up due to the traffic. I tender my apologies to the House ....

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: What traffic ?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA : This is not a proper apology. He has not done it in a proper manner.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you please give the reply. He has already put the quesion.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA : Without doing any home work he comes here. What is this ?

विमान यात्रियों की सुरक्षा

***530. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विमान सेवा संगठनों के कर्मचारियों तथा जनता ने सरकार से मांग की है कि विमानों के अपहरण की घटनाओं में वृद्धि को देखते हुए विमान यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये और विमानों के अपहरण कर्त्ताओं के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई करने के लिए तत्काल प्रभावी व्यवस्था की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या और किस प्रकार से सुरक्षा उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) इंटरनेशनल फेडरेशन आफ एयरलाइन पायलट्स एसोसिएशन ने निर्णय किया था कि 25 अक्तूबर, 1977 के 12.00 बज (जी एम० टी०) से वाणिज्यिक उड़ानें 48 घंटों की अवधि के लिये विश्वव्यापी स्तर पर रोक दी जाएंगी । उन्होंने विमान अपहरण को रोकने के लिये पारित किये गये अभिसमय (Convention) को लागू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लियें संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभा के अधिवेशन को तत्काल बुलाने की मांग की । संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने अपने 9 सितम्बर, 1977 को हुए अधिवेशन में एक संकल्प सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया, जिस की प्रतिलिपि संलग्न है । इस संकल्प को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वाणिज्यिक उड़ानों को रोकने की प्रस्तावित घटना नहीं घटी ।

एयर इंडिया के केबिन कर्मचारियों ने 25/26 अक्तूबर की मध्य रात्रि से एका-एक 24 घंटे की हड़ताल कर दी जिसका जाहिरा तौर पर उद्देश्य यात्रियों के हथियारों एवं गोला बारूद को विमान पर केबिन कर्मचारियों की हिफ़ाजत में रखने की परिपाटी का विरोध करना था ।

(ख) अपहरण से सुरक्षा के ऐसे उपायों को और कड़ा कर दिया गया है, जैसे परिचालन क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रवेश स्थलों का नियंत्रण , यात्रियों की शारीरिक तलाशी तथा हाथ के सामान की छान बीन , बोर्डिंग कार्डों पर स्टैम्प लगाने में अधिक सावधानी तथा चौगिर्दी परिसीमा की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा, इत्यादि ।

यदि कोई यात्री हथियार अथवा गोला बारूद इत्यादि ले जाते हैं तो वे उन से ले लिये जाते हैं और "कार्गो होल्ड" में रख दिये जाते हैं और उन के गंतव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने पर उन्हें दे दिये जाते हैं ।

संकल्प

संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ,

यह स्वीकार करते हुए कि परिचालन (आपरेशन) की सुरक्षा को गारंटी प्रदान करने वाली स्थितियों के अंतर्गत अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय सिविल हवाई यात्रा को सुचारू रूप से संचालित होना सभी लोगों के हित में है और राज्यों के बीच मैत्री पूर्ण संबंध बनाए रखता है ;

25 नवम्बर, 1970 के अपने संकल्प 2645 (XXV) को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिस में यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि विमान सेवा के अपहरण (हाईजैकिंग) के कार्य अथवा सिविल विमान यात्रा में अनुसूचित हस्तक्षेप, यात्रियों और विमान चालकों के जीवन और सुरक्षा को संकट में डाल देते हैं और उन के मानवीय अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण करते हैं।

अपने 12 दिसम्बर, 1969 के पूर्ववर्ती संकल्प 2551 (XXIV) और साथ ही ही 9 सितम्बर, 1970 के सुरक्षा परिषद् के संकल्प 286 (1970) और 20 जून, 1972 के सुरक्षा परिषद् के निर्णय को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए :—

1. विमान अपहरण के कार्यों अथवा बल प्रयोग या धमकी द्वारा सिविल विमान या यात्राओं में हस्तक्षेप करने के कार्यों की, तथा हिंसा के ऐसे सभी कार्यों की, जो यात्रियों, विमान चालकों और विमान के विरुद्ध किन्हीं व्यक्तियों अथवा राज्यों द्वारा किए जाते हों, पुनः पुनः प्रबल रूप से भर्त्सना करती है।

2. सभी राज्यों से अनुरोध करती है कि वे उपर्युक्त पैरा 1 में निर्दिष्ट प्रकार के कार्यों को रोक थाम के लिए, जिन में हवाई अड्डों पर अथवा एयरलाइनों द्वारा सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों में सुधार तथा साथ ही साथ प्रासंगिक सूचना का आदान-प्रदान भी शामिल है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र और अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिविल विमान न संगठन और संयुक्त राष्ट्र की संबंधित सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सभी प्रकार के आवश्यक कदम उठाएं और संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र की तत्संबंधी घोषणाओं, रीतियों और संकल्पों में निहित उद्देश्य और सिद्धान्तों के प्रति निष्ठा बरतते हुए किसी राज्य की प्रभुसत्ता या क्षेत्रीय अखंडता पर आक्षेप किए बिना तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संगठन के सहयोग से यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि सिविल विमानन में कार्यरत यात्रियों, विमान चालकों और विमान का प्रयोग किसी भी प्रकार के लाभ के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा, संयुक्त रूप से अथवा पृथक्-पृथक्, इन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए कार्य करें ;

3. उन सभी राज्यों से जो अभी सहयोगी नहीं हुए हैं, अपील करती है कि वे टोकियो में 14 सितम्बर, 1963 को हस्ताक्षरित अपराधों और विमान पर हुए कुछ अपराधों तथा अन्य कार्यों संबंधी कन्वेंशन, 16 दिसम्बर, 1970 को हेग में हस्ताक्षरित विमान के अवैध कब्जे का प्रतिनिवारण करने से संबंधित कन्वेंशन, 23 सितम्बर, 1971 को मांट्रियल में हस्ताक्षरित सिविल विमानन की सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध किए जाने वाले अवैध कार्यों का प्रतिनिवारण करने से संबंधित कन्वेंशन पर अपना अनुसमर्थन अथवा सहमति प्रदान करने के लिए अविलम्ब विचार करें।

4. हवाई यात्राओं की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने और उपर्युक्त पैरा 1 में निर्दिष्ट प्रकार के कार्यों की पुनरावृत्ति की रोकथाम के लिए, जिस में अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिविल विमान से कन्वेंशन के अनुबद्ध 17 का पुष्टिकरण भी शामिल है, अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिविल विमानन संस्था से अविलम्ब अधिकाधिक प्रयास करने का अनुरोध करती है।

5. सभी देशों की सरकारों से अपील करती है कि वे अपहरण संबंधी असामान्य परिस्थितियों का गंभीरता के साथ अध्ययन करें।

श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विमान सेवा संगठनों और जनता की ओर से हाईजैकिंग के खिलाफ़ सेफ्टी मेजर्ज लेने के बारे में मांग कब की गई थी? यू० एन० जेनरल एसेम्बली द्वारा 9 सितम्बर, 1977 को इस विषय में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास करने के बाद भी एयर इंडिया के केबिन क्रू ने 25/26 अक्तूबर, 1977 की रात से चौबीस घंटे की हड़ताल कर दी, इस की वजह क्या थी ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : पहले पैसेंजर्ज अपने साथ जो हथियार ले जाते थे, उन्हें पायलट के पास रखा जाता था। उन लोगों का कहना था कि उन हथियारों को अन्य कार्गो के साथ रखना चाहिए। उन की इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था और उस के बाद कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई है।

श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हाईजैकिंग के खिलाफ़ ये सेफ्टी मेजर्ज पहले से लिये जा रहे हैं, या अब लिये जा रहे हैं और क्या मेटल डिटेक्टर्ज का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है या नहीं ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : ये सेफ्टी मेजर्ज पहले से लिये जा रहे हैं। जब से जैपेनीज हवाई जहाज के हाईजैकिंग की घटना हुई है, तब से सर्च को और भी ज्यादा कर दिया गया है और यह बराबर देखा जा रहा है कि ऐसा कोई लूपहोल न रहे, जिस से इस तरह की घटना हो सके।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी रांगनेकर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जब यह क्रू स्ट्राइक पर गया तब एयर इंडिया के मैनेजमेंट ने लाक आउट का एलान किया था, वह लाक आउट उन्होंने वापस लिया है या उसकी क्या पोजीशन है ? उस लाक आउट के बारे में मंत्री जी की क्या राय है ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : कौन से लाक आउट के बारे में आप पूछ रही हैं ?

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : एयर इंडिया का लाक आउट जिस के बारे में अप्पूस्वामी ने एलान किया था कि दिसम्बर से लाक आउट करेंगे ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : उस लाक आउट के बारे में एयर इंडिया के एम्प्लायीज और मैनेजमेंट के बीच समझौता हुआ था और उस समझौते को स्वीकार कर के मैनेजमेंट ने लाक आउट का अपना इरादा छोड़ दिया है ।

Entertainment Expenditure by Air India High Executives Abroad

*531. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing ;

(a) the location of the Regional Directors, high Sales and Commercial Executives of the Air-India abroad who are empowered to incur expenditure in foreign exchange on entertainment etc. in the name of 'Business Promotion'; the ceiling fixed in each case ;

(b) what machinery has been provided to prevent the misuse of this expenditure and whether he would state the expenditure incurred during the year endig 30th June, 1977 by the various officers; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to economise expenditure especially now when the serving of liquor has been stopped by Government?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

(क) एयर इंडिया में जिन नियंत्रक अधिकारियों को विदेशों में मनोरंजन पर किये

जा रहे व्यय को प्राधिकृत करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है वे निदेशक/क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक हैं। क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों / क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धकों के स्थानों तथा इन अधिकारियों के कार्य क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत भौगोतिक प्रदेश के बारे में विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

नियंत्रक अधिकारी	कार्य क्षेत्र का प्रदेश	जहां स्थित है
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक . .	यू० एस० ए० तथा कनाडा	न्यू यार्क
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक . .	यूनाइटेड किंगडम	लन्दन
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक . .	मिडल-ईस्ट	दुबई
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक . .	पूर्वी अफ्रीका	नरोबी
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक . .	पूर्वी एशिया	हांग कांग
क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक . .	कॉटिनेंटल यूरोप	जनेवा
क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक .	आस्ट्रेलिया तथा दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया	सिडनी

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रबन्धक, मास्को जो यू०एस०एस०आर० के प्रदेश को कवर करता है वह भी ऐसे खर्च करने का अधिकारी है।

1977-78 के लिये क्षेत्रवार बजट आवंटन नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

प्रदेश	बजट 1977-78 (लाख रुपयों में)
यू० एस० ए० तथा कनाडा	12.55
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	22.00
यूरोप	36.96
मिडल-ईस्ट	31.91
पूर्वी अफ्रीका	10.48
सुदूर पूर्व एशिया	16.77
दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया तथा आस्ट्रेलिया	15.05
यू० एस० एस० आर०	0.42
कुल :	146.14

(ख) इस व्यय के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं:—

(i) खर्च करने से पहले पूर्ववर्ती मंजूरी (Prior Sanction) लेना तथा खर्चे के अनुमोदन के समय किसी उच्च अधिकारी द्वारा मातहत अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये खर्च की बाद में छान-बीन करना (Post-Scrutiny).

(ii) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि बोर्ड के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना खर्च बजट आवंटन से बढ़ने न पाये समस्त व्यय पर व्यापक नियंत्रण रखना।

(iii) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि राजस्व के एक प्रतिशत के रूप में खर्च पर नियंत्रण रखा जाए, राजस्व के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के मुकाबले में वस्तुतः अर्जित किये गये राजस्व की निरंतर समीक्षा करना तथा व्यय का राजस्व के साथ निरंतर मिलान करना।

(iv) विदेशी स्टेशनों के लेखों की जांच किये जाने के दौरान आंतरिक लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा खर्च की छान-बीन करना

एयर इंडिया का वित्तीय वर्ष 31 मार्च को समाप्त होता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान विदेश में स्वागत-सत्कार पर किये गये वास्तविक व्यय का प्रदेश-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	लाख रुपयों में
यू० एस० ए० तथा कनाडा	23.63
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	11.53
यूरोप	33.34
मिडल-ईस्ट	26.29
पूर्वी अफ्रीका	7.09
सुदूर पूर्व एशिया	17.48
दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया तथा आस्ट्रेलिया	15.19
यू०एस०एस०आर०	0.25
कुल	134.80

(ग) बजट पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये कड़े उपाय किये जाते हैं और इसके साथ-साथ मातहत अधिकारियों द्वारा नियंत्रक अधिकारियों, अर्थात् क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों को समय-समय पर रिपोर्ट दी जाती है और ये क्षेत्रीय निदेशक आगे मुख्यालय को रिपोर्ट देते रहते हैं :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee and we have decided that this Air India is going to be examined. I wish to put no supplementary on this.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Part (c) of the question states :

'What measure are proposed to be taken to economise expenditure especially now wh en the serving of liquor has been stopped by Government?"

I want to know from the Minister, since the Government has instructed to stop serving of liquor in Air India planes, is serving of liquor stopped only within the limits of India or abroad also? I want to know that.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक: शराबबन्दी पर जो सरकार का निर्णय है उस को फेजेज में हम इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे और जैसे जैसे उस पर सरकार तय करेगी उस के अनुसार कार्यवाही करेंगे। अभी फिल हाल इस संबंध में यह बताना मुश्किल है कि किन किन फेजेज में शराबबन्दी लागू करेंगे। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय हो गया कि बाहर भी जहाजों में शराब नहीं सर्व करना है तो उस निर्णय के अनुसार कार्यवाही होगी अभी हम ने इस को नहीं किया है।

DR. KARAN SINGH : I want a clarification because just last week in this House a question was answered by the hon Minister in which he categorically denied that serving of liquor has been stopped. That matter must be made clear. I do not want to go into details. Air India has to serve in a highly competitive world. If you do something which would put off passengers, particularly foreign passengers, it would have an adverse effect upon Air India itself, upon revenue-earnings sand upon the status of our national carrier abroad. So, may I get an assurance from the Minister about this matter ? Whatever the domestic policy may be, I am not going into it. At least as far as Air India is concerned, you must be careful nat to something which would erode the populority of Air India in a highly competitive world.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया अभी शराब को बन्द नहीं किया है एयर इंडिया के फारेन फ्लाइट्स में लेकिन बाकी बातों पर तो तमाम चीजों के गुण और दोष का विचार कर के निर्णय किया जायगा और उस के अनुसार हम कार्यवाही करेंगे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The entertainment expenditure incurred by high executive officers attached to Air India is increasing enormously. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what exactly is the expenditure involved. What are you doing in order to get more business and to get more passengers for Air India wherever they fly? I would like to know the

steps that Government is going to take in these matters. Heavy expenditure is involved in entertainment and other things indulged in by high officers abroad. There is undercutting in many matters. We are also some times losing becasue there is a high competition even in Europe and other places. At the same time, there are subsidised passengers travelling by Air-India.

I would like to know to what extent our officers, even in spite of this expenditure, have turned out business of Air-India. I want a categorical answer to my question om the Minister.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : फारेन कन्ट्रीज में एग्रर सर्विसेज में कांपिटीशन बहुत है और व दूसरे देशों में अपने सेल्स प्रमोशन के लिये एन्टरटनमेन्ट, एडवर्टीजमेन्ट और दूसरे तरीकों से बहुत खर्चा करते हैं। उस कांपिटीशन को देखते हुए निश्चित रूप से सेल्स प्रमोशन के लिए खर्च करना पड़ता है। मैं इस सदन की जानकारी के लिए बतला दूं कि निश्चित रूप से हमारा बिजनेस इस साल बढ़ा है । 1976-77 में कुल मिला कर 139 करोड़ की आमदनी हुई थी जिसकी तुलना में इस साल 141 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी हुई है । इस के अनुपात में हम जो सेल्स प्रमोशन पर खर्चा कर रहे हैं वह तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कम है । सेल्स प्रमोशन के लिये हम जो भी खर्च कर रहे हैं वह हमारी ग्रास रेवन्यु के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम है ।

Export of Onions and Potatoes

*532. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names and addresses of the companies and firms who exported onions and potatoes more than 100 tonnes in the last four months:

(b) how much quantity was exported by each firm or company ;

(c) names of the other essential commodities exported in the last four months along-with the amount ; and

(d) do Government propose to change their policy of not exporting essential commodities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Export of potatoes and onions has been stopped. There has been no export of potatoes during the last four months. In order to honour pre-ban commitments and also to meet urgent demands of friendly countries, export of 4279 tonnes of onions was made by the canalising agency (ational Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.) during August—November 1977.

(c) and (d). Itemwise export data in respect of the last four months has not yet been compiled. The Government policy has been to ban or regulate the exports of items of essential mass consumption in such a manner that there is no adverse effect on domestic availability or prices. Export of such commodities is allowed if there is a surplus over and above the essential domestic requirements.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Before putting my supplementary, I would like to draw your kind attention to part (c) of my question namely the names of the other essential commodities exported in the last four months along with the amount. The reply given by him is that itemwise export data in respect of the last four months has not yet been compiled. At least he should have given the names of other commodities. He has not given.

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधायी देना चाहता हूं कि उनकी इस एक्सपोर्ट पर पाबन्दी के बाद आलू और प्याज के दाम इतने कम हो गए हैं कि शायद पिछले एक साल में कभी इतने कम नहीं हुए थे । आज दिल्ली में आलू एक रुपया किलो बिक रहा है और प्याज —मैं आज सुबह का भाव बतला रहा हूं— एक रुपया चालीस पैसा किलो बिक रहा है । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly allow him to put the question. You must patiently hear his question. Kindly come to you question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : तो आज दिल्ली में आलू एक रुपया किलो और प्याज एक रुपया चालीस पैसा किलो बिक रहा है लेकिन यह उसी नीति के कारण है जिस में आप ने एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज की आइटम्स का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द किया है और इस के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधायी देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ एक समस्या है। समस्या यह है कि यद्यपि आलू 1 रुपया किलो बिक रहा है, लेकिन ग्रोअर्स को जितना मिलना चाहिये, उतना नहीं मिल रहा है। दूसरी समस्या यह है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर किसी जगह 1 रुपया किलो बिक रहा है, किसी जगह सवा-रुपये किलो बिक रहा है, किसी जगह एक रुपया 40 पैसे किलो बिक रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि ग्रोअर्स को ठीक दाम मिले, उस के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है और मोटे तौर पर एसेन्शल-कमाडिटीज के भाव सब जगह यूनिफाइड रहें और ज्यादा फर्क न हो—इस के लिये आप ने क्या किया है? आप ने पहले कोआपरेटिव्ज की बात कही थी, सस्ते दामों की दुकान की बात कही थी—उसके लिये आप ने क्या किया है?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The hon. Member has correctly asked about our policy regarding the price to be paid to the growers. I have said on the floor of the House that it was the policy of the government that the grower should get a reasonable and remunerative price and at the sametime we would very much like to take care of the consumers; it is a blending of the two. It is in this context that we were trying to encourage cooperatives of growers on the one hand and consumers associations or cooperatives on the other. The more we establish that link the more it will be possible for things to be taken care of.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी तक सरकार की एड्हाक-पालिसी रही है कि जब ज्यादा पैदावार हो गई तो एक्सपोर्ट खोल दिया, जब कम हो गई तो एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया। क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि इन दोनों चीजों की हमारे देश में पैदावार कितनी है, कितनी रिक्वायरमेन्ट है तथा क्या इस के बारे में आप कोई स्थायी पालिसी तय करेंगे?

दूसरा प्रश्न—आप ने शुगर पर 20 परसेन्ट एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम की है, लेकिन उस से कन्ज्यूमर को फायदा नहीं हुआ, मिल-मालिकों को फायदा हुआ। ग्रोअर्स को भी फायदा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि आप ने गन्ने के दाम नहीं बढ़ाये। इस के सम्बन्ध में आप को क्या कहना है?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not mix up potato with sugar.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is one of the essential items.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : We are trying to evolve an integrated policy so for as exports of essential articles are concerned ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM : On a point of order. On that day you reserved your ruling on the point raised by our deputy leader.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during question hour.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM : This point was raised that day.

MR. SPEAKER : Before any member gets a stick into the House, he has to take the permission of the Chair. Mr. Raj Narain had taken permission in the Rajya Sabha. He has not yet taken my permission. Therefore, he must take my permission before bringing the stick here.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN) : I ask your permission. Kiddly puermit me.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की पुलिस ने हमारा पांव चार जगह से तोड़ दिया था। इसीलिए मैं स्टिक लेकर तभी से

चलता हूं । 6 अप्रैल, 1970 को इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार की पुलिस ने मेरे पांव में चार फ़्रेक्चर किये हैं। तभी से यह स्टिक लेकर चलता हूं । यह छड़ी सरकार की है, मेरी नहीं है। छड़ी के बिना मैं चल नहीं सकता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Raj Narain has asked for my permission. He has been given permission in the Rajya Sabha. He is physically disabled, he says. I accept his word. Therefore, I permit him to keep the stick.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Can he show the stick at members on this side ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. (*Interruptions*)**

श्री राज नारायण : अगर किसी मेम्बर को यह अहसास हो कि मैंने डंडा दिखाया है तो मैं उस के लिए क्षमा प्रार्थी हूं, उस के लिए मैं खद व्यक्त करता हूं। मैंने किसी को डंडा नहीं दिखाया । मैं किसी को डंडा नहीं दिखाता । मैं आप को बताऊं कि मैं ने डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द को चिट्ठी लिखी थी जब उन्होंने यह कहा था कि राज नारायण ने बेंत से पुलिस को मारा । मैंने लिखा था कि मैंने डंडे से नहीं मारा और डंडे से मारने की मुझे जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि मैंने तो अहिंसा की प्रतिज्ञा ली है । मैं अहिंसक हूं और सत्यवादी हूं । इसलिए मैं किसी को डंडा नहीं दिखा सकता और न डंडे से मार सकता हूं। .... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए मैंने डंडा नहीं दिखाया है । यह अस्पताल ने हमें दिया है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have asked the question; let the Minister reply.

श्री मोहन धारिया : माननीय सदस्य के साथ मैं सहमत हूं कि हमारी एसेंसशियल कमोडिटीज के बारे में हमारी एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी कोई एडहाक नहीं रहनी चाहिये, इंटैग्रैटिड होनी चाहिये। इसकी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं । पिछले साल चाहे शुगर हो या ग्राउंड नट हो कुछ पाबन्दी लगानी पड़ी थी । हम सोच रहे हैं कि एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज जो हमारे मुल्क की जनता के लिए जरूरी है, उनकी मांग का खयाल कर के ही उनका एक्सपोर्ट किया जाय और हमारी इंटिग्रेटिड पालिसी इस के बारे में हो ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My question has not been answered. I asked Government to give a relief of 20% in excise to the sugar mills. That relief has neither been transferred to the consumers, nor to the growers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government has taken a decision to release 50,000 tonnes of sugar from the STC. We are making an effort. At the one end, it will be auctioned; and at the other, we shall see that it is made available at Rs. 3-90 through the cooperative shops spread throughout the country. We shall see that relief is given to people all over the country.

SHRI D.B. PATIL : The Minister has just now said that it is the policy of the Government to see that provisions are made available at the proper price. It is the duty of the Government to look to the interests of the consumer. To achieve this aim, are the Government prepared to eliminate the middle men *in toto* ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Government is concerned about the heavy profiteering made by the middle men. The moment we extend our distribution system through the cooperative shops and through other measures, I have no doubt that this high profit of the middle men could be diminished to a great extent.

श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजी वाला : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि आलू और प्याज का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ओनियन और पोटैटो ग्रोअर्ज की तरफ से आपके रिप्रिजैंटेशन इसके बारे में आया है ? देहाती अंचलों के अन्दर यह भावना बढ़ती जा रही है कि शहरों के इंटरेस्ट्स को सेफगार्ड करते हुए उन को फेयर प्राइस नहीं

**Not recorded

दी जा रही है । क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि देहाती अंचलों के अन्दर रहने वाले किसानों के इंटरैस्ट्स को सेफगार्ड करने के लिये और उनको न केवल एडीक्वेट प्राइस बल्कि रिम्युनरैटिव प्राइस भी मिले, इसके विषय में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं । ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : आलू और प्याज पैदा करने वालों की तरफ से हमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन आए हैं । हमने स्टट गवर्नमैंट्स को ही नहीं नाफड को भी कहा है कि वे अच्छी तरह से खरीद करें । मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि किसानों को रिम्युनरैटिव प्राइस मिलनी चाहिये ।

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : I am sure the hon. Minister is aware that dehydrated onions and potatoes are a very valuable export industry. Is he also aware that in India, we have a number of industries established in the export of these items ? I know Government has made relaxations for this year. Will he indicate what is Government's long term planning, so that the industrialists can plan properly for expanding this very valuable industry, which is not only a labour-intensive, but also a highly value-added industry ?

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD : Salt and mustard oil are not available in certain parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : You are going on to salt. But it does not arise from this question. Now the next question.

Visit of Chinese Delegation to India

*533. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that STC has invited Chinese to visit India and ascertain themselves the possibilities that exist for their importing engineering and other manufactured goods from India;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government;

(c) whether any delegation from China has visited India; and

(d) if, so, the outcome of the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The four Public Sector Organisations which participated in 42nd Canton Trade Fair, of which The State Trading Corporation of India is one, have jointly extended an invitation to five important Chinese Trading Corporations to visit India to see our manufacturing capabilities with a view to expanding trade.

(b) The response of the Chinese side is awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the organisations other than the STC which extended the invitation to the Chinese Trading Corporations and also the names of the Chinese Trading Corporations. Secondly, what were the principal factors which attracted our organisation to invite these trading corporations of China ? Thirdly, when were the formal invitations forwarded to the Chinese Trading Corporations.

श्री आरिफ बेग : श्रीमन्, जो 42वां कैन्टन फ़ेयर था उसमें भाग लेने के लिये हमारे देश की स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कोरपोरेशन, ऐसोसियेशन आफ़ इंडियन इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज और बैसिक केमिकल्स, फ़ारमास्यूटिकल और कौस्मेटिक्स और एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन काउंसिल, इन सब ने विजिट किया और वहां पर जिन चाइनीज ऐसोसियेशन्स को हमारी इन संस्थाओं की तरफ से निमंत्रण दिया गया उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation; (2) China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation ; (3) China National Machinery Import Export Corporation; (4) China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation (5) China National Technical Impor Corporation, and (6) China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Export Promotion Corporation.

इस तरह से इन पांच कौरपोरेशन्स को हम ने इन्विटेशन दिया । हमारा इन्विटेशन गया हुआ है, अभी तक उनकी ओर से हमें जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): This invitation has been extended only on the 17th of December. There should not be any misunderstanding. The Canton Fair was in the month of November. After our delegations returned here, we have extended this invitation on the 17th of December only, and we have no doubt that it will be responded to.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I would like to know the names of the industrial units and the trading organisations proposed to be shown to these Chinese corporations and whether any proposal has been studied by the Government and, if so, the main and salient features of the proposal forwarded along with the invitation by the Government.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : We shall be having a fair of our engineering industry in the month of February. It is expected that their delegates should come at this time. Naturally, it should be possible for them to go round the fair to know what are the products that are being manufactured in the country. This House will bear with me that we are trying to establish these trade relationships and naturally both countries shall have to understand what are the products in which we can have trade. Naturally, it will take some time. But I have no doubt that this process, which has started, will help in having better economic ties with China.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : I am glad the Minister informed us that the invitation has been extended on the 17th of December. So, I must congratulate Shri Prasannbhai Mehta for anticipating this invitation more than 20 days ahead, because questions are given notice of 20 days in advance. Our Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has gone on record, saying in Parliament and outside in the public, in half a dozen newspapers, that the relationships between China and India are very rapidly, though steadily, normalising. In a view of this may I know whether the Government of India, particularly in the Ministry of Commerce, are taking active steps to ensure that we have better and greater trade between the Peoples' Republic of China and our own Government, as that is one way of normalising the relations, and if so, what concrete measures in the field of trade and commerce, the Minister Shri Mohan Dharia has in mind with regard to the normalisation of this relationship.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of policy.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The External Affairs Ministry and the Commerce Ministry function in a coordinated way. Whatever happens, therefore, is the result of our coordinated functioning.

Rapeseed Scandal

*534. SHRI D.G. GAWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 27th September, 1977 under the heading 'Rapeseed scandal blurs Indian Image'; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and the action taken by the Government against the defaulting businessmen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases of 13 parties had been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed enquiries and appropriate action. Cases of 6 of these parties had also been referred to the Directorate of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance, for enquiry under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Enquiries in 12 of these cases have been completed, but nothing adverse came to notice in the course of enquiries. Enquiry in one case is stille under way. Action under Import Trade Control regulation had also been initiated by the Regional Licensing Authorities against several firms against whom there were *prima facie* cases of malpractices. Reports regarding action taken in these cases are awaited.

श्री डी० जी० गवई : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि 12 मामलों की जाच पूरी कर ली गई है और किसी गलत बात का पता नहीं चला। इन 12 पार्टियों को

कितने मूल्य के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे? क्या वह सारा माल भारत में आ गया है? यदि नहीं, तो इन पार्टियों ने लाइसेंस वापिस किये हैं या कहीं बाहर के देशों में भी अपने लाइसेंस बेच दिये हैं या माल बेच दिया है ?

श्री आरिफ बेग : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं हमारे उत्तर में देखा है, जो जांच हुई हैं, उस में कोई ऐसा स्पैसेफिक आरोप हम नहीं पा सके। आपने पूछा कि उन को कितने मूल्य के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे और कितनी तादाद में, तो लगभग 500 करोड़ रूपये के लाइसेंस थे और उन के अगेन्स्ट हमारे देश में 50 करोड़ का माल आया है ।

श्री डी० बी० गर्वई: जिन 12 पार्टियों के नाम दिये हैं, बोला है 13 मामले सामने आये हैं, तो जिन 12 की जांच की गई है, उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं? जिन फर्मों के खिलाफ आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण विनियमन के अधीन जांच हो रही है, उन के नाम क्या हैं? जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायगी? क्या इन सब के नामों को कार्य-सूची में रखा जायेगा ताकि भविष्य में इन को कोई लाइसेंस न मिले ?

श्री आरिफ बेग : जिन नामों की सूची मांगी है, वह इस प्रकार है—

मेसर्ज गोदरेज सोप लिमिटेड, बम्बई,

मेसर्ज जमनादास...

MR. SPEAKER : If it is a long list, it may be laid on the Table.

SHRI ARIF BEG : It has been laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : But how many copies are distributed ? There are 540 Members, and not more than 50 copies might have been distributed. If we do not see the list, how can we ask any supplementary ?

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि 500 करोड़ रुपये के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे और इसमें 50 करोड़ रुपये का माल आया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 500 करोड़ रुपये के लाइसेंस दिये थे, तो कितने दिनों में वह माल अपने यहां आना था और किस प्रकार का माल आना था ? यदि समय में माल नहीं आया है तो उसका मूल कारण क्या है ?

क्या यह बात सही है कि इन लोगों ने माल लेकर ऊंचे दामों में वहीं पर दूसरे देशों में ही माल बेच दिया है ? यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन सी पार्टियां ऐसी हैं जो माल वहां पर बेचकर आई हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : इस सवाल पर काफी बहस इस हाउस में हो चुकी है और जैसा मैंने पहले ही बताया था कि शुरू में लगभग 500 करोड़ से ज्यादा लाइसेन्सेज 2143 पार्टीज को दिये थे। जिस समय हमने देखा कि उन्होंने इम्पोर्ट नहीं किया और 3 महीने में नहीं किया तो ऐसे 2,000 लोगों के लाइसेन्सेज उस वक्त रद्द कर दिये और बाकी की शिकायतों के बारे में सी० बी० आई को भेज दिया था। सी० बी० आई० ने जांच कर ली है और उन्होने एक केस को छोड़ कर हमें बताया कि उसमें कोई गलती साबित नहीं हो सकी है।

बाद में यह बात ऐसे है कि जुलाई तक जो आयत आया वह केवल 40 करोड़ का था। फिर हमने ऐसी पाबन्दी लगाई कि जहां फर्म कमिटमेंट है जो पार्टी लाने के लिए वायदा करती है, उसको ही लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा और उसी के आधार पर लाइसेंस दिये गये। वायदा भी पक्का था उसके मुताबिक तेल आने लगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किस-किस प्रकार का माल आना था, किस प्रकार का आया और किस प्रकार का नहीं आया, यह मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं बताया ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking so many questions.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मैं केवल एक आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूं कि जिन व्यापारियों ने इस प्रकार के घोटाले किये थे, जैसे गोदरेज कम्पनी का उन्होंने नाम लिया है, तो अब जो रेप-सीड मंगाया जा रहा है, तो वह फिर उस कम्पनी को दिया गया है या नहीं, या पहले जिन लोगो ने माल मंगाया था, उनमें से किसी को यह लाइसेंस दिया गया है या नहीं ?

दूसरे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस भाव में आपका रेप-सीड तेल भारत में आता है और किस भाव से लोगो को दिया जाता है ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह पूरे मालूमात मैंने यहां सदन में दिये हैं । गोदरेज या दूसरे लोगों का जिनका नाम लिया गया है, हमने इनके बारे में सी० बी० आई० से जांच कराई थी । जिस वक्त उन्होंने जांच की और कहा कि उनके खिलाफ़ कोई भी ऐसे चार्ज नहीं थे तो जो लाइसेंस एबियांस में थे, वे दे दिए गये । जब तक कोई गुनाह साबित नहीं होता है, तब तक किसी को यह कहना कि वह गुनाहगार है, यह बात ठीक नहीं हो सकती है ।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो तेल हम बाहर से लाते हैं वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा एस०टी०सी० के माध्यम से लेते हैं और दूसरे भी जो लाते हैं, वह ज्यादा प्राफिटियरिंग न करें, इस के बारे में पूरा ख्याल रहता है ।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि 13 पार्टीज के केसेज थे, उनको सी० बी० आई० को जांच के लिए दिया था । उनमें से और 6 केसेज डायरेक्टोरेट आफ एन्फोर्समेंट मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेन्स के पास इन्क्वायरी के लिए दिये थे, उनमें से और किसी के केसेज रीजनल लाइसेंसिंग अथोरिटी के पास भेजे थे । इन 13 में से 12 निर्दोष हो गये हैं, इनको कौन सी अथोरिटी ने निर्दोष किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूं ये लोग सी0 बी० आई० और फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन एक्ट में अगर निर्दोष हो जाते हैं और मैल-प्रक्टिसेज के बारे में दोषी हो जायेंगे तो भी इनके लाइसेंस रद्द करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : किसी को भी अगर कोई मैल-प्रैक्टिस है तो उसका लाइसेंस जरूर रद्द किया जायेगा, उन्हें लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि कौन सी अथॉरिटी ने उन्हें निर्दोष करार दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि तेल किस भाव पर खरीदा गया, सरकार किस भाव पर लेती है और उपभोक्ताओं को किस भाव पर मिलता है ।

श्री मोहन धारिया : इस मुल्क में जो तेल आता है, उस में से ही साढ़े सात रुपये के भाव से रिफ़ाइण्ड रेपसीड आयल पूरे मुल्क को देने का काम गवर्नमेंट करती है । उनको कितना मुनाफ़ा मिला, मेरे लिए यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लोगों को साढ़े सात रुपये से ज्यादा पर मिलता है। (व्यवधान)

डा० रामजी सिंह : जिन एक हजार कम्पनियों को सरकार ने लाइसेंस दिया था, और जो आयात नहीं कर सकीं, क्या सरकार के प्रति उन की एक प्रकार से दुर्भावनापूर्ण कार्यवाही नहीं है, क्योंकि इस के कारण हम अपनी योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकते ? इसलिए क्या सरकार ऐसी फ़र्मों को ब्लैकलिस्ट करेगी ? जिन कम्पनियों में जांच के बाद गड़बड़ पाई गई है, क्या सरकार उन्हें ब्लैकलिस्ट करेगी ? मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है कि सरकार किस प्राइस पर रेपसीड आयल खरीदती है और किस प्राइस पर यहां बेचती है।

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैं पूरा स्पष्टीकरण देता हूं। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, हम ने लगभग दो हजार लाइसेंसज रद्द कर दिये हैं। जिन के यहां कोई मैलेप्रक्टिसिज होती हैं, उन्हें दोबारा लाइसेंस नहीं दिए जाएंगे, उन्हें ब्लैकलिस्ट किया जायेगा। जहां तक प्राइसिज का सम्बन्ध है, हम जो रेपसीड आयल साढ़े सात रुपये में देते हैं, उस में सरकार को सबसिडी देनी पड़ती है। हम 6,000 रुपये या 6,500 रुपये टन के हिसाब से खरीदते हैं। लेकि उसे लाने के लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट का कास्ट लगता है। यहां आने के बाद उसका रिफ़ाइनिंग करना पड़ता है। चूंकि हम लोगो को मस्टर्ड आयल नहीं दे सकते हैं, इस लिए हम ने साढ़े सात रुपये में रिफ़ाइण्ड रेपसीड आयल देने का इन्तजाम किया है।

Further Increase in the Floor Prices of Rubber

*535 SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a further increase in the floor prices of rubber has been demanded by the rubber growers in Kerala; and

(b) If so, what are the details and Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from rubber growers for a further revision in the minimum prices of rubber notified by the Government. The growers have demanded a price of at least Rs. 800/- per quintal for RMA-I grade of rubber.

Government raised the minimum price of RMA- I grade rubber from Rs. 520/- per quintal to Rs. 655/- per quintal, with differentials for other grades with effect from 6-8-1977. This revision is valid upto 31-3-1978. and there is no proposal to review the same for the time being.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : The minimum price of natural rubber was fixed by the Government in 1970 at Rs. 520/- per quintal. This was one on the basis of the detailed enquiries into the cost of production of natural rubber conducted by the Tariff Commission in 1968-69. In August, 1977, after a lapse of 7 years, the Government revised the minimum price and it was fixed at Rs. 655/- per quintal. The Ruber Board had also conducted a cost study in 1976 at the instance of the Government and they had submitted its report to the Government recommending a minimum price of Rs. 820/- per quintal. That being the case and also that the most authoritative body has made a cost study on the basis of the present cost of the inputs and other things, a great number of farmers are at a disadvantage. If I am correct, the Kerala Government has also demanded an increase in the minimum price of natural rubber. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will agree to the demand of enhancing the minimum price to a higher level.

श्री आरिफ बेग : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है गवर्नमेंट ने पहले ही

विचार किया है। जब कभी हम रबर की प्राइस तय करते हैं प्राइस कमीशन और रबर बोर्ड के परामर्श के साथ तय करते हैं। आप के माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि 520 की जो प्राइस थी उस को बढ़ा कर गवर्नमेंट ने 655 कर दिया है। हमें प्राइस बढ़ाते समय इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना पड़ता है कि रबर से बनने वाली जरूरी चीजों के दाम कहीं इतने अधिक न हो जायें जिस से जनता को तकलीफ हो जाय। रबर से बनती हैं ट्यब और टायर। अगर हम रबर की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा देंगे तो आप की जरूरत की तमाम चीजें बहुत महंगी हो जायंगी। इस ऐस्पेक्ट को सामने रख कर गवर्नमेंट को प्राइस बढ़ानी पड़ती है। गवर्नमेंट ने पहले ही 520 की प्राइस को बढ़ा कर 655 कर दिया है। इस से अधिक फिलहाल हम बढ़ाने में असमथ हैं।

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : I am sorry, the reply is not at all satisfactory. The Minister has stated that the earlier Government had fixed the price at Rs. 520 and that the present Government was pleased to raise it to Rs. 655/-. What is the rationale behind this ? There should be some rationale in fixing the prices. Have you taken the cost into account, have you taken the farmers' interests into account ? Government is saying that it stands by farmers. According to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and the Agricultural Prices Commission, the price should have been fixed at a higher level. I would like to know what are the factors that have been taken into consideration, what is the position of the Government, in fixing the price and whether the Government will look into this matter with a more sympathetic attitude.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Government try to have the information and the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and also the Boards engaged in this industry. I can very well understand the anxiety of the hon. Member. But the international prices of rubber today are much lower than what they exist in our country today. So, that is also one of the criteria to be applied. This price has been fixed till 31st March, 1978, and then in case we feel it necessary, we shall review the situation. But I cannot give any assurance at this stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not know the hon. Ministers' background because is a newcomer to this House, whether he likes or dislikes the multi-nationals like the Dunlop, the Firestone, the Goodyear and the Inchek who consume most of the rubber, the latext rubber that is produced. The Minister must know that the common man's items like chappals and other things are produced from the rubber recovered from used rubber. He should now read a little bit about these things. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is their international price collection machinery on which they rely fully. Secondly, I would like to know whether they have done any exercise through the Agricultural Prices Commission or any economic set-up to ascertain what is the remunerative price for grower and if so, what is the percentage of remuneration that has been taken into calculation for that purpose.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : What we are concerned with is the industry as it exists in the country and the prices in the country. So far as the international prices are concerned, we are having our Embassies, we are having our commercial officers ; they go to market and collect the information. These are our sources. I cannot extend my sources beyond these. And I have full faith in the officers who are working in foreign countries. It is on the basis of the information received....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I did not cast any aspersion on their integrity. I was only talking about their ability....

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : They cannot be as able as the hon. Member is; I know. We would like to have the services of the hon Member in this regard.

It is on the basis of this information that we collect and, as I have already stated, having regard to the internal prices, having regard to the industry, the pricing situation and the international prices, that these prices have been fixed. If necessary, they will be reviewed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have asked a specific question whether the Agricultural Prices Commission or some such body has been asked to find out as to what is the remunerative price for growing rubber and if so, what is the percentage that has been added on to the cost as remuneration for the grower.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : There were various recommendations, and the Government, while taking this decision, has gone much beyond the recommendations of the Agricultural prices Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want the figure. What is the percentage ?

MR. SPEAKER: He does not have the figure now.

Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI M.N. GOVINDAN NAIR : Sir, did the Government appoint a Commission to recommend to the Government for fixing the price of rubber? Was it examined by the Economic Cell and did they recommend a price ? It so, what was the price recommended by them and what was the price actually fixed ? Has the Government at any time taken into consideration the international price of rubber for fixing the price of natural rubber here ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have already stated that the international price is much lower than the price in our country. It he wants, we an discuss about this. I shall be happy to have further information or suggestions from the hon. Members for reviewing the situation.

SHRI M.N. GOVINDAN NAIR : He has not answered my question.

MR SPEAKER : He says, he has no futher information with him.

We will now take up Short Notice Question.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भारत के गृह मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को उनके जन्म दिवस पर बधाई देनी चाहिए :

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under the Rules of the House, is a Member permitted to wear a badge within the House ? Shri Raj Narain is wearing a badge and emblem containing the photo of Shri Charan Singh. Is it permissible under the Rules.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have already brought this to your notice, Sir. The Minister has appeared with this multi-coloured badge and has made a shabby appearance on the floor of the House. This has affected the dignity of the House. I want your ruling, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, there is a provision that we cannot come to the House displaying any party affiliations in our uniforms, clothes etc. But what Shri Raj Narain has worn is only a badge of celebrations....

AN. HON. MEMBER : Home Minister's photograph.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly read the rules.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, I wish a happy birthday to Shri Charan Singh. I would like to point out that all the farmers have been brought here by using the Government machinery.......... (*Interruptions*).

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि इस सदन की बड़ी मर्यादा है, हमारे नेता विरोधी दल, चह्वाण साहब और कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट सारी जिंदगी मंत्री रहने वाले मित्र आज विरोधी दल में बैठे हैं, आप उनसे ही पूछिये कि क्या इस तरीके से हाउस की फंक्शनिंग एक बचपने, इन्फैण्टाइल वे में होना उचित है ? एक मेच्योर तरीक़े से हाउस की फंक्शनिंग चलनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please sit down. I am on my legs... (*Interruptions*). This matter is covered by the Direction of the Speaker. (*Interruptions*). If you do not want it, I am not going to give my ruling.. (*Interruptions*). Unless the members have patience and hear me, I am not going to give my ruling.

There is already a direction given under Rule 389 that Members should not wear any badge in the House. That is the direction. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am on a point of order, Sir... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please remove it... (*Interruptions*). Unless your Direction is implemented, the House will not proceed further ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I rise on a point of order. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot go on raising points of order.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH : The Speaker gives a ruling only to be implemented. But it is not being implemented ....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Otherwise, the hoh. Miniser should withdraw himself from the House if he does not want to implement your order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir......**

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not record all these....(*Interruptions*). If the House does not observe order, I will be compelled to adjourn the House.... (*Interruptions*). I am going to adjourn the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are obeying you.

MR. SPEAKER : You should have patience.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am on a point of order. In the past also, we wore Red Cross badges. Badge means what ?....(*Interruptions*). Mr. Stephen, we will hear you.

Whenever we come to this House and there is a Red Cross day, right at the date, Red Cross badges are pinned to our coats or to our sherwanis or kurtas and we come to the House wearing those badges. Now, is it the intention of the Chair to prevent us from wearing the Red Cross badges ? Here is Prof. Samar Guha, who always wears the badge of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Has he ever been prevented from wearing it ?

The intention is that one must not wear obnoxious badges. That has been the intention. On certain occasions, the Chair might have given direction keeping this kind of badge in view. The badge must not be of a distinctive political character. That is all.

I may remind my hon. friends about one thing. Let them not be unfair in this matter. Whenever A.I.C.C. meetings had been held here in the past, we had come to this House wearing the badge. Many times I had come with those badges. In the City of Delhi, whenever the A.I.C.C. meetings had been held we had never taken off our badges; we have come with them pinned to our coats or kurtas.

And, what my hon. friend, Mr. Raj Narain is wearing is only a Kisan Badge. Today, Kisan Day is being celebrated all over the country. Kisans have come in unprecedented numbers here also.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can quite understand the spirit of jealonsy which inspired friends there to object to it. We have in the City of Delhi today an unprecedented crowd, Kisans had never assembled in such large numbers. Now, kisans are celebrating the day cutting across all party affiliations.

There is no rule, therefore, Mr. Speaker, preventing us in this matter. The direction must conform to the rules, this is my point of order.

Again, suppose there is a Member who is a retired army official; such a person is elected to this House. I am putting it to the Chair—a retired officer of the army comes with all the insignia, with all the medals, with all the colours when he is elected to the House—will you object to it ? Can you ask him to take them out ?

And, finally, Mr. Speaker, the Chair has no business to interfere with our dress, with our apparel, with anything which we wear. The Chair has no business to interfere with those things. The House must assert its own right ; every member of the House must assert his own right. The Chair cannot go into these things at all, except when there is something offensive or obnoxious. Then and then alone the Chair can interfere. Otherwise, the Chair has no business to interfere with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am on a point of order. I fail to see why you have quoted the Handbook. It is not to be quoted as an authoriy. You please read the preface to the Handbook. The Handbook is intended to serve as guide on various Parliamentary matters to members of Lok Sabha, particularly, new Members. This publication is not exhaustive and it cannot be quoted as authority. How are you quoting that ?

Now, I am on a point of order. Mr. Vasant Sathe is not to worry about it. (*Interruptions*). I am quoting you Rule 349. They say that they are freed from the bonded labour. Let them free themselves

**Not recorded.

from Mrs. Gandhi. Under Rule 349, sub-rule (vii)....you will kindly read this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have read it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Everywhere there is a point of disorder.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under rule 349, sub-rule (vii) when the House is sitting, a Member shall keep to his usual seat. Is Mr. Sathe, while addressing the House keeping to his usual seat ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I think we have had enough of discussion.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : On a point of order, what is he doing ? (*Interruptions*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I want to record a precedent. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. I have read out the guidance and rules. Apart from that, there was an order of the Speaker on 20th May 1976. While answering a question on a call Attention, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Shahnawaz Khan was seen wearing here a big flower badge. The Speaker drew attention to that and observed :

> "I think the Minister has come from some Conference. He forgot to take out the badge. Preferably it should have been removed on being asked by the Members Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya whether wearing of a badge in the House is permissible."

(*Interruptions*). You have no patience to hear me. I am not going to say anything. There is no order here and you have no patience to hear me. (*Interuptions*).

I shall take up Short Notice Question.

SHRI O.V. ALAGESAN : Please complete what you wanted to say. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Sir, I assure you (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Let it not be only on one side.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not saying on one side. I am saying this for every side. It is not a question of discuss on. I am only reading what the earlier Speaker had said. The Speaker had sa d : He had forgotten to leave it behind. The Minister thereupon apologised and took the badge. Now we go to the short notice question.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राजनारायण) : श्रीमन, मैं आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करने के लिए तैयार हूं। आपके प्रति आदर और श्रद्धा रखता हूं। और जिस दिन हमारा आदर और श्रद्धा घटेगी या आपके आज्ञा का उल्लंघन करना पसन्द करूंगा राष्ट्रहित में और समाज हित में उसी दिन यहां से उठ कर चला जाएंगा। मगर मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में अनेक लोग आये हैं काला बिल्ला लगा कर, इस सदन में अनेक लोग आये हैं लाल टोपी पहन कर, इस सदन में अनेक लोग आये हैं धार्मिक डुपट्टा ओढ़ कर। तो हम तो आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करेंगे, क्योंकि यहां इसके प्रदर्शनक कोई जरूरत नहीं है। 20 लाख आदमी जो यहां किसान दिवस के लिए जुटा है उसको देख कर कांग्रेस पार्टी की छाती फट रही है। उनकी छाती को फाड़ने के लिए मैंने यह बिल्ला लगाया है। और मैं आपकी आज्ञा मानते हुए इसको निकाल रहा हूं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ...**

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not allow it. Short notice question.

**Not recorded.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Failure of Crops in Mizoram

S. N. Q. No. 8. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have detailed information regarding the widespread failure of crops in Mizoram due to Thingtam Famine;

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government to meet the situation so as to avert food riots and starvation deaths ; and

(c) definite steps taken or proposd to be taken to meet food shortage in the remote places where there are no communications whatsoever except on foot ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) As per information furnished by Mzorram Administation, there has deen partial failiure of crops in some parts of Mizoram due to Thingtam.

(b) (i) Two expert teams were sent this year from the Centre to assess the situation and give technical advice. Rs. 15·00 lakhs has been released by the Govt. of India in addition to Rs. 66·00 lakhs already provided in the current year's budget under the employment generation scheme for providing relief to the affected people.

(ii) A Central Government scheme for financial assistance on 100% basis of Rs. 18·13 lakhs to the Govt. of Mizoram during 1977-78 has been sanctioned for combating rodent menace. An advance amount of Rs. 4·07 lakhs has already been sanctioned under the scheme.

(iii) The Mizoram administration has taken large scale measures for destruction of rats, inluding free distribution of rodenticides and baiting material and cash awards forkilling rats.

(c) (i) The requirement of the Mizoram administration in respect of foodgrains are being met in full by the Govt. of India.

(ii) The local administration has taken suitable steps to ensure availability of sufficient foodstuffs through fair price shops to the affected people. Necessary arrangements have also been made for transportation of essential commodities to the remote places.

DR. R. ROTHUAMA : In the past in 1959 we had a bitter experience of food crisis. At that time, the official reports indicated that the food situation was excellent. This time also, I raised the matter through an unstarred question and the reply I got is far from truth. The report that I have got from the local people living in the interior places has indicated that there is a serious food crisis as it was in 1959. In 1959 the starving masses living in the interior places did not have any food to eat and so they organised a Mizo Famine Front, which was exploited by the leaders and the Mizo Famine Front was turned into a politi al organisation known as the Mizo National Front. So, all the present political upheavals including the present Mizo Rebels are the product of the mismanagement and mishandling of the then government. Now also the reports which the State Government officials have furnished to the Centre are quite different from those I get from the local people. Most of the interior places which are in accessible by vehicles are not having food. I am apprehensive because the official report is that the food situation is stated to be again excellent, but it is far from truth. Therefore, I want to know whether the Agricultare Minister will assure the House that he will take definite stept for proper arrangements for air-dropping of food supplies in those interior places which are inaccessible by vehicles, so that nobody will die of starvation and the anti-national and anti-social elements living there, particularly in the southern part after the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971, do not exploit the situation ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : There is a peculiar phenomenon in that part of the counry that after every 50 years, the rat population there suddenly grows very fast because of the bamboo flowering. This year also it has been increasing very rapidly. The central teams and some scientists visited the area and found that the rat population was multiplying. So many measures were adopted in consultation with the government. As my friend was saying, the crops in some areas have been badly affected. For example, in Lunglei area there has been almost a complete loss, i.e. to the extent of 98% of the early paddy. The late paddy also was destroyed to the extent of 95%. There has also been similar damage in Saiha and Aijawl. I did not say that there has been no damage. I said, crops have been affected and we are meeting all the necessary requirements of the State Governement. He asked about air-dropping I have mentioned in my answer that necessary arrangements have been made for the transporta ion of essen tial commodities to the remote places also and if my hon. friend tells me about any

specific part where food is not being sent, we will take steps to send food there also.

DR. R. ROTBUAMA : Since the Minister of Agriculture has asked me about the specific areas where food is not supplied, I will give that information. In the western part of Aizawl district west of the Daleswaririuer where the jeeps also cannot go, people there do not have sufficient food. Since there is no road in those areas, people have to travel a distance of 20 miles to take their rice quota from the nearest supply depot. In most of the interior areas in Chhimtuipui and Lunglei districts—which are on the Bangaldesh and Burma sides—the communication is horrible.

My second question is, will the hon. Minister be prepared to take concrete steps to sanction famine relief grants for these really poor people who cannot afford to by rice ? Otherwise, even if Government makes the food available, these poor people cannot afford to buy it.

Again, will the Minister be prepared to initiate a scientific investigation and research work to find out the real causes of bamboo-flowering? Bamboo flowering is occurring once every 50 years. The next occasion may be in the year 2001. Will the Minister take definite steps to initiate a scientific investigation and research project to identify and diagnose the root cause of bamboo flowering, so that a permanent cure can be found out, for this purpose ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : As I mentioned a Central team has already visited the place. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also sent a rodent expert, Dr. Ishwar Prasad there. He examined the situation there. Subsequently another distinguished geolosit Mr. M.R.N. Prasad was also depuced to Mizoram to study the problem. He, along with some scientists from his own department, studied this problem. Scientific investigations are going on into this, because it has been recurring from time to time. There is a history dating back to 1881. Once every 50 years this problem arises. And after every 18 years here is a small variety of this problem called 'Mautam'; and the major variety is called 'Thingtam'. We are looking into this problem. As my friend stated, there are inaccessible areas in Aizawl district, whose problems are being looked into, as also those of the remote areas in Lunglei district.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Actually the misery of the people of Mizoram started the day the country was partitioned. Because of Partition, the people in Mizoram have been completely cut off. There is no communication, practically, with the outside world. Because there is a very high rate of literacy, the problem of unemployment is more acute there, than in other areas. The " Thingtam " variety of bamboo flowering occures over every 18 years. That is why in 1959, the Mizo disapproval movement was there arising out of the famines which occurred in 1959. In that context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he proposes to do. No doubt he is a Minister representing the entire Government. What steps does he propose to take ?

12.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*] Will the Minister seriously consider the question of bringing the entire affected areas of Mizoram under a pest relief programme, and also start food-for-work programme. in other areas of Mizoram. They will than be able to tide over the problem immediately.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : If any request comes from the State, any amount of food can be provided. So far as communications are concerned, though I am not directly concerned with it, I would like to say that our policy is to provide communication even to the remotest parts of the country. This year we have got Rs. 20 crores for construction of rural roads. These are mainly rural roads and some allocation has been made to Mizoram out of this amount. Rat control measures are being adopted and they have proved successful also. I was told that the rat population has been reduced and over 1 1/2 million rats have been killed and people have got awards to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know from the hon. Minister the quantity of foodstuffs so far air dropped in the Mizoram area ? Is the Government aware of the fact that there is uttar lack of purchasing capacity in the Mizoram people ? In view of this, do the Government propose to take massive relief programme by which food can be supplied free of cost so that the poor people may not die of starvation ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : No air dropping of food has been done because no such demand has been received. So far as damage is concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that the damage calculated by the State Government is to the tune of 14,000 tonnes of rice. Because it is a difficult area, we are already supplying about 30,000 tonnes of rice to Mizoram But this year we are supplying 42,000 tonnes of rice.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : In view of the acute scarcity conditions existing in Mizoram and it is only the bureaucracy which is doing the relief work, does the Government have any intention of having a popular set up in Mizoram at the earliest, so that they can tackle the famine situation in Mizoram in a better way ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : So far we have not received any complaints about the distribution of foodgrains there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scaling down of Iron Ore Export Target

*536. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron ore export target has been scaled down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for scaling down the export target has been the severe recession in the world steel industry.

Imposition of Ban of Auction of Indian Tea to London

*537. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA :

SHRI ANANT DAVE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to bring tea within the ambit of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act ;

(b) whether Government have also been considering a question of allowing the auction of tea only in India and imposing a ban on the auction of Indian tea at London; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and the measures adopted to implement these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 15th Report on Customs and Receipts 77-78 in which on para 1·95 the Committee has recommended to the Ministry "to examine the question of bringing tea within the ambit of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act so as to plug the loophole for any loss of foreign exchange." This report has been received only very recently and is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries. The report, has, among other matters, recommended a ban on the sale of Indian tea through London Auction. A committee is very shortly being appointed by Government to examine the various recommendations concerning the marketing of tea and other related issues.

Central Assistance to State Governments for putting up Pavilions in Agri Expo-77

*538. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have put their Pavilions in the Agri Expo-77;

(b) the names of the States which have not put their pavilions and the reasons given by each State Government ;

(c) whether the Central Government consulted the state Governments in putting up their pavilions; if so what were their response; and

(d) what financial assistance was given to each State by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of House.

(c) Yes, Sir. Accordingly 16 states and 5 Union Territories participated in the Fair.

(d) No financial assistance was provided by the Central Government to either the States or the Union Territories.

Statement

(*a*) Out of the 22 States and 9 Union Territories, 16 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West

Bengal and 5 Union Territories, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Goa, Dieu and Daman, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry participated in AGRI EXPO-77

(b) The 6 non-participating States were Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura and the 4 Union Territories that did not participate were Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The Governments of Bihar, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh attributed their inability to participate due to financial and budgetray constraints. Th· Delhi Administration Statesd that it could not participate as it had diverted all resources towards mitigating the situation created by floods. The Chandigarh Administration expressed its inability to participate on account of its very limited involvement in the field of agriculture. The Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli stated that they could not participated as they were a small territory. The Governments of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir did not intimate any specific reasons for their inability to participate.

Investment made by Foreign Companies in Industrial Units in India

*539. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statement was recently made by the Home Minister that foreign companies have invested 1800 crores of rupees in the Industrial units in India and have been remitting rupees ninety crores and profits in foreign exchange every year; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to restrict the activities of these foreign companies and if so, the time by which a final decision of Government in this regard is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The outstanding private investment in the private sector in the country was of the order of Rs. 1800 crores as at 31st March 1973 and the remittances made by the foreign companies during each year from 1970-71 to 1974-75 were of the order as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. The remittances include not only profits and dividends but also royalties and technical know-how fees under collaboration agreements and interest on foreign borrowings.

(b) In regard to existing companies (i.e, as on 31-12-1973) directives have been issued requiring dilution of foreign shareholding to levels not exceeding 40% or 51% or 74% depending on the nature and character of their actitivties under the guidelines issued for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. This process of dilution is under progress. As far *new* investment by foreign companies, Government's policy is selective and it is permitted keeping in view the national interest. Such investment is permitted only in areas where sophisticated technology is needed or in predominantly export-oriented ventures.

Statement

Statement showing remittances made abroad on account of profits, Dividends, Royalties, Technical Know-how and Interest Payments by Private Sector during the period 1970-71 to 1974-75

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Profits*	1312	994	1554	2191	719
Dividends*	4348	3887	3908	3751	1846
Royalties	523	586	733	621	846
Technical know-how	2063	1390	1133	1408	1256
Interest Payment by Private Sector	1280	1213	1560	1627	3670

*In case of oil companies the figures included relate to remittable liabilities and not actual remittances.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय और इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं विभागों में कर्मचारियों की नसबन्दी

*540. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय इसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को आपातस्थिति के दौरान नसबन्दी कराने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया था ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने कर्मचारियों ने नसबन्दी कराई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य के बारे में जांच करायेगी कि उक्त आपरेशन कराने के लिए कर्मचारियों पर अफसरों ने दबाव डाला था ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) (क) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) 23

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Foreign Tourist Traffic in Orissa State

*541. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ·

(a) whether foreign tourist traffic to the state of Orissa has increased during last two years; and

(b) if so, whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has formulated any proposal to extend more facilities in the State for meeting the needs of the tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Tourist statistics are not kept on State-wise or place-wise basis. Hence the number of tourists visiting Orissa is not known. However, a sample survey of foreign tourists visiting India undertaken in 1972-73 showed that 1·4% of the total number of tourists to India visited Puri. The number of foreign tourists visiting Konark would be less than 1%. Findings of the 1976-77 Foreign Tourists Survey are still awaited. When received, it will be known whether the number of foreign tourists visiting Puri and Konark has increased or diclined.

(b) The India Tourism Development Corporation has already started work on the expansion of their Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar which will add 24 rooms (48 beds) to the existing 12 rooms (24 beds). In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation is operating a transport unit at Bhubaneswar comprising one luxury car, two Ambassador cars and one large coach.

Subject to the availability of funds and satisfactory feasibility study, the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a hotel at Puri in the next Five Year Plan.

Taxes Outstanding Against Tata and Birla Group of Firms

*542. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of income-tax, wealth-tax etc. outstanding against (i) Tata Group of firms and (ii) Birla group of firms;

(b) since when these taxes are outstanding against them;

(c) the reasons for not realising the same; and

(d) when these taxes are likely to be realised from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA) : (a) Gross income-tax demands of Rs. 791·98 lakhs were outstanding from 65 companies of Birla Group on 31-10-77. The amount of corresponding net arrears was Rs. 161·39 lakhs.

As regards Tata Group, information is not readily available in respect of all companies. According to presently available information, gross income-tax demands amounting to Rs. 87.86 lakhs were outstanding from 9 companies as on 1-12-77. The amout of corrsponding net arrears was 'nil'.

According to presently available information about arrears of wealth-tax exceeding Rs. 25,000 in each case as on 30-9-77, wealth tax demand of Rs. 61,000 was pending against one company of Birla Group; wealth-tax demand exceeding Rs. 25,000 was not outstanding against any concern belonging to Tata House as on 30-9-77. Gift tax demand exceeding Rs. 25,000 was not outstanding against any concern belonging to these two Houses as on 30-9-77.

(b) Exact information about the dates from which these taxes are outstanding is not r adily available.

(c) and (d). Some of the main reasons for the demands remaining unpaid were

(i) grant of stay against recovery of taxes disputed in appeal ;

(ii) grant of instalments for payment of tax in suitable cases; and

(iii) Pendency of claims before the liquidator in the case of some companies under liquidation.

In other cases, depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for expenditious recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Incometax Act, 1961.

Scaling Down of Export Target by S.T.C.

*543. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state Trading Corporation has scaled down this year's export targets; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The export target for the current year has been scal d down from Rs. 785 crores in the original budget to Rs. 667 crores in the revised budget which is of the order of last year's actuals. The main items where targets have been scaled down are sugar, silver, cement, readymade garments, shellac and army software.

In the case of sugar, the target has been revised downwards because of Government's restriction on its export due to very low international prices and also to make available larger quantities for domestic consumption.

The target for export of cement has been scaled down by STC in view of Government restriction on its export to improve domestic availability.

The targets for export of silver, readymade garments, army software and shellac have been slightly reduced due to various factors, such as quota restrictions in EEC in case of radymade garments overbought situation and severe competition from synthetic substitutes in Middle East in the case of army software and distress exports of seedlac by Thailand in the case of shellac.

Despite scaling down of targets in the above items, the Corporation expects to achieve the last year's level of exports by revising up the targets in respect of coffee, jute goods, castor oil, etc. and by introducing new items like tapioca chips, dry mushrooms, etc. The quality of export performance would be better than last year in as much as the export of non-canalised items is planned to be increased from Rs. 160 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 250 crores in 1977-78.

विमानों में यात्रियों को अंग्रेजी के अलावा अन्य भाषाओं में साहित्य दिया जाना

*544. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विमानों में यात्रियों को दिया जाने वाला सहित्य अंग्रेजी में होता है और अन्य भाषाभाषी व्यक्ति उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है कि सभी यात्री समान रूप से साहित्य का उपयोग करें ?

पर्यटन और नागरिक विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। एयर इंडिया तथा

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स विमानों में अंग्रेजी साहित्य के अलावा अन्य विदेशी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं में भी साहित्य उपलब्ध कराती हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का विस्तार

*545. **श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में, बैंकिंग सुविधाओं के विस्तार के बारे में एक योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति कब तक की जाएगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए इस तरह की कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं बनाई गई है, परन्तु बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि देश में प्रत्येक बैंक रहित सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड में जून 1978 तक कम से कम एक बैंक शाखा उपलब्ध कर दी जाये। बैंकों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि बैंक रहित खण्डों के मुख्यालयों में तथा जिलों के बैंक रहित ग्रामीण स्थानों में जहां सेवा की जाने वाली आबादी के अनुपात में पर्याप्त ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध-शहरी शाखाएं नहीं हैं, वे शाखाएं खोलने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता दे। इस दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का विस्तार होने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में, नवम्बर, 1977 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार 86 बैंक रहित खण्ड थे। बैंकों को 67 खण्डों के सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं। शेष 19 खण्डों में शाखाएं खोलने के प्रश्न पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बैंकों के साथ विचार विमर्श कर रहा है।

Relief for pensioners

*546. SHRI AMRUT KASAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Consumer Price Index as on 1st April, 1973 and 1st November, 1977;

(b) the instalments of relief fallen due to the pensioners during the period from 1st April, 1973 to 1st November 1977 on the basis of 16 points in the rise of cost of index ;

(c) the number of instalments of relief paid so far and proposed to be paid, in any; and

(d) if there is no proposal before the Government for payment of further instalment of relief the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960-100) was 216 and the twelve monthly average was 206·66 at the end of March, 1973. The Index figure for November, 1977 is not yet available. The latest figure for the month ending October, 1977 is 330 and the twelve monthly average is 317·08.

(b) As per the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, seven instalments of relief have fallen due to the pensioners during the period from 1-4-73 to 1-11-77 on the basis of one instalment of relief for every 16 points rise in the average index.

(c) All the seven instalments of relief due to pensioners have been sanctioned.

(d) Does not arise.

Fresh Guidelines to Financial Institutions for sanctioning loans to Industries

*547. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE b pleased to state :

(a) whether fresh guidelines have been issued to the public financial institutions for sanctioning loans to industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Government have issued revised guidelines for the year 1977-78 for the internal use of all-India Public Financial Institutions with the objective of ensuring that assistance sanctioned for projects are in line with the overall national priorities. The salient features of the guidelines which also indicate priority among industries, are :—

(*i*) in sanctioning assistance to new or expansion projects, financial institutions shuld invariably examine employment implications of the projects to be financed by them and with a view to promote employment in such projects the possibility of substituting automatic and capital intensive processes by labour intensive processes should invariably be explored;

(*ii*) it should be ensured that adequate finance is provided for the development of rural and village industries as well as for projects where a large part of the benefit flows to rural areas;

(*iii*) in view of the need to reduce the domestic costs, and prices, financial institutions should examine the cost of production in comparison with international prices of similar products and avoid setting up uneconomic high-cost capacities in non-strategic areas.

Export of Indian Commercial Plywood

*548. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI C.K. AFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the prospect of increasing the export of Indian Commercial Plywood in 1977-78 has suffered a big setback because of the demand recession in the world market ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The exports of plywood, both commercial and decorative, have registered an increase in the first seven months of the current financial year from April to October compared to the cor espondding period of last year. Horever the export of commercial plywood has gone down during the same period on account of tough competition from Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore and Philippines whose prices are lower.

2. It would, therefore, appear that the reason for drop in exports is not the demand recession, but competition from other suppliers.

विदेशों में भारतीय अशोधित औषधियों और जड़ी बूटियों की मांग

*549. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न देशों में भारतीय अशोधित औषधियों और जड़ी-बूटियों की भारी मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) निर्यात हो सकने वाली जड़ी-बूटियों और अशोधित औषधियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) जी हां। इनके निर्यात 1963–64 में 3.63 करोड़ रु० थे जो 1976–77 के दौरान बढ़कर 28.8 करोड़ रु० के हो गए।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, पश्चिम जर्मनी, जापान, फ्रांस, स्विटजरलैण्ड तथा ब्रिटेन भारतीय अशोधित औषधियों तथा औषधीय जड़ी बूटियों के प्रमुख आयातक हैं।

(ग) भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रमुख मदें ये हैं: ईसबगोल, सनाय की पत्तियां तथा फली, सदा बहार (विन्कारोजिया), तुकमारिया तथा आमाहल्दी।

मध्य प्रदेश में चकरभाठा हवाई अड्डे का विकास

*550. श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान को चकरभाठ हवाई अड्डे का विकास करने और दिल्ली-रायपुर विमान सेवा का विस्तार बिलासपुर तक करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) बिलासपुर के लिये अनुसूचित अथवा अनुसूचित सेवायें परिचालित करने के लिये न तो इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स और न किसी गैर-अनुसूचित परिचालक से ही कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है।

Decline in Demand of Ready-Made Garments in World Market

4895. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in the demand of ready-made garments in the World Market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has properly devoted its attention towards workers employed in ready-made garment factories due to which the efficient workers have also not shown proper interest in the factories particularly in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the efforts Government have made to popularise the Indian ready-made garments and to improve the daily wages of the workers employed in these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government is conscious of the trends in the trade in ready-made garments and has encouraged efforts to popularise Indian ready-made garments being made by Export Promotion Councils through the dissemination of information on changes in fashions, trends, designs and colour preferences in international markets and through participation in specialised textiles and clothing fairs and buyer-seller meets.

Attention is invited to the statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour in reply to unstarred Question 4161 answered on 15th December, 1977 in the House on the problems facing the workers of ready-made garment factories in Delhi.

Procurement Price of Mustard Oil

4896. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have been urged by the Delhi Vegetable Oil Traders Association to fix the procurement price of mustard oil; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand, the Delhi Vegetable Oil Traders' Association had in representation stated that the price of mustard oil fixed by the Government might not be workab e for consuming centres due to transpo tation, inter-State sales tax and other expenses.

While fixing the maximum retail selling price of mustard oil at Rs. 10 a kg., including taxes but exclusive of the cost of container, all relevant factors were kept in mind. The Supreme Court has also upheld the validity of the Mustard Oil (Price Control) Order, 1977 of 30-9-1977.

Recovery of Loans advanced by Empire of India, Unit of LIC

4897. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Empire of India Unit, now L.I.C. had loaned about Rs. 4.5 lakhs to one Shri Chattu Ram Bhadani in 1952-53 ;

(b) he has not returned the loan as yet in spite of the Bombay and Patna High Courts orders to do so failing which to attach his properties;

(c) in pursuance of the Courts order a house in Jhumritelaiya was put on public auction and taken by L.I.C. itself in the year 1965 ;

(d) the courts order has not been implemented till today and neither the said holding is taken possession of by the L.I.C. nor the loan is recovered due to manouvering of the person concerned ;

(e) Shri Chattu Ram and others still continue to reside therein without paying any rent; and

(f) any steps have been taken so far by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A mortgage loan of Rs. 2,40,000 was advanced to Shri Chattu Ram Bhadani, a mica merchant of Jhumaritelaiya by Unit : Empire of India in April/May 1950.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In pursuance of the Court's order the property was put on Public Auction and in the absence of outside bidders it was purchased by the LIC itself in the 1966.

(d) The execution proceedings before the Hazaribagh Court initiated by LIC in pursuance of the auction sale were obstructed by the Judgement Debtor by raising various legal grounds. When the order for possession was passed by the Hazaribagh Court, the Judgement Debtor appealed to the Patna High Court. When the appeal had been decided in favour of the LIC in 1974, the Judgement Debtor ade it difficult for the LIC to take possession of the property. LIC, therefore, went to Hazaribagh Court with a prayer seeking court help in taking possession. The Court had deputed the Execution Magistrate, the Nazar of the Court along with armed police force. Along with these the Senior Branch Manager and the Assistant Branch Manager of the LIC's Local Branch Office and other LIC staff proceeded in order to take possession of the property on the 29th July 1977, but they had to withdraw in the face of violent obstruction put up by a large group of the Judgment Debtor's men. LIC has once again made a petition to the Hazaribagh Court seeking further Court assistance and orders in the matter. Owing to prolonged execution proceedings the recovery of the loan is still pending.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The LIC is taking steps for moving the Hazaribagh Court for issue of fresh process for delivery of possession of the property. The LIC has also written to the Government of Bihar on 9th December, 1977 for necessary assistance in the matter.

Declaraton of Puri and Konark as Tourist Places

4898. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government know Puri and Konark are famous tourist places which attract visitors not only from India but also from foreign countries ;

(b) if so, how many outsiders visit Puri and Konark annually by train and Road; and

(c) when Government propose to declare Puri and Konark as the tourist places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Foreign Tourists Survey conducted in 1972-73, 1·4 per cent. of the total number of foreign tourists to India visited Puri. The number of foreign tourists visiting Konark would be less than 1 per cent. The findings of the 1976-77 Foreign Tourists Survey are still awaited. When received, it will be known whether the number of foreign tourists visiting Puri and Konark has increased or declined. No statistics, however, are being maintained as to how many tourists visit Puri by road and rail and how many visit Konark by road.

(c) There is no system by which places are declared as tourist centres. They are taken up for development depending upon their tourist attractions, the existing tourists traffic to these places, their potentail to attract tourists, their accessibility, whether they lie on the tourist travel circuit, availability of infrastructural facilities, etc. Puri and Konark are already well-known tourist centres.

Persons Detained under COFEPOSA

4899. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some persons under detention under COFEPOSA at present;

(b) if so, the numder thereof, State-wise; and

(c) how many of them were arrested during Emergency and after Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. As on 17-12-1977, 182 persons were in actual detention in pursuance of the detention orders passed by the various State Governments and the Cental Government under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. The State-wise position is as under:—

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	No. of persons in detention
1	Delhi	3
2	Goa, Daman & Diu	8
3	Gujarat	85
4	Jammu & Kashmir	1
5	Karnataka	18
6	Maharashtra	35
7	Punjab	4
8	Tamil Nadu	12
9	Uttar Pradesh	8
10	West Bengal	7
11	Central Govt.	1
		182

(c) Out of 182 persons in actual detention as on 17-12-1977, 79 persons were detained during Emergency (i.e., 25-6-1975 to 20-3-1977) and 103 were detained after revocation of Emergency.

States Share of Aid received from International Agencies

4900. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 25 per cent. of the aid received from International Financing agencies like the World Bank/and from other foreign countries on specific projects is passed on to the State Governments;

(b) if so, why is not the entire aid passed on to the State Governments for utilisation in the projects ;

(c) whether 75 per cent. of the project cost has to be met by the State Government from the normal Plan funds;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that many projects financed by International agencies/by other foreign countries are not being executed properly because of lack of funds; and

(e) whether Central Government propose to change its policy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. 25 per cent of the financial assistance received from the World Banks/International Development Association and other external agencies on account of the projects executed by the State Governments is being allocated as additional central assistance for State Plans.

(b) Since the transfer of resources from external agencies is a benefit which accrues to the economy as a whole, external assistance enters the Central Pool of resources. However, since, among other things, projects assisted by external agencies have to be executed by the States according to a relatively tight time schedule, it was decided to give additional assistance as mentioned at answer to para (a) above.

(c) The Projects posed for external assistance are normally high in the States own priorities, and these should, in the normal course be funded from the normal plan resources of States. However, in view of the position explained in answer to para (b) above, Government of India decided to provide additional Central assistance.

(d) External financial assistance for projects is received only after the expenditure is incurred and claims have been made. While progress of some of these projects is behind schedule, their slow execution is attributable to many reasons, including, sometimes, inadequate budgetary allocations by the States.

(e) To ensure fuller participation of the States in the priority sectors and to obviate the strain on the budget resources of the State Governments in making provision for the tight implementation schedule involved in World Bank/IDA and other externally aided projects, a decision has been taken to increase the additiional Central assistance from the existing level upto 70 per cent. This arrangement will be applicable only for 1978-79 for both the on-going and fresh projects after which the position will be reviewed.

Total Amount of various Taxes collected from and returned to tates

4901. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income-tax collected from each State and the amount returned to the States during the last five years ;

(b) the total amount of other corporate taxes collected from each State and the amount returned to the States; and

(c) the total amount of Wealth tax collected from each State and the amount returned to each State during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA) (a) and (b). Information relating to the amount of income-tax collected is not maintained State-wise by the Income tax Department. However, such information is available according to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax. The charge-wise collections of income-tax (including corporation-tax) during the last five years, i.e., 1972-73, 1976-74, 197475, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given in the statement aid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT*-1451/77]. The amounts representing the share of income-tax paid to the States during the said financial years are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT*-1451/77]. Corporation tax is not shared with the States.

(c) Information relating to the amount of wealth tax collected is not maintained State-wise by the Income-tax Department. However, such information is available according to the charges of Commissioners of Wealth-tax. The charge-wise collections of wealth-tax during the last five financial years, i.e. 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given in the statement laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-1451 77]. Wealth tax is not shared with the States.

Tourist Potential of Chidambaram

4902. SHRI A. MURUGESAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) the concrete measures taken to improve the tourist potential of

Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu which boasts of the finest temple of Nataraja; and

(b) the amount spent so far in providing tourist facilities and the perspective plan for further investments?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No expenditure has been incurred in the Central sector on the development of tourist facilities at Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu as the emphasis so far in the Central sector has been on the development of facilities for tourists at Madras, Mahabalipuram, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tanjore, Kancheepuram, Rameshwaram, Kanya Kumari, Kodai Kanal and Ootacamund.

Hunger Strike by Employees of Chefair, Delhi

4903. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Chefair, Delhi have submitted their demands before the Management and the Government;

(b) if so, the details of their demand;

(c) whether the Union of Employees of Chefair, Delhi have launched a hunger strike from 10-11-1977 for getting solution of their demands; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Management and the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Union are:

(i) Working on shift pattern of two mornings, two afternoons and two nights and two offs (one night and one additional weekly off) as against the existing working pattern of two mornings, two afternoons, two nights and one weekly off;

(ii) Introduction of recruitment and promotion rules;

(iii) Issue of Diwali Festival Gift Coupons;

(iv) Introduction of reasonable and comparable grades/scale of pay for vehicle drivers and presetting staff;

(v) Regularisation of daily wage staff and payment of equal wages for equal work;

(vi) Review of wage structure and fringe benefits of employees;

(vii) Introduction of system of worker's participation in management of Chefair, Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Union launched a relay hunger strike with effect from 11th November, 1977, and continued till the settlement was arrived at on 11th December, 1977.

(d) a new agreement has been signed between the management and the Air India Hotel Corporation of India Employees' Union on 11th December, 1977 covering all the demands of the union except Diwali festival gift coupons which has been dropped by the Unions and revision of wage structure and fringe benefits. The present and the new agreements are valid upto May 1979. However, the understanding reached with the union regarding working on shift pattern is for a period of two years with effect from 1st January, 1978.

Foreign Investment by Public and Private Sectors

4904. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total money involved in foreign investment by the Public Sector and Private Sector and the present policy of investment; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to bring about any changes in its policy of foreign investment and if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The total outstanding private foreign investment as on 31st March, 1973 (latest period for which firm estimates are available) is around Rs. 1,800 crores. The policy of the Government in regard to foreign investment is selective. Foreign investment is regulated so as to serve larger national interests and priorities. Ordinarily it is permitted in areas involving high technology and in export oriented ventures.

Inflow of Foreign Assistance and Outflow of National Resources

4905. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the inflow of foreign assistance and outflow of national resources in the form of interest, dividends and repayment during last five years, per year;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the foreign assistance could have been avoided by encouraging indigenous know-how; and

(c) what is the early date when the country expects to go without foreign assistance altogether based on self-reliance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A statement in placed on the Table of the House giving the data on inflow of Foreign assistance and outflow of national resources in the form of interest, dividends and repayments during the years 1971-72 to 1975 76.

(b) No, Sir. Foreign assistance provides resources which supplement domestic. resources in a resource short economy. Even if we had know-how, this could not be utilised in the absence of resources.

(c) The New Plan, now under formulation, would redefine our attitude towords the goal of self-reliance.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

	Foreign Assistance Disbursement	Debt Servicing		Dividends and interest on foreign investment in private sector	
		Repayments	Interest Payment	Dividends	Interest
1971-72	834·1	299·3	180·0	38·87	12·18
1972-73	666·2	327·0	180·4	39·08	15·60
1973-74	999·3	399·9	195·9	37·51	16·27
1974-75	1337·4	411·0	215·0	18·46	36·70
1975-76	1839·0	462·7	223·6	12·60 (April-Sept. '75)	13·69 (April-Sept. '75)

आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली में मारे गये छापे

4906. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली में जितने परिसरों पर छापे मारे गये थे उन सभी के बारे में कार्यवाही इस बीच पूरी हो गई;

(ख) क्या कुछ परिसरों के बारे में मामले मंत्रालय में अथवा इसके वभिन्न विभागों में अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आपातकाल के दौरान बिना किसी कारण के कुछ व्यक्तियों के परिसरों पर मारे गये छापों के बारे में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट की है; और

(घ) विचाराधीन मामलों को संभवत: कब तक निपटा दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (घ). आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली में जिन परिसरों की तलाशियां ली गयीं उन सभी के मामले में अभी कार्यवाही पूरी की जानी है। कार्यवाही को तत्परता से पूरा करने तथा अनिर्णीत

पड़े मामलों को यथासम्भव शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इस मंत्रालय में लागू किये गये विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत तलाशियां लेने के लिये प्राधिकृत करने की शक्तियां काफी उच्च स्तर के अधिकारियों को दी गई हैं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि इन शक्तियों का विवेकपूर्वक प्रयोग किया जाता है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अनुदेश जारी किये जाते हैं कि अन्धाधुन्ध तलाशियां नहीं ली जायें।

Opening of Branch of State Bank at Pothia Block Headquarters of Purnea District in Bihar

4907. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pothia Block Headquarters of Purnea district in Bihar is a big business centre and is also fair revenue earning place;

(b) whether State Bank of India proposed to upgrade its pay office there to a branch office; and

(c) if so, when and by what time it shall start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): a) to (c). Pothia, the headquarters of a Community Development Block in Purnea District, Bihar is reported to be unbanked. State Bank of India has, however, reported that it has a sub-office (not Pay Office) at another centre by the same name, formerly in Purnea District but now in Katihar District. The Bank has also reported that according to its present assessment the banking needs of the centre are adequately met by its Sub-Office and that it has no immediate proposal for upgrading this Sub-office into a fulfledged branch.

Permission to Continue the Use of Foreign Trade Marks under FERA to ITC Glaxo and Reckett Coleman

4908. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ITC, Glaxo and Reckett Coleman have issued equity shares to non-resident companies for using their trade marksin India;

(b) whether they have applied for permission to continue the use of the foreign trade marks undersection 28 of FERA; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) ITC and Reckitt Colman have not issued any shares to principals towards use of trade marks. Glaxo Laboratories Limited had issued shares worth Rs. 1·5 crores to their U.K. P incipals on the 1st March 1947. At that time Government's permission was not required either for remittance or for issue of shares to non-residents.

(b) and (c). Provisions of Section 28 of he FERA are not attracted since the trade marks are proprietory and owned by Glaxo Laboratories Limited.

Visit by team of Editors and Journalists for Newspaper Coverage on World Bank/IDA Assistance

4909. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank sponsored team of editors and senior journalists in some important newspapers, of the USA, Europe, Australia and Japan have recently visited India for international coverage to newspaper, on the volume and range of World bank/IDA Assistance to India and degree of self help shown in India;

(b) if so, the projects visited by the team in the field of irrigation, Agriculture rural development, small and cottage industries and urban development; and

(c) the particulars of reaction of the team?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team visited Nagarjunasagar Project in the field of irrigation in Andhra Pradesh; Karnataka Dairy Development, and Karnataka Agriculture Markets projects in the Sate of Karnataka in the field of agriculture and rural development; and, Calcutta Metropolitan Development Projects in Calcutta in the State of West Bengal and schemes nder Madras Metropolitan Development Authority in Madras in the State of Tamil Nadu in the field of urban development. In addition, small and cottage industry units were visited by the team in Calcutta, Madras and in Panipat in the State of Haryana. A Silk farm and Agricultural Credit Society near Bangalore in the State of Karnataka and Village Co-operative Society and Gobar Gas Plant in Karnal in the State of Haryana were also visited by the team.

(c) The visit of the team has enabled the participants to view in perspective the volume and range of World Bank/IDA assistance and the degree of self-help by India herself. It is expected to result in publication of articles by the members of the party informing the readers in their countries about the impact of development assistance in India. As such, the reaction will be known when such articles are published.

नैनीताल में रज्जु मार्ग का निर्माण

4910. **श्री भारत भूषण** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नैनीताल में प्रस्तावित रज्जु मार्ग के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है तथा उस का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): नैनीताल में रज्जु मार्ग के निर्माण का केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, इसलिये व्यय की व्यवस्था तथा इस के निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने में विलम्ब का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

ऐसा पता चला है कि नैनीताल के रज्जु मार्ग का निर्माण कार्य कुमाऊं विकास निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है । निगम ने रज्जु मार्ग परियोजना के तकनीकी सर्वेक्षण की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है । इस परियोजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कारपोरेशन को एक करोड़ रुपए के ऋण की मंजूरी दे दी है ।

प्रधान मंत्री की सोवियत रूस की यात्रा

4911. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री की सोवियत रूस की यात्रा के दौरान उन्होंने व्यापार के बारे में भी कुछ बातचीत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य रूप से इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). अक्तूबर 1977 में सोवियत संघ की अपनी यात्रा के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने सोवियत नेताओं के साथ व्यापार पर बातचीत नहीं की थी । परन्तु भारत-सोवियत व्यापार विनिमय तथा आर्थिक सहयोग के प्रश्नों पर अधिकारियों के स्तर पर बातचीत हुई थी और उसका सारांश यात्रा की समाप्ति पर जारी की गई संयुक्त घोषणा के पैरा 16, 18, 19 तथा 20 में दिया गया है । संयुक्त घोषणा 14 नवम्बर, 1977 को सभा पटल पर रख दी गई थी ।

Exclusion of Department of Revenue from Common Cadre of Kendriya Raj Bhasha Sewa

4912. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact hat out of the four Departmen-- de- the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Revenue is being singled out for exclusion from the proposed common cadre of Kendriya Raj Bhasha Sewa at the instance of some

vested interest, although the officials who happen to be affected by decisions are in favour of joining the said Sewa and the Department is reported to have arrived at the decision of not joining the Sewa during the emergency without consulting the employees concerned and without showing the least consideration for their legitimate interest; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision and the steps contemplated to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan asked for by Government of Maharashtra from L.I.C. for Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes

4913. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state; :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has approached the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in the month of August 1977 for grant of loan in all 584 Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 1872 lakhs;

(b) the loan requirements of the State Government in this behalf;

(c) whether the progress of these schemes mainly depends on the early clearance of the loan proposals by the Corporation; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the said demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The total cost of these 584 schemes is expected to be Rs. 3108 lakhs.

(b) A sum of Rs. 936 lakhs as loans has been requested for by the State Government during the current year on these schemes. The total loan requirement for these schemes is expected to be Rs. 1554 lakhs.

(c) and (d). During the current year L. I. C. has made a budgetary provision of Rs. 800 lakhs for water supply, and sewerage schemes in the State of Maharashtra. Out of the provision of Rs. 800 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 449 lakhs has already been disbursed and the proposals for disbursement of loan amounting to nearly Rs. 150 lakhs for the continuing schemes have already been received. L.I.C. proposes to spend the balance of Rs. 200 lakhs on new schemes for which it has already requested the state government to furnish the requisite information.

While sanctioning loans for the continuing and new schemes L.I.C. gives preference for the continuing schemes where L.I.C. has already granted loans in the past so that the progress of the continuing schemes is not affected and the schemes are completed as per schedule.

Supersession of Elected Board o Management of State level Organisation of Cooperative Societies

4914. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been wide supersession of elected board of management of state level organisation of cooperative societies;

(b) the number of cooperative societies superseded during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for their supersession; and

(d) the effects of such suspersession on the growth and working of such societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

गंगटोक (सिक्किम) में असैनिक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

4915. श्री राघवजी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिक्किम में एक भी हवाई अड्डा नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गंगटोक अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर एक असैनिक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण कर के यात्रियों को हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा प्रदान करने का है और यह सुविधा कब तक प्रदान कर दी जाएगी, और

(ग) इसके लिए शीघ्र ही व्यवस्था करने में क्या रुकावटें हैं तथा उन रुकावटों को दूर करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सिक्किम में गंगटोक या और किसी स्थान पर हवाई अड्डा बनाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) हवाई अड्डे के बनाने में कई करोड़ रुपए का खर्च आता है और संभावित यातायात का परिणाम इतना होना चाहिए कि इस खर्च का औचित्य सिद्ध हो सके।

गेहूं की भूसी का निर्यात

4916. श्री एच० एल० पी० सिन्हा : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गेंहू की भूसी के निर्यात की अधिकतम सीमा में छूट देने के लिए बहुत से निर्यातक जोरदार मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन निर्यातकों ने विदेशी क्रयकर्ताओं से क्रयादेशों के फार्म ठेके/ऋण पत्र प्राप्त होने के वैद्य प्रमाण पेश किए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि विशेषकर दक्षिण भारत में गेहूं की भूसी के भारी स्टाक पड़े हुए हैं तथा उठाए नहीं गए हैं और उनकी लम्बी अवधि तक जमा रहने के कारण क्षति हानि हो रही हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतम सीमा में छूट में विलम्ब होने से निर्यातकों तथा स्टाकिस्टों को परेशानी होने के अतिरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा की आय में भी भारी हानि होने की आशंका है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार कम से कम 10 से 15 हजार टन गेहूं की भूसी निर्यात के लिए रिलीज करने हेतु तुरन्त पग उठाएगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). कतिपय निर्यातक गेंहू की उसी भूसी का अतिरिक्त कोटा रिलीज करने की मांग करते रहे हैं और उनमें से कुछ ने विदेशों से मांग की पुष्टि में प्रमाण भी प्रस्तुत किया था।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ रोलर फ्लोर मिलों तथा उनकी एसोसिएशनों ने गेंहू की भूसी के भंडार, जिन्हें निर्यात किया जा सकता है, इकट्ठे हो जाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन किया है।

(ङ) निर्यात अधिशेष की उपलब्धता आन्तरिक कीमत स्तर जैसे संगत तथ्यों पर समुचित विचार करने के बाद निर्यात कोटा प्राधिकृत किया जाता है। निर्यात के लिए गेंहूं की भूसी का अतिरिक्त कोटा रिलीज करने के बारे में अभी कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

Agricultural Proposals Approved by Bank of Baroda

4917. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many agricultural proposals have been approved by Bank of Baroda during last 3 years worth Rs. one lakh and how many worth more than one lakh rupees;

(b) how many proposals of backward areas worth more than Rs. one lakh and more than Rs. 5 lakh were received by this Bank during last 3 years and their fate;

(c) what are a guidelines for giving finances for working capital, hypothecation, raw material pledge etc.; and

(d) in how many cases RBI guidelines have deen flouted and under what circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The bank does not maintain information in the form asked for.

(c) The guidelines issued by the Bank of Baroda for granting working capital requirements for agricultural advances are as follows:

	Against Hypothecation	Against Pledge
(+) Margin	25%	25%
(+) Rate of interest upto sanction limit Rs. 10,000	11% P.A.	11% P.A.
Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 50,000	13½% P.A.	13½% P.A.
Above Rs. 50,000	15%	15%

(+) Subject to directives stipulated unddr selective credit control on commodities whichever is higher. Small/marginal farmers are eligible under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme at 4%.

(d) The Bank has instructed its branches to strictly adhere to the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and no violation has been reported so far.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पतन प्राधिकरण के नई दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय में काम कर रहे अनुसूचितजाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

4918. श्री महीलाल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पतन प्राधिकरण के नई दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय में कुल कितने कर्मचारी वर्गवार तथा पदवार काम करते हैं और उनमें से अनुसुचित जातियों तथा अनुसुचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार अथवा पदवार अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या आरक्षित कोटा सभी वर्गों में पूरा है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसे पूरा करने के लिए क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है और कितने आरक्षित स्थानों पर दूसरे कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां अनुसुचित जातियों तथां अनुसुचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों को अनेक प्रकार से पीड़ित तथा परेशान किया जा रहा है

और जब उनके पदोन्नति के अवसर आते हैं तो उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्ट खराब कर दी जाती है अथवा उनकी परिवीक्षा अवधि बढ़ा दी जाती है; और

(घ) उत्पीड़न के ऐसे कितने मामले हैं और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारत अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के मुख्यालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की वर्ग-वार तथा पद-वार कुल संख्या दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी – 1452/77]

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के प्रतिनिधित्व में उनके कोटे की तुलना में कमी है क्योंकि वास्तव में 1972 में जब प्राधिकरण बनाया गया था, अधिकांश पदों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा भरा गया था जिन्हें बाद में भारत अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में ही खपा लिया गया था। भारत अंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण सभी श्रेणियों के पदों में अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों तथा श्रेणी I, II तथा III के पदों में अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कदम उठा रहा है। श्रेणी IV के पदों में अनुसूचित जाति के प्रतिनिधित्व की कमी नहीं है। हैडक्वार्टर कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित फिलहाल 43 पद खाली पड़े हैं। उनमें से 9 पद दूसरे कर्मचारियों द्वारा तदर्थ आधार पर भरे गए हैं।

अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को भर्ती करते समय व पदोन्नति देते समय आयु, अनुभव आदि के मामले में छूट दी जा रही है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Visit of Chairman and Managing Director of Bank of Baroda Abroad

4919. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Chairman and Managing Director of Bank of Baroda visited abroad during the last three years; the purpose of their visit and how did it contribute to bank's development and progress; and

(b) whether it is a fact that during the Emergency he went abroad at the initiative of some high-ups; if so, the detailed background of his visit, the facilities afforded to him during the visit and schemes approved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). During the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 (upto December 22, 1977), the Chairman and Managing Director of Bank of Baroda visited abroad six times. The bank has reported that his visits were for the following purposes :

(i) For opening of bank's foreign branches at Coventry and Ilford in the United Kindgdom, Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates, Muttrah in Oman, and Brussels in Belgium,

(ii) Discussion with foreign monetary authorities, correspondents, and important constituents about the business of foreign branches of the bank,

(iii) To serve on the Informal Group consisting of the Reserve Bank of India and the Unit Trust of India for finalising their report on the Sterling Tea companies, and

(iv) To accompany an Indian delegation to Kuwait, Dubai, and Abu Dhabi headed by the former Minister of Revenue & Banking.

2. The overseas visits by the Chairman and Managing Director of the bank were undertaken for the purpose of furthering the business interests of the bank and according to the bank's report this was fully achieved. Government are not aware of any initiative by any high-ups for such visits of this officer and of any facilities beyond what is normal for such purposes being extended to him.

Proposals for Finances Received by Bank of Baroda From Organised Sector.

4920. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) How many proposals for finances were received by Bank of Baroda from organised sector in the centrally backward areas during last three years;

(b) how much finances were allocated by this bank for development ofindustrially backward areas for these years and how much was actually financed to entrepreneurs;

(c) the details of loan applications received by the bank during this period; their fate, howmany finalised in howmany cases the finances were cut with reasons and the position of pending cases; and

(d) the rate of interest being charged by them for working capital, term loan and loan against hypothecation how it compares with rate of interest in other than industrially backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE NAD BANKING (SHRI H.M.PATEL) :

(a) and (c). The present system of data reporting does not provide information in the manner asked for by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) and (d): Information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decision to Liberalise Import of Capital Goods

4921. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government decided to liberalise the import of capital goods;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) whether such a decision adversely affect the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) and (b): In the interest of production and exports, certain measures for liberalisation of imports of capital goods have already been announced during the current financial year. Further measures for liberalisation are under consideration.

(c) No. Sir.

HeadClerksSuperseded inIncome Tax Department

4922. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Head Clerks of the Income-tax Department in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax Patiala, Rohtak, Jullundur and Amritsar who have been superseded vide Departmental Promotion Committees' Meeting held at Simla in June, 1977;

(b) the reasons for holding the D.P.C's. meeting at Simla;

(c) the names of Head Clerks with serial number of the list of field of choice who have been superseded and those who had been approved/appointed out of turn over the head of senior colleagues, for the post of Supervisor;

(d) the total number of representations category-wise against promotions and whether the Association of the Income-tax Department has also agitated; and the steps taken on the representation; and

(e) whether Government propose to scrap system of formation of D.P.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA) : (a) and (c). A statement showing the names, in the order of seniority, of the 61 Head Clerks considered in the Departmental Promotion Committee meeting held at Simla in June, 1977, for selection for promotion to the posts of Supervisors (Grade II), is annexed (Annexure I). On the basis of the merit gradings given by the D.P.C., a select panel of 29 Head Clerks was prepared by the Committee. The first 27 of the Head Clerks included in the select panel have since been promoted and a statement showing their names, in the order in which they were selected for promotion on the basis of their respective merit gradings, is also annexed (Annexure II). The remaining part of the select panel is still to be treated as confidential and it will be appreciated that it would not be desirable in the public interest to disclose it until the recommendations of the D.P.C. are fully implemented.

(d) The meeting of the D.P.C. was held at Simla as three of its four members, including the Chairman of the Committee, had already fixed tours to Simla, which was within the spheres of their respective jurisdictions, for transacting other official business. The other member namely, the Commissioner of Income-tax, Amritsar, had in any case to come up to Ambala in connection with his official duties.

(d) Six Head Clerks belonging to the general category and two belonging to Scheduled Castes made representations to the Commissioners of Income-tax. The representations have since been carefully considered and have been rejected by the Commissioners. The Income-tax Class III Employees Association, Punjab, Haryana, J. & K., Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh, Patiala, has not made any representation in the matter.

(e) No, Sir. The existing method of selection of officers for promotion in accordance with the recommendations of a duly constituted D.P.C., which are formulated on the basis of an objective assessment of the performance of the eligible officers as revealed from their respective records of service, is considered to be just and proper.

Statement

Annexure I

Statement showing the names of Head Clerks, in the order of seniority, considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee for selection for promotion to posts of Supervisor (Grade II).

Sl. No.	Name
	S/Shri
1.	Sheikh Ghulam Ahmed
2.	Gurdip Singh
3.	Om Prakash
4.	Bodh Raj
5.	C. L. Aggarwal
6.	R. P. Sahore
7.	Suraj Mani
8.	Rakha Ram
9.	Mohinder Singh
10.	Harbhajan Singh
11.	M. L. Kohli
12.	N. S. Saran
13.	Rattan Singh
14.	Des Raj Jain
15.	M. L. Nayyar
16.	Lal Chand
17.	Ranbir Singh
18.	Jai Narain Gupta
19.	Joginder Singh
20.	Shakti Chander
21.	B. R. Kalia
22.	G. C. Kapur
23.	Mastu Singh
24.	Bishamber Dass
25.	Vakil Singh
26.	G. P. Chawla
27.	Hawa Singh
28.	P. N. Kapur
29.	Puran Singh Chowdhary
30.	Jugal Kishore
31.	S. P. Bhatia
32.	Kartar Singh Khadam
33.	Vasdev
34.	R. P. Mahajan
35.	Ujjal Singh
36.	Pardhuman Singh
37.	Baldev Singh
38.	Chuni Lal
39.	Ram Dass
40.	Janak Raj Dhir
41.	Daulat Singh
42.	R. N. Dogra
43.	Hardayal Singh
44.	B. L. Bhatia
45.	Shamsher Singh

Sl. No.	Name
	S/Shri
46.	Upkar Singh
47.	Mathura Dass
48.	Jagat Ram
49.	Gurbachan Singh
50.	Mewa Ram
51.	Gurdev Singh
52.	Sukhdev Singh
53.	Girdhari Lal
54.	B. L. Nirola
55.	Joginder Singh
56.	P.K. Puri
57.	Chaman Lal
58.	Rustam Singh
59.	Gurdas Ram
60.	Rup Lal Sabotra
61.	O. P. Vaid.

Annexure II

Statement showing the names of the first 27 of the 29 Head Clerks included in the select panel, in the order of selection for promotion on the basis of their respective merit ranking.

Sl. No. in the select Panel	Name	Sl. No. in the consideration list placed before the DPC
	S/Shri	
1.	Suraj Mani	7
2.	Rakha Ram	8
3.	N. S. Saran	12
4.	M. L. Nayyar	15
5.	B. R. Kalia	21
6.	Gian Chand Kapur	22
7.	G. P. Chawla	26
8.	P. N. Kapur	28
9.	Kartar Singh Khadam	32
10.	Janak Raj Dhir	40
11.	R. N. Dogra	42
12.	B. L. Bhatia	44
13.	Upkar Singh	46
14.	Jagat Ram	48
15.	Joginder Singh	55
16.	P. K. Puri	56
17.	Rustam Singh	58
18.	Sheikh Ghulam Ahmed	1
19.	Gurdip Singh	2
20.	Om Parkash	3
21.	Bodh Raj	4
22.	C. L. Aggarwal	5
23.	R. P. Sahore	6
24.	Harbhajan Singh	10
25.	M. L. Kohli	11
26.	Rattan Singh	13
27	Des Raj Jain	14

Indiscipline resulting in Losses and delay in flights to Indian Air Lines

4923. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the reasons for the indiscipline that has set in the Indian Airlines resulting in losses and delay in flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): It is not correct to say that there is general indiscipline amongst the employees of Indian Airlines. However, there have been certain cases of Labour unrest amongst some sections of workmen. The main reasons for unrest are :

1. Intra-rivalry in Air Corporations Employees' Union which represents about 10,000 workmen;

2. demand for ex-gratia Bonus Payment at 20% as against the minimum of 8·33% computed in accordance with the provisions of payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

3. demand for withdrawal of suspension orders against two technicians;

4. demand for suspension of Senior Security Officer who had caught a peon with certain catering items of the Corporation, on the alleged ground that the peon was assaulted;

5. demand for certain changes regarding time-off in lieu of overtime, additional staff, protective clothing and other minor issues; and

6. demand for maintenance of minimum shift-strength.

एयर बसों की खरीद के बारे में अचानक निर्णय

4924. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान नवभारत टाइम्स, दिनांक 3 अप्रैल 1977 के पृष्ठ 9 पर "तीन एयर बस खरीदने का फैसला एकाएक हुआ" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रेस रिपोर्ट तथ्यात्मक दृष्टि से गलत है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्ताव का सरकार ने निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं (जिन में वित्त मंत्रालय एवं योजना आयोग के साथ परामर्श सम्मिलित है) के अनुसार, तथा पब्लिक इन्वेस्मेंट बोर्ड द्वारा उस पर विचार-विमर्श कर लेने के बाद, अनुमोदन किया था।

Contracts to M/s. V. N. & Co. for furnishing work by Syndicate Bank

4925. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one firm of interior decorators known as M/s. V. N. & Co. was allotted sometime back large contracts for furnishing work by Syndicate Bank; if so, the total amount of all such contracts/jobs allotted to the said firm by Syndicate Bank; and

(d) whether one Mrs. Vasanthi Manjeshwar was associated with M/s. V. N. & Co. as its proprietor/partner and whether contracts were allotted to this firm by Syndicate Pank without calling proper tenders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANIKNG (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Syndicate Bank has reported that M/s. V. N. & Co., a firm of Furnishers and Interior Decorators was allotted contracts for furnishing various branches of the bank. During the period 1967-70, orders worth Rs. 17·80 lakhs were executed by it.

(b) Mrs. Vasanthi Manjeshwar was the Proprietorix of V. N. and Co. The bank has also reported that at that time it was not their practice to call for tenders for such work. However according to the bank, the rates allowed to the firm were quite competitive when compared to the prevailing rates.

Agakhan's annual income from properties and other sources in India

4926. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Agakhan's annual income from properties and other sources in India and how much of it is allowed to be remitted to him abroad; if not, how and to what extent it is used for other purposes; and has any part of it been used for political contributions to any Party during the last one year; and

(b) whether Agakhan is scheduled to visit India in January next; is he coming as a State Guest and if so, what is the criterion for extending to him such an invitation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) Agakhan is scheduled to come to India in January, 1978 on a private visit. During his stay in Delhi he would be the guest of the Government of India in accordance with past practice.

Transfer of huge amount of money by Mokalbari Kanoi Tea Estate Private Ltd., Calcutta

4927. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Mokalbari Kanoi Tea Estate Private Limited, Calcutta and its group of Companies including directors have transferred huge amount of money abroad without any valid authority and in collaboration with its auction agent based in London;

(b) if so, whether the total amount thus transferred contravening laws of the land has been determined;

(c) whether the directors and their family members have been living abroad for quite a lengthy period without much exchange permit; and

(d) if so, the steps being proposed for investigating into the matter and to bring the law-breakers to the books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No information about the alleged violations of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the Mokalbari Kanoi Tea Estate Private Limited, Calcutta and its group of Companies including directors has come to the notice of the Enforcement Directorate, so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The matter is being looked into.

Inquiry into misuse of Rs. 2 crores collected for the payment of Provident Fund to workers of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India's unit of West Bengal

4928. SHRI MD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the misuse of Rs. 2 crores collected for the payment of provident fund to workers of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India administered unit of West Bengal has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the results of the enquiry; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof and by what time the enquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to(c). The Central Provident Fund Commissioner has stated that though a number of units assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India have defaulted in the matter of remittance of statutory provident fund dues, no enquiry in depth has so far been conducted by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal to establish the misuse of the funds. The Regional Committee of the Employees Provident Fund, West Bengal has, however, set up a sub-Committee to take up with the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, the matter

of expedit'ous realisation of the arrears of employees' provident fund dues from the units assisted by the IRCI.

C.B.I. Inquiry into fraud o Ayurvedic Medicine Imports

4929. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: W ll the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be p eased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in 1974 a big fraud of Ayurvedic medicines imports worth about Rs. 2 crores was investigated by CBI and the then C   t nister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri P. C. Sethi, had h mself sent it for CBI Inquiry through Central Home Ministry;

(b) the outcome of the inquiry and the time by which it shall be completed;

(c) the persons who were alleged to be involved in the same; and

(d) whether prosecution against them is going to be launched and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh requested the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) in August, 1974, to ask the CBI to take over the investigation of certain cases of misuse of import quota by certain Ayurvedic Units of Indore.

(b) and (d). 19 cases were registered by CBI in November, 1975, covering 227 Ayurvedic Units and invloving import licences of the value of about Rs. One crore Sixty Seven Lakhs. Investigation has been completed in all the cases. Out of these, in 12 cases 14 complaints and 3 charge-sheets have been filed in the courts at Indore and Bombay. In four more cases sanction has been issued for prosecution and only cases are to be filed in a Court of Law. The other three are pending completion of examinaion.

(c) The names of the persons prosecuted as a result of investigation is given in the attached statement.

Statement

List of accused persons who have been prosecuted in Ayurvedic cases so far.

R.C. No. 10/75	1. Bal Ram Kumar Aggarwal, Prop. M/s. Aryan Ayurvedics, Indore.
R.C. No. 11/75	1. Ramesh Chand Aggarwal s/o Sh. Ghanshyam Aggarwal, r/o 17/2, Lodhipura No. 2, Indore.
	2. Nand Kishore Upadhaya @ Nandu s/o Sh. Ganpat Prasad Upadhaya r/o 16/1, Ala Pura Juni, Indore.
R.C. No. 14/75	1. Parmanand Soni, Prop. M/s. Ajay Pharma, Indore.
R.C. No. 12/75	1. Mahesh Mittal, 6/1, Usha Ganj, Indore
	2. Surender Aggarwal, 6/1, Usha Ganj, Indore.
	3. Smt. Santosh w/o Mahesh Mittal, 6/1 Usha Ganj, Indore.
	4. Subhash Chadha, 71, Prakash Nagar Indore.
	5. Avinash Sharma, 151, R. N. Tagore Marg, Indore.
	6. Satyanarain Vishwakarma, 10/4, Mora Mohalla, Indore.
	7. Babulal Sisodia, 151, R. N. Tagore Marg Indore.
	8. Smt. Chanderkanta Sisodia w/o Babula Sisodia, 151, R. N. Tagore Marg, Indore

R.C. No. 13/75	1. Bal Mukand s/o Parmanand Panchal Prop. M/s. Supreme Industries, 36, Nandlal Pura, Indore.
	2. Mahesh Kumar Panchal, 34, Nandlal Pura, Indore.
	3. Ramesh Chander Panchal, Prop. of M/s. Lava Industrial Corpn., Nandlal Pura, Indore.
	4. Narinder Kumar Kapadia s/o Bala Ram Kapadia, 8, Prince Yashwant Road, Indore.
	5. Bharat Kumar Kapadia s/o Bala Ram Kapadia, 8-Prince Yashwant Road, Indore.
	6. Rameshwar s/o Nand Ram Panchal 14, Koyla Bhakhal, Indore.
	7. Lalit Kumar Panchal s/o Nand Kishore Panchal, 51, Rupam Nagar, Indore.
	8. Ranjit Singh, Prop. M/s. Ahuja Auto, 51, Nand lal Pura, Indore.
	9. Ramesh Chander Heda s/o Murli Dhar Heda, 33, Bara Sarafa, Indore.
R.C. No. 15/75 . .	1. Mahesh Goswami s/o Kamal Giri Goswami r/o 3/5, Chotigwal Toli, Indore.
	2. Satya Narain Vishwakarma r/o Jamuna Prasad Vishwakarma, r/o, 10/4, Morai Mohalla, Sanyogita Ganj, Indore.
	3. Tirlok Chand Jain @ Tirlok Chand Kashiwal, r/o 83, Jaora Compound, Indore.
	4. Dharam Das Vohra Prop. M/s. Nityo Nand Traders, 333, Katha Bazar, Bombay r/o Nagar Das Park, Old Nagar Das Road, Bombay-69.
R.C. No. 16/75	1. Bhagwan Das Dubey r/o 461/Z8, Nanda Nagar, Indore.
	2. Smt. Liela Mehta, Prop. M/s. Mahalaxmi Ayurvedic Rasayanasala, Indore.
	3. Sh. Sunder Lal Kanswa, Prop. M/s. Shri Mahila Rasayansala, Indore.
R.C. No. 20/75	1. Sh. Shyam Ajmera, Prop. M/s. Ajmera Pharmaceuticals, 8/9, B-94, Industrial Estate, Indore.
	2. Vinod Kumar Aneja, Prop. M/s. Vinod Kumar Shyam Sunder No. 227, Samuel Street, Bombay.
R.C. No. 21/75	1. Narinder Kumar Pande, Prop. M/s. National Ayurvedic Drugs Co., 3/5, Parsi Mohalla, Indore.
	2. Vinod Kumar Aneja, Prop. M/s. Vinod Kumar Shyam Sunder, Bombay.

R.C. No. 23/75	1. Dinesh Shah @ D. D. Shah, Prop. of M/s. Ayurvedica & Unani Products, 10-A, Rajindra Nagar, Indore.
	2. Goverdhan Bhai Patel r/o 11, Yashwant Road, Indore.
R.C. No. 24/75	1. S. R. Nagwani, Prop. M/s. Camy Laboratories, 955, Khatiwala Tank, Bairathi Colony, Indore.
	2. Girdhari Lal Verma, partner M/s. Camy Lab., 955, Khatiwala Tank, Bairathi Colony, Indore.
	3. Gautam Chand, partner M/s. Camy Lab., 955, Khatiwala Tank, Bairathi Colony, Indore.
	4. L. N. Verma, partner M/s. Camy Lab., 955, Khatiwala Tank, Bairathi Colony, Indore.
R.C. No. 25/75	1. B. A. Patel, Prop. M/s. Plazma Laboratories, 31, Industrial Estate, Indore.
	2. M/s. Palazma Laboratories, 31, Industrial Estate, Indore.

F... ign aid offer to West Bengal

4930. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHA
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the M[illegible]ster of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Chief Minister has stated that six countries offered aid to West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have been informed about it;

(c) whether any State can accept the aid from a foreign country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Creation of National Credit Council

4931. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Finance Minister of State suggested at Hyderabad on 13th October, 1977 the creation of a National Credit Council to give guidelines and lay down principles for deciding requirements of agricultural, small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, when will it be created?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. While inaugurating a branch of Syndicate Bank at Hyderabad on Octoder, 13, 1977, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance had only referred to the National Credit Council set up in 1967 under the Chairmanship of the then Deputy Prime Minister.

(b) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government at present to set up a National Credit Council.

Earnings of Drivers and Peons of S.T.C.

4932. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Drivers and Peons of the State Trading Corporation are drawing more than an Income Tax Officer, Judicial Magistrate and Section Officers in the Ministry,;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the last financial years 1975-76, 1976-77, a Driver of the STC has drawn more than Rs. 30,000/-in a year (Pay, allowances, overtime and other benefits inclusive); and

(c) what is the reasons for paying so much to the Drivers and Peons in the STC as compared to the Government of India departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (c). The scales of pay of drivers and peons in State Trading Corporation are generally comparable to those of other public undertakings. The emoluments of the peons and drivers of STC are less than those of Income Tax Officers, Judicial Magistrate and Section Officers in the Ministry. However, a driver of STC was paid Rs. 21,238/- during the financial year 1975-76, and Rs. 25, 720 during the financial year 1976-77 on account of pay, allowances and other payments.

Re-Scheduling of Calcutta to Delhi via Ranchi Flight

4933. SHRI VASANT SAHTE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Airlines passenger flight from Calcutta to Delhi via Ranchi was re-scheduled at the last minute direct from Calcutta to Delhi to accommodate Central Agriculture Minister;

(b) If so, facts of the matter and the cost the airlines had to incur as all the passengers bound for Ranchi were made to stay in a posh Calcutta hotel for the night at the cost of the Ihdian Airlines;

(c) if so, the reasons and justification therefor; and

(d) what steps are taken to avoid such wastage of public money?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. The flight IC-410 (Calcutta-Ranchi -Patna-Lucknow-Delhi) of 15-10-1977 was delayed by 3 hours and 25 minutes due to operational reasons. The scheduled halt of the flight at Rauchi had to be cancelled as there is no night landing facility there.

(b) 95 passengers, including those bound for Ranchi, were prov ded lunch at the Airport Restaurant at ia cost of Rs. 1150. Only one out of 25 Ranchi bound passengers was provided with hotel accommodation at India Tourism Development Corporation's Airport hotel at a cost of about Rs. 200/-. Twenty Ranchi bound passengers cancelled their tickets and four passengers were booked for other days.

(c) It is a normal airline practice to provide refreshment and hotel accommodation as necessary in the event of delays to or cancellation of flights.

(d) Does not arise.

आपात स्थिति के दोरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

4934. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा तीन अरब रुपए से अधिक के ऋण अनियमित तरीके से दिए गए ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अध्यक्षों को, जो ऐसे ऋणों का विरोध करते थे, सेवाओं से हटा दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के अध्यक्ष को अपना त्यागपत्र देने के लिए मजबूर किया गया ; और

(घ) तथ्यों की सही जानकारी हेतु सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख): न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और न ही भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक उस आधार से अवगत है, जिस पर यह कहा गया है कि आपातकाल के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अनियमित रूप से 300 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की राशि के ऋण मंजूर किए गए और जिन बैंको के अध्यक्षों ने ऐसे ऋण मंजूर किए जाने का विरोध किया उन्हें सेवा से निकाल दिया गया।

(ग) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष श्री आर० के० तलवार की नियुक्ति की अवधि 28 फरवरी, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली थी। श्री तलवार ने 4 अगस्त, 1976 से 28 फरवरी, 1977 तक छुट्टी मांगी थी जो उन्हें मंजूर कर दी गई थी। श्री तलवार ने अपना त्यागपत्र नहीं दिया था।

(घ) निश्चित विवरण के अभाव में सरकार द्वारा तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिए आगे कार्रवाई किए जाने का का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation from Development Officers and other employees of LIC

4935. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the representativesof the Development Officersand other employees of the L.I.C. had waited on him recently and represented to him that the bilateral work norms arrived at in 1971 be restored and the orders of Government issued in 1976 scrapping that agreement may be withdrawn ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government hereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The matter is under consderaion

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के चेयरमैन द्वारा बड़ी कम्पनियों को दी गई धनराशि

4936. श्री मत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लेखों और कार्य-करण का नियमित रूप से तथा समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बैंक को यह ज्ञात हो गया था कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के चेयरमैन श्री तुली ने कई बड़ी कम्पनियों को, नियमों का उल्लंघन करके उनके तुलन-पत्रों तथा लाभ-हानि के विवरणों की जांच किए बिना, तथा उस बात का सत्यापन किए बिना कि क्या उक्त कम्पनियों के पास उन्हें दिए गए ऋण की उपयुक्त जमानत के लिए पर्याप्त सम्पत्ति है अथवा क्या वह सम्पत्ति वास्तव में उनके कब्जे में है या केवल कागजों पर ही है और क्या ये कम्पनियां ऋण चुकाने में समर्थ हैं, भारी धनराशि दी थी, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पांच लाख रुपयों से अधिक राशि के दिए गए ऋणों के मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में रिजर्व बैंक ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित, कारोबार करने वाले सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का सावधिक निरीक्षण किया जाता है जिसमें उन बैंकों की निवेश तथा ऋण नीतियों, उनकी परिसम्पत्तियों की स्थिति, उनकी अर्जन क्षमता, उनके प्रबंध के स्तर

तथा कानून के संबंधित उपबधों के अनुपालन की समीक्षा शामिल है। यह भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम के अतर्गत सांविधिक कार्य है।

(ख) और (ग). रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसने बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम की धारा 35 के अन्तर्गत विशेष रुप से 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 की बैंक की स्थिति के सदर्भ में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का निरीक्षण किया था। निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही है। अभी हाल ही में रिजर्व बैंक ने श्री तुली के विरुद्ध लगाए गए कुछ विशेष आरोपों की जांच पड़ताल की है। इन आरोपों में मेसर्स मारूति लिमिटेड, मेसर्स पुरी कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड, मेसर्स एसोसियेटेड जर्नलस लिमिटेड, मेसर्स एयर्टन वेस्ट एण्ड कम्पनी, मेसर्स एलौरा सिल्क मिल्स, मेसर्स स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स को किए गए अग्रियों तथा ऋण सुविधाओं के मामले शामिल है। सरकार रिजर्व बैंक के निष्कर्षों पर विचार कर रही है।

Loss sustained by Employees of C.I.C. during Emergency

4937. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the National Confederation of General Insurance over the loss sustained by the employees of General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries during the Emergency in 1975;

(b) whether Government proposes to undo the loss and sufferings caused to the employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c): Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the representation made to the Government by the National Confederation of General Insurance Employees on various demands. If so, the various demands raised by the Confederation in the representation are being looked into by the General Insurance Corporation in consultation with the Government keeping in view the existing wage-structure and other conditions of service etc. of employees in similarly placed public sector undertakings.

Prices of Drug Items of S.T.C.

4938. SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the basis on which prices of drugs items of STC are approved ;

(b) whether charges allowed to STC under approval of prices are far in excess of actual expenditure made by STC—details of actual expenses, expenses allowed on various heads during the last 3 years.

(c) whether STC have been releasing large quantities of raw materials to foreign companies even without proper basis whereas small scale units have been starving ; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Ex-godown sale prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals are based on CCIE's formula as notified by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers on the basis of recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and the Drug Prices Review Committee.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers keeps in view the maximum benefit that should accrue to the end-users. Statement showing charges allowed to State Trading Corporation of India/State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation for the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is attached.

(c) State Trading Corporation of India/State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation do not make discrimination between foreign companies/ Directorate General of Technical Development units and the small scale units. The quantities are released to all the units as per their entitlements calculated on the basis of policy laid-down by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Charges allowed to be included while fixing the Drug prices during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 *and* 1976-77

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
—L/C opening charges voyage interest	2%	2%	2%
—Clearance charges based on CIF	2·5%	2·5%	2·5%
—Distribution charges based on landed cost	6·5%	6·5%	6·5%
—State Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Corporation margin based on CIF cost	5%	5%	4%

Canalised Drugs imported by STC

4939. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) canalised drugs imported by STC during the last three years —quantities, CIF prices and the prices at which sold by them; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to help the consumers in cases where fabulous prices were charged by STC and action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for irregularities in STC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BFG) : (a) Two statements have been attached:

(i) showing the quantities of canalised drugs imported during the last three years and weighted average CIF price, and

(ii) showing the ex-godown prices at which these were released to the end-users.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1453/77].

(b) Sale of all the drug items have been made on the basis of approved formula by CCI&E and the prices notified by the Ministry of C. & F.

Winding up of Operations by I.B.M.

4940. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether I.B.M. has decided to wind up its operations in India within six months;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government ;

(d) whether any other company has been asked to take over the work done by this company in India;

(e) what steps are being taken to fill the vacuum left after the winding up of this company; and

(f) how many other companies have been asked by the Indian Government for winding up their business in India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In keeping with their global corporate policy, the IBM did not find it possible to operate in the country by associating Indian equity.

(c) Taking into account the character of activity under taken by IBM in India, the company was eligible to operate by converting itself into an Indian company with non-resident interest of not more than 40 per cent. It is unfortunate that the corporate policy of IBF does not

permit any association of resident equity while most other companies have found it possible to operate in conformity with the FERA guidelines.

(d) and (e). There will be no vacuum created by the closure of IBM's activities in the country. Alternative arrangements are being made to ensure that there is a smooth change over in regard to maintenance, etc., services.

(f) IBM were not directed to wind up their activities in the country. The decision to wind up was taken by IBM on their own in pursuance of their global corporate policy. However, in regard to 30 other companies directives have been issued for winding up their activities since they are operating in fields like stockbroking, real estate, cinema display, etc. where foreign investment is not considered necessary or desirable.

Air Services to East African Countries

4941. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that lack of bilateral agreement with Kenya and its neighbours is causing delay in increasing air services to East African countries; and

(b) what are stumbling blocks in reaching the bilateral agreements over this issue and whether the Government had started to initiate talks ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) No, Sir. The recently concluded air agreement with Kenya provides for the operation of four weekly services by Air India between India and Kenya which may touch other points in Africa.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

4942. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have gone up during August, September and October, 1977;

(b) if so, the percentage of rise in prices in comparison of last year ;

(c) whether Government proposed to import mustard oil if so, from which country and the quantity thereof; and

(d) whether the imported oil will be distributed through Fair Price Shops Cooperative Stores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) :

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities during August, September and October, 1977 in as musch as the wholesale prices of some essential commodities have gone up and that of others have either remained stationary or have gone down as compared to the corresponding months last year. Overall, the all commodities wholesale price index during these three months in the current year declined by 1·9 per cent. as compared with the index in July 1977, whilst in the corresponding period in 1976 the index remained stationary.

(b) A statement showing percentage variation in the wholesale price index numbers of essential and mass consumption commodities during August, September and October, 1977 in comparison to the corresponding motnhs in 1976 is given at Annex.

(c) There is no proposal to import mustard oil. However, a substantial quantity of rapeseed oil is being imported.

(d) Imported refined rapeseed oil, imported through State Trading Corporation, will continue to bedistributed through Fair Price Shops/Cooperative Stores.

Statement

Percentage variation in wholesale price index numbers for Essential and Mass Consumption items in August, September and October, 1977 over the indices in the corresponding months last year.

Serial No.	Commodity	Percentage Variation		
		August	September	October
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice	+6·4	+6·9	+5·6
2	Wheat	+2·7	+3·7	+4·1
3	Jowar	—9·9	—6·9	—7·6
4	Bajra	+11·1	+15·2	+13·6
5	Maize	+28·9	+27·3	+21·7
6	Ragi	+14·4	+8·8	+1·0
7	Gram	+35·3	+54·0	+61·5
8	Arhar	+89·8	+94·1	+84·3
9	Moong	+26·2	+39·1	+49·3
10	Masoor	+75·0	+94.9	+85·8
11	Urad	+19·0	+16·6	+20·2
12	Potatoes	+15·2	+14·9	+19·1
13	Onions	+176·9	+194·9	+121·6
14	Vegetables	+4·4	+1·8	+8·2
15	Bananas	—9·9	+4·4	+7·0
16	Milk	+1·4	—1·2	—1·1
17	Eggs	+5·8	—0·9	+0·1
18	Fish	+15·7	—6·8	+14·0
19	Meat	+18·7	+20·3	+13·8
20	Black Pepper	+9·2	+10·9	+6·4
21	Chillies	+16·4	+41·5	+32·0
22	Tea	+28·7	+26·5	+16·7
23	Coffee	—2·0	—3·9	—5·4
24	Raw cotton	—0·7	—5·7	—13·1
25	Kerosene	S	S	S
26	Diesel oil	S	S	S
27	Biscuits	—1·4	—0·8	—0·8
28	Bread	—2·4	—1·2	S

1	2	3	4	5
29	Sugar	—10·0	—8·8	—10·7
30	Khandsari	—21·3	—21·8	—28·2
31	Gur	—21·8	—23·7	—19·4
32	Vanaspati	+15·3	+17·3	+16·8
33	Groundnut oil	+35·3	+24·8	+5·6
34	Mustard oil	+80·1	+87·1	+72·7
35	Coconut oil	—6·6	+2·6	—5·4
36	Gingelly oil	+41·5	+12·9	+1·5
37	Kardi oil	+35·1	+33·9	+26·2
38	Cottonseed oil	+20·1	+10·7	—4·5
39	Salt	+15·4	+20·3	+23·2
40	Cotton yarn	+11·0	+10·5	+3·4
41	Cotton cloth mills	+7·7	+6·9	+5·8
42	Khadi cloth	+14·8	+14·8	+14·8
43	Handloom and Powerloom cloth	+27·8	+24·7	+20·2
44	Paper	+4·3	+2·9	+4·6
45	Footwear	—5·4	—1·9	—5·4
46	Tyres	—0·3	—0·3	—0·3
47	Tubes	—1·3	—1·3	—1·3
48	Plastic shoes	S	S	S
49	Soda Ash	+1·6	+1·6	+1·6
50	Soap	+0·5	+0·5	+0·5
51	Matches	S	S	S
52	Cement	S	S	+0·2
53	Hurricane Lanterns	+4·1	+5·4	+5·4
54	Razor Blades	S	+1·8	+1·8
55	Dry Cells	+2·4	—2·2	—
56	Cycles	—0·9	—0·1	—
57	ALL COMMODITIES	+5·4	+4·8	+4·2

S=Steady

Free Port at Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4943. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee was set up to examine the feasibility to set up free port at the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands sometime back ;

(b) if so, facts and recommendations of the committee; and

(c) Whether Government have taken any decision on this issue and if not; reasons for not implementing their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The Trade Development Authority made a feasibility study on the proposal for a free port on Nicobar Islands. This was examined and it was decided that the proposal of a free port in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands need not be pursued.

Theft of lockers held by private parties in Defence Colony Branch of Indian Bank, New Delhi

4944. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clue has since been found about the theft of lockers held by the private parties in the Defence Colony Branch of the Indian Bank, New Delhi which took place in September, 1973 and the culprits apprehended;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the modus operandi of the theft has also been investigated; if so, what;

(c) has any jewellery stolen been recovered and restored to the owners; and

(d) if not, what relief Government propose to grant to the affected parties, some of them having lost all their lives' savings in the form of jewellery kept in the lockers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police, who had registered a case in the Defence Colony Police Station have reported that no clue of stolen property or culprits could be found despite their best efforts to work out the case and ,therefore, the case had been sent as untraced on 12th May, 1974. The Delhi Police have, however, reported that the case will be reopened as and when any clue either of the culprit or of the stolen property is received.

(c) No jewellery has been recovered by the police.

(d) Government have, at present, no proposal to grant any relief to the parties who are reported to have lost their savings and jewellery stated to have been kept in the lockers. The bank could be asked to consider taking further steps including granting of appropriate reliefs to the affected clients only after the police investigations could establish definite conclusion/clue regarding theft as well as persons involved in the theft.

Expenditure by Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation on Ministers' Bungalows

4945. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY; Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a news item in the Indian Express of November 22, 1977 giving the amount spent by the Works and Housing Ministry on the renovation/maintenance and furnishing of the Ministers' Bungalows since March, 1977; and

(b) whether any further sums were spent by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation under these Heads, if so, the amounts so spent?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No expenditure has been incurred by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation under these heads on the residential portion of he Bungalow.

Multinational Companies Operating In India

4946. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many multinational Companies were operating in India by the end of 1976;

(b) what is their capital investment;

(c) how much remittances had been made by them to their principals abroad year by year during the last three years; and

(d) is it the policy of Government to stop their operations and how soon will it be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Latest available information shows that there were 171 companies with foreign majority equity and 482 branches of foreign companies.

(b) Firm estimate is available for the period ending 31st March, 1973 and outstanding foreign investment as on that date is estimated at Rs. 1,816 crores.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) No, Sir. The policy of the Government is to regulate their operations with a view to ensure that they operate in priority areas.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Profits	Dividends	Royalties	Technical Know-how	Interes
1972-73	1554	3908	733	1133	1560
1973-74	2191	3751	621	1408	1627
1974-75	719	1846	846	1256	3670
1975-76 (April—Sept.)	708	1260	449	1275	1369

N.B.—Data shown above are for the latest period for which information is available.

Taxes written off against Tatas, Birlas and other big Business Houses

4947. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE de pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income-tax, wealth-tax, etc. written off during the last three years and during 1977 upto 30th November, 1977 which was outstanding against (i) Birlas, (ii) Tatas and (iii) other big business houses; and

(b) the particular reasons for writing off the amount of tax in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA): (a) and (b) Arrears of income-tax (including corporation tax) and wealth-tax are written off after they are found to have become irrecoverable due to various reasons, some of which are as under:—

(i) assesees having died leaving behind no assets;

(ii) assesee companies having gone into liquidation;

(iii) assesees having become insolvent;

(iv) assesees being not traceable;

(v) assesees having left the country without leaving any assets; and

(vi) assessees having no attachable assets.

The information desired by the Hon'ble Member regarding amounts written off, etc., is not readily available. The number of persons covered by "big business houses" including Birla and Tata Houses will run into a few thousands and the collection of requisite information from the field organisations will involve considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble Membter desires information about any particular assessees, the same will be collected and furnished.

Report from West Bengal Government regarding High Percentage of Hydrocyanic Acid in the Rapeseed Oil

4948. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report that the imported rapeseed oil supplied through Ration Shops in West Bengal, contains a high percentage of Hydrocyanic Acid; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश तथा लाभकारिता के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा अध्ययन

4949. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश, मूल्य निर्धारण और लाभाकारिता के संबंध में अध्ययन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है।

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारत के सरकारी क्षेत्र में पंजी निवेश तथा लाभकारिता के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने ऐसा कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता।

Consumption of Tea in the Country

4950. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quantity of tea consumed in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to make available tea to the rural population easily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Total tea consumption in the country during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is estimated to be 272 million kgs. and 286 million kgs. respectively. However, state-wise break up of the figures is not availble.

(b) Consumers in the country including those in rural areas get their tea through normal distribution channels like loose tea traders, retailers of packet teas, Consumer Cooperative Stores etc. Steps have also been taken recently to arrange distribution of tea through the outlets of TTCI, NCCF and NAFED.

Aid asked for by Kerala Government

4951. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the total aid Kerala State has asked for from the Union Government;

(b) if so, how much aid out of it has been given to them;

(c) whether the Central Team had assessed as to how much aid the State needs;

(d) if so, how much aid has been provided to the State uptil now and how much will be provided next year; and

(e) whether the State requirements have been fully met or not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). The Government of Kerala have asked for Central assistance of Rs. 8.67 crores (non-Plan) for relief operations necessitated by the recent cyclone. The Government of India have sanctioned for

the current year an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 363.72 lakhs, inclusive of the advance Plan assistance of Rs. 200 lakhs released earlier. Besides, the Government of India have also approved the release of 1250 tonnes of wheat and 1250 tonnes of rice to the State Government, free of cost, for gratuitous relief. This assistance has been provided after considering the report of the Centra team which visited Kerala recently to assess the requirements of the State Government.

गोरखपुर में सिविल हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

4952. **श्री उग्रसेन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर का हवाई अड्डा अस्थायी है तथा वह रक्षा विभाग का है और क्या वहां एक सिविल हवाई अड्डा बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार महात्माबुद्ध की निर्वाण स्थल कुशीनगर (कुशीनगर) के पास 1940 की बनी हुई हवाई पट्टी का उपयोग इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों के लिए करने का है; और

(ग) दिल्ली- कानपुर- गोरखपुर विमान सेवा में बोइंग 336 उड़ानों को चालू करने के संबंध में कब तक व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) रक्षा मंत्रालय का गोरखपुर का हवाई अड्डा एक स्थायी हवाई अड्डा है। गोरखपुर में सिविल हवाई अड्डा बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) गोरखपुर के लिए बोइंग 737 सेवा परिचालन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि गोरखपुर से गुजरने वाली सप्ताह में तीन बार की एफ–27 सेवा गोरखपुर की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त है।

Status to State Bank Subsidiaries Functioning in Former Princely States

4953. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give full status to all the State Bank subsidiaries functioning in the former princely States of India by putting them on par with the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government or the Reserve Bank at present.

तस्करों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही

4954. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितने तस्करों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के आशीर्वाद के कारण जिन तस्करों को कानूनी कार्यवाही से मुक्त कर दिया गया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि 30–11–1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा 5327 तस्करों के विरुद्ध अदालतों में मुकदमा चलाया गया है। जिन तस्करों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है, उनकी राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण पत्र सदन पटल पर रखा गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने किसी भी तस्कर को, कानूनी कार्यवाही से किसी भी प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी है। सम्भवतः प्रश्न का संकेत अप्रैल, 1977 में बम्बई में कुछ तस्करों द्वारा श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के समक्ष ली गयी इस प्रतिज्ञा की ओर है कि वे तस्करी छोड़ देगें और तस्करी निवारक प्रयासों में सरकार की मदद करेंगे। उनके विरुद्ध अनिर्णीत पड़ी अथवा की जाने वाली किसी कानूनी कार्यवाही के संबंध में उन्होंने सरकार से किसी प्रकार के अनुग्रह की मांग नहीं की है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	जिन तस्करों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है उनकी संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	28
2.	असम	8
3.	बिहार	418
4.	चण्डीगढ़ (सं०रा०क्षे०)	1
5.	दिल्ली (सं०रा०क्षे०)	463
6.	गोआ, दमण और दीव	305
7.	गुजरात	907
8.	हरियाणा	19
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
10.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	13
11.	कर्नाटक	186
12.	केरल	127
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	30
14.	महाराष्ट्र	1364
15.	मेघालय	1
16.	मिजोरम	6
17.	मणिपुर	2
18.	पांडिचेरी (सं० रा० क्षे०)	1
19.	त्रिपुरा	12
20.	उड़ीसा	12
21.	पंजाब	56
22.	राजस्थान	96
23.	तमिलनाडु	300
24.	उत्तर प्रदेश	228
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	742
	कुल	5327

आगरा हवाई अड्डे को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के रूप में विकसित करना

4955. श्री राजबीलाल सुमन: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पालम हवाई अड्डे को भीड़ से बचाने हेतु आगरा हवाई अड्डे को एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय हवाई अड्डे के रूप में विकसित करने का है; और

(ख) इस को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Steel

4956. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel is being imported;

(b) if so, the quality and quantity of steel imported during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 and the names of the countries from which imported; and

(c) the amount spent on the said import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Import is, however, restricted to those qualities of steel that are not produced in this country. In other cases, it is allowed to the extent it is found necessary to need the gap between production and demand.

(b) and (c). Quantity and value of steel imported during 1975-76 and 1976-77 were as under:

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1975-76	497,446	205.82
1976-77	355,955	138.83

Japan, the UK, the USA, the USSR, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and Federal Republic of Germany were the main countries from which imports were made.

Export of Indian Merchandise by Air India

4957. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to promote export of Indian merchandise, particularly consumer goods by Air India in collaboration with a leading American Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Performance of Exports of various Commodities

4958. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how has been the performance of exports of various commoditises in comparison with the last two years interms of rupees and foreign exchange earned

(b) in which commodities there is a setback and the reasons for the comparative fall in exports;

(c) whether the year is expected to end with trade surplus; and

(d) if so, how much trade surplus is expected to emerge at the end of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The principal items which suffered setback in their exports during April—June, 77 as compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year included sugar, iron & steel, silver, cotton garments, jute manufactures and leather manufactures. The decline in first 3 items can be attributed either to rise in domestic demand or fall in international prices. The imposition of restraints by developed countries affected the exports of garments whereas leather & leather manufactures suffered chiefly because of substantial inventories with European tanners.

(c) and (d). Because of Government's liberal import policy, the aggregate imports during the year are likely to be higher than the last year. At this stage it is early to assess the balance of trade.

Statement

INDIA'S EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS

(Val. in Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Items	1975-76	1976-77	APRIL-JUNE 1976-77	APRIL-JUNE 1977-78
1.	Tea	23692	29287	3630	9381
2.	Coffee	6665	11405	3217	6482
3.	Tobacco, unmanufactured	9313	9662	4882	6178
4.	Sugar	47233	14812	5976	1053
5.	Cashew kernels	9614	10599	3422	5122
6.	Oil cakes	9645	22381	3942	6551
7.	Groundnut	6291	6524	2892	47
8.	Spices	7152	7292	1153	2552
9.	Fish	12718	18025	3875	4079
10.	Iron ore	21393	23849	5709	6471
11.	Manganese ore	1764	1910	300	181
12.	Mica	1466	1737	475	465
13.	Jute manufactures	25089	20083	4549	3836
14.	Cotton piecegoods (Mill-made)	12159	20079	3669	4039
15.	Cotton piecegoods (Handloom)	3965	5317	705	1862
16.	Cotton Apparel	14640	25700	7341	5649
17.	Coir & coir mfrs.	1902	2403	611	456
18.	Leather & leather mfrs. excld. footwears	20148	26349	6977	6574
19.	Footwear made of leather and canvas	2131	2881	637	525
20.	Engineering goods	41297	55443	11805	13773
21.	Iron and steel	6818	28299	6623	5462
22.	Handicrafts	25199	40240	5054	8484
	(a) Pearl, precious and semi-precious stones, worked or unworked	14851	24243	2200	5349
23.	Chemicals and allied products	8532	10910	2038	2805
24.	Silver	17407	15143	& 1085	& 107
	GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORT	403626	498101	110885	122468
	(INCLD. RE-EXPORTS)	404281*	514334*		

*Revised figures—the break-up of which are not available.

&—Silver figures are for April-May.

Source : DGCI & S, CALCUTTA.

Progress of "Monex '77" and "Monex '79"

4959. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of progress of programme of probing the monsoon known as "Monex '77" and "Monex '79" ;

(b) what are the details of the programme ; and

(c) what are the advantages that are sought to be obtained through this experiment ?

THE MINISTER OF TROUISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) "Monsoon '77" which commenced on 23rd May 1977 was completed on 19th August, 1977. "Monex '79" is scheduled to be conducted from 1 May, 1979 to September, 1979.

(b) "Monsoon '77" was a joint experimental programme between India and USSR. Two Indian Naval ships and four Soviet Research vessels collected extensive meteorological and oceanographic data over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal and equatorial Indian Ocean during onset, strengthening of the South-West Monsoon and during the formation of the depression in the Bay of Bengal. Besides the above observational schedule of meteorological data over land was intensified.

"Monex' 79" is a regional programme of the first GARP Global Experiment which is being arranged by the World Meteorological Organisation. This is an international programme and intensive observations will be made over the tropica area extending 10° latitude on both sides of the Equator using ships, aircraft, satellites and balloons, Indian ships will also be participating in this programme.

(c) A study of the data collected from "Monex '77" is expected to increase the understanding of the South-west Monsoon, improve and extend the range of forecasts during the South-West Monsoon.

Reservation for S. C./Tribes ollowed by Recruitment Centres of Reserve Bank of India

4960. SHRI R. L. KUREEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes followed by the various recruitment centres of the Reserve Bank of India are those which are prescribed for the State/Union territory in which a recruitment centre is situated ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not following the All India percentages of reservation when the Reserve Bank of India attracts candidates for its services from all over India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) . The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the Bank adopts all-India percentages of reservation of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes in respect of vacancies filled in by direct recruitment on all-India basis. In other cases where recruitment is made by its various offices within their respective areas of jurisdiction on regional basis, the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been worked out after taking into consideration the proportion of population of these communities in the area of recruitment covered by such offices. This is in conformity with Recommendation No. 18 of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (5th Lok Sabha) in their 27th Report.

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम में संशोधन

4961. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इण्डिया सराफ एसोसिएशन, दिल्ली और किसी अन्य संगठनों ने स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम को रद्द करने, उस में संशोधन करने और उसे सुधारने के लिए उन्हें 1 अगस्त, 1977 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1977 के बीच कोई ज्ञापन दिए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में किस प्रकार की मांगें की गई हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; अथवा की जानी है; यदि कार्यवाही की जानी है तो कब और कैसे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) से (घ) : सरकार को बहुत से संगठनों, संघ (जिनमें अखिल भारतीय सराफा संघ भी शामिल है) और व्यक्तियों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन में या तो स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम को समाप्त करने अथवा उस में महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

सरकार स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नीति की समीक्षा कर रही है, समीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर आवश्यक परिवर्तन किए जाएंगे।

Interest free loans to farmers by Nationalised banks

4962. SHRI RUDRA SEN CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide interest free loans from nationalised banks to farmers and artisans of remote rural areas to help them to promote their industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Companies that have not diluted Foreign Equity Holdings

4963. SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state which are the foreign companies operating in India that have not yet diluted their foreign equity holdings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : A statement is showing the names of companies who are yet to dilute their non-resident interest in accordance with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT*—1454 /77]

Position of Prices of Consumer and Essential Goods during January, February, 1978

4964. SHRI SAMARGUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study of the latest position of price of consumer and essential goods ;

(b) if so, facts thereabout ; and

(c) the likely position of prices of these goods during the months of January February, 1978 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A study of the trend in the prices of essential and mass consumption items has been made for the period between September 17, 1977 and Decem r 3, 1977.

(b) During 11 weeks to December 3, 1977, the all commodities wholesale price index has fallen by 2·2%. There has been significant fall in the wholesale prices of a number of commodities during this period. The price of rice has fallen by 9·2% , onions by 22·2%, milk by 5·2% , tea by 28·5% , coffee by 5·4%, khandsari by 10·1% , gur by 12·1% and groundnut oil by 13·1% . Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) It is difficult to make a forecast about the price situation in the next two months. However, it may be indicated that overall price situation is likely to continue to be within control.

Statement

Percentage Variation in the Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Essential and Mass Consumption Items during the period week ending 17-9-1977 and week ending 3-12-1977.

Commodities	Percentage Variation
Rice	−9.2
Wheat	+5.6
Jowar	−2.5
Bajra	+16.1

Commodities	Percentage Variation
Ragi	−0.1
Gram	+13.4
Arhar	+14.1
Moong	+19.8
Masoor	+17.3
Urad	−9.7
Vegetables	+1.8
Potatoes	+18.3
Onions	−22.2
Milk	−5.2
Butter	−2.3
Eggs	+9.9
Fish	+12.4
Meat	+1.0
Black Pepper	Steady
Chillies	+0.6
Turmeric	+9.8
Other condiments & spices	+8.3
Tea	−28.5
Coffee	−5.4
Raw cotton	−2.9
Groundnuts	−6.4
Rape & Mustard seed	−10.1
Cotton seed	−16.1
Gingelly seed	−4.6
Linseed	−7.4
Copra	+20.7
Tobacco Raw	1.4
Coal	Steady
Coke	Steady

Commodities	Percentage Variation
Maida	−1.0
Atta	−3.7
Suji	−1.8
Biscuits	Steady
Bread	Steady
Sugar	−1.7
Khandsari	−10.1
Gur	−12.1
Confectionery	−4.3
Vanaspati	−4.8
Groundnut Oil	−13.1
Mustard Oil	−16.3
Coconut Oil	+15.9
Gingelly Oil	−5.6
Kardi Oil	−1.9
Mahua Oil	+3.0
Cotton seed Oil	−6.7
Salt	−0.5
Cigarettes	−0.3
Handloom Powerloom cloth	+1.6
Paper	+2.7
Tyres	+1.0
Tubes	Steady
Caustic Soda	Steady
Soda Ash	Steady
Razor Blades	Steady
Cement	Steady
Matches	Steady
All Commodities	−2.2

मूल्य नियंत्रण के उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक उप-समिति

4965. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिए मंत्रियों की कोई उप-समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस उप-समिति ने कोई सुझाव दिए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के द्वारा कब तक सुझाव दिए जाने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) और (ख) मंत्रिमण्डल की ऐसी कोई औपचारिक उप समिति गठित नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

विदेशी सहयोग से फाइव स्टार वाले होटलों की स्थापना करना

4966. **श्री रवीन्द्र प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशी सहयोग से और फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने होटल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और ये कब तक बन जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी पर्यटकों को बड़े शहरों के होटलों में जगह नहीं मिल रही है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है; और

(ग) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अन्तर्गत होटलों में ठंडा भोजन दिया जाता है और वहां पर सेवा भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) विदेशी सहायता से देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का कोई होटल तैयार नहीं किया गया है और न ही फिलहाल ऐसी किसी योजना का कोई प्रस्ताव है

(ख) व्यस्ततम पर्यटक मौसम, में, कुछ शहरों में होटल आवास न मिलने के समाचार मिले हैं। देश में होटल आवास को बढ़ाने के लिए, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के होटल निर्माण के अतिरिक्त निजी क्षेत्र को भी वित्तीय राहतें, सस्यागत ऋणों के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता, आवश्यक जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिये प्राथमिकता से विचार इत्यादि, जैसे कई प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करके निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप और अधिक होटल बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

(ग) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अपने होटल नहीं हैं और न ही वह किन्हीं होटलों का परिचालन ही करती है ।

Supply of Rapeseed Oil to Orissa State

4967. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI : will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assured to supply the State Government of Orissa 1000 M.T. (metric tonnes) of rapseed Oil ;

(b) if so, on what basis Government assured to supply rapeseed oil to Orissa Government ;

(c) what is its time, period of lifting ; and

(d) why Government restricted liftineg to 270 M.T. of rapeseed oil from the total assured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) The State Government of Orissa had asked for supply of refined rapeseed oil as under :

September, 77 .	300
October, 77	300
November, 77	100
December, 77 . .	100

The Central Government generally supplly the quantities to meet the demand of the State Government.

(b) The Central Government have enough rapeseed oil in stock with them to meet the demands of the States.

(c) No specific time or period of lifting is fixed for the allotm ents made to the State Government except that they are requested to lift the quantities allotted expeditiously.

(d) There was no restriction involved. periodical releases are made based upon the refining capacity of the Ganesh Flour Mill unit at Kanpur. An allocation of 270 tonnes was made in August-September, 1977. Out of this, the State Govt. have, till now, lifted only 177.5 tonnes. Further quantities will be supplied to the State Govt. after they have lifted the balance quantity. They are being requested to expedite this process so that fresh allocations can be made.

Extension of deputation Period of Director of enforcement

4968. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Director of Enforcement has been given extension of his deputation, beyond the usual period of deputation which is normally allowed to other officers ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which special favour was done to this officer by the previous regime and who did this undue favour and why ;

(c) whether such favours are attributable to such people who have connections with the caucus of the old regime ; and

(d) if so, what action Janta Government are planning to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. He comple ed normal term of five years in the Directorate on 6-10-76. He was given extension of his deputation upto 31-1-78 on 19th October, 1976 by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms.

(b) : No special favour was shown to the officer. The extension of deputation was given to him to maintain continuity in the post with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

(c) and (d) : In view of the reply given to (b) above, these questions do not arise.

देवरिया जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) के कुशीनगर के लिए बृहत योजना

4969. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री होटलों को "स्टार" श्रेणी में रखने के आधार के बारे में 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 247 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया जिले के कुशीनगर के लिए बनाई जा रही बृहत योजना की संक्षिप्त रुपरेखा क्या है, और

(ख) उपरोक्त योजना कब शुरू की जाएगी और इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) (क) जिस रूप में कुशीनगर का मास्टर प्लान तैयार किया गया है वह मूलतः एक "लैण्ड यूस प्लान" है जो

मोटे तौर पर क्षेत्र के प्रस्तावित विकास की रूपरेखा प्रदर्शित करता है। इस मास्टर प्लान के आधार पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने तथा स्मारक के आसपास के क्षेत्र के वातावरण का सुधार करने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है। जिन पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है उनमें आवास, कैफेटेरिया, शिविर स्थान, कार पार्क इत्यादि सम्मिलित होंगे।

(ख) जैसे ही विस्तृत योजना पूरी हो जाती है और धन उपलब्ध हो जाता है, कुशीनगर के मास्टर प्लान का कार्यान्वयन हाथ में ले लिया जायगा/विकास योजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रारम्भ होने की तारीख से इसके पूरा होने में 2 वर्ष लगने की सम्भावना है।

Janata Hotel for Darjeeling

4970. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Darjeeing, the queen of the Hill stations has been included in the programme for construction of Janata Hotel ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (c). It is proposed to construct inexpensive hotels at the Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bomby, Calcutta and Madras, and other selected tourist centres. The number and locations of such hotels to be constructed in the Central sector will depend upon the resources made available for this prupose during the Sixth Five Year Plan, which is under dscussion with the Planning Commission.

Allegation by Indian Commercial Pilots' Association

4971. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Will the Minister of TOURSIM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in connection with the recent IAF plane accident near Jorhat, the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has alleged that certain safety restrictions on night operations in Assam Valley were violated ;

(b) whether the allegation is correct ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such gross negligence and transgression of regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a). No communication regarding violation of certain safety restrictions on night operations in Assam was received from the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association. However, a letter to the Editor, originated by the Association, appeared in the Times of India dated 21st November 1977, alleging that in spite of the fact that the Assam valley is not considered safe for night operations, the flights with the Prime Minister aboard was planned, particularly when there was no grave emergency like war or aggression.

(b) No safety restrictions on night operations were violated.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री राम रेयन्स, कोटा (राजस्थान) द्वारा आयात लाइसेंसों का कथित दुरुपयोग

4972. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :
श्री रमापति सिंह :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :
श्री गौरी शंकर राय :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांव बरही, डाकखाना इकालदिहा, जिला वाराणसी के निवासी श्री नागेश्वर सिंह का दिनांक 13 अक्तूबर, 1976 का राष्ट्रपति को सम्बोधित पत्र राष्ट्रपति-सचिवालय द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली क्लाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स लिमिटेड की एक कम्पनी

श्रीराम रेयन्स, श्रीरामनगर, कोटा (राजस्थान) द्वारा आयात लाइसेंसों के दुरुपयोग और धांधली सम्बन्धी आरोपों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या मैसर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स ने 26 अप्रैल, 1973 को मैसर्स डाई इंची करकारिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई को आयातित एथोमीन सी-25 के 48 ड्रम बेचे थे ;

(घ) क्या मैसर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स ने सरकार की अनुमति के बिना 18 जुलाई, 1972 को 8460 किलोग्राम आयातित लुगदी बेची थी ;

(ङ) क्या इस फर्म ने 5 जुलाई, 1972 को मैसर्स नूचेन प्लास्टिक लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद को भी आयातित लुगदी बेची थी; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) मैसर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स मिल्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध 13-10-1976 को जनपद वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) के श्री नागेश्वर सिंह सुपुत्र श्री रुद्र प्रसाद सिंह ने एक शिकायत राष्ट्रपति को भेजी थी जिसकी एक प्रति प्रधान मंत्री को भेजी गई थी। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ने इस शिकायत को 5-11-1976 को वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को भेज दिया था।

(ख) से (च). इस मामले की अभी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। जांच पड़ताल पूरी होने के पश्चात यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो फर्म के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Non-Utilization of Imported Groundnut Oil

4973. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 18,000 tonnes of Groundnut oil imported for distribution by Tamil Nadu Government some months ago, is lying in Bombay port unutilised ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this oil will become unfit for human consumption if it is kept unrefined for some more time; and

(c) whether Government propose to release this oil to millers and refineries in Southern States for refining and distribution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL)

(a) 17,300 tonnes of groundnut oil was imported for distribution to the different states, including Tamil Nadu, after assessing their demand. The oil is in STC's storage in Bombay.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, considering the ruling prices of indigeno s groundnut oil, State Governments, including Tamil Nadu Government, are not inclined to lift the stocks as originally intended by them. The mode of disposal yf the oil is under the consideration of the Government.

C.B.I. Inquiry against Chairman of Syndicate Bank

4974. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

SHRIMATI SHANTI DEVI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in the 'Blitz' weekly of 27th August, 1977, a CBI inquiry is pending against Shri K.K. Pai, Chairman of Syndicate Bank for committing a large number of irregularities by making huge grants to Syndictae Agricultural Foundation which spent large amount on the farm of Shri T.A. Pai, former Minister of Industry ;

(b) whether Shri K. K. Pai, Chairman, sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 5 crores out of which Rs. 2 crores are unrecoverable and for this act he is under CBI probe ;

(c) if so, the action taken proposed to be taken against the Chairman ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING, (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Government are aware of a CBI inquiry pending against Shri K. K. Pai, Chairman & Managing Director of the Syndicate Bank. The inquiry against him is regarding certain guarantees issued by the Syndicate Bank on behalf of an advertising concern and not for making huge grants to the Syndicate Agriculture Foundation.

(*b*) *to* (*d*). Shri K. K. Pai, who is working as Chairman and Managing Director of the Syndicate Bank from February 28, 1970, has sacnctioned various advances in the discharge of his duties under the powers vested in the Managing Director by the Board of Directors. Government does not know which of these advances make up to Rs. 5 crores ref erred to in the question and unless the names of the borrowers are made known, it is not possible to indicate what portions of the loans sanctioned are irrecoverable. CBI has not undertaken any probe in the mater of loans sanctioned by the Chairman and Managing Director of the Syndicate Bank. However, on the basis of various allegations received by Government, Reserve Bank have undertaken a scrutiny of the allegations and based on their findings Government will decide on the further course of action in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

इंडियन इस्टीटयूट ग्राफ लोगल मेटरोलाजी, रांची के तृतीय श्रेणी ग्रौर चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

4975. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रौर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ग्राफ लीगल मेटरोलाजी, रांची के सभी कर्मचरियों की सेवायें बिहार राज्य से केन्द्रीय सरकार को सौंपी गई थीं;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार स्थानान्तरित किये गये ग्रेड तीन ग्रौर ग्रेड चार के कर्मचारी 1 जनवरी, 1976 से केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा में नियमति रूप से नियुक्त किये गये हैं ग्रौर क्या ग्रेड एक के पद का दर्जा घटा दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1970 के बाद नियुक्त किये गये सभी कर्मचारी ग्रब तक तदर्थ नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के रूप में माने गये हैं; ग्रौर क्या निर्धारित नियमों तथा नियमति प्रक्रिया के ग्रनुसार नियुक्त किये गये एक हैड क्लर्क की सेवायें समाप्त की जा रही हैं ; ग्रौर

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रेड दो ग्रौर ग्रेड चार के कर्मचारियों की सेवायें समाप्त करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रौर सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय वैध माप विज्ञान संस्थान 1-1-1970 को बिहार सरकार से, ग्रपने नियंत्रण में लिया था। ग्रन्तरण तारीख को 28 स्वीकृत पद थे, जिनमें से 3 पद खाली थे। 31-12-69 को 25 पदों पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों में से 20 ग्रस्थायी थे ग्रौर 5 बिहार सरकार के ग्रन्य विभागों में स्थायी थे। बिहार सरकार ने शुरु में स्थायी कर्मचारियों की सेवायें प्रतिनियुक्ति ग्राधार पर बिना प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते के 2 साल के लिये उधार देना स्वीकार किया। उन्होंने 31-12-69 से ग्रस्थायी कर्मचारियों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दीं ग्रौर भारत सरकार के ग्रंतर्गत ग्रस्थायी नियुक्ति को स्वीकार करना या न करना पूर्णत : कर्मचारियों की इच्छा पर छोड़ दिया। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रस्थायी कर्मचारियों को तभी रखा जब उन्होंने तदर्थ ग्राधार पर ग्रस्थायी नियुक्ति पर रहना स्वीकार कर लिया।

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). इन कर्मचारियों को नियुक्ति ग्रस्थायी ग्राधार पर करने का निर्णय किया गया है ग्रौर इनकी नियुक्तियों की भर्ती

नियमों के अनुसार पुनरीक्षा की जानी है, जिन्हें, अब अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। इन पदों को भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार भरने का कार्य चल रहा हैग्रेड 1 के किसी पद का दर्जा नहीं घटाया गया है। मुख्य लिपिक-एवं-लेखाकार (न कि मुख्य लिपिक) का पद 1-11-74 को रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे गये उम्मीदवारों में से उस समय तक के लिए बिल्कुल अस्थायी तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया था जब तक कि पद पर भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, नियमित नियुक्ति नहीं की जाती है। भर्ती नियमों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और वर्तमान पदधारी भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित अर्हताओं को पूरा नहीं करता है। चूंकि वर्तमान पदधारी बिहार सरकार का स्थायी कर्मचारी है, अतः उसकी सेवायें बिहार सरकार को वापिस सौंपी जा रही हैं।

(घ) पूर्णतः तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये ग्रेड II तथा ग्रेड IV के कर्मचारियों की सेवायें भी वापिस सौंपनी होंगी अगर उनकी योग्यता तथा पात्रता भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार नहीं होंगी।

Import of Aluminum

4976. SHRI LAXMAN RAO MANKAR : Will the M nister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need to import aluminium has been felt in the country ;

(b) if so, the quantum of aluminium imported this year and at what rate ;

(c) whether the aluminium production in the country has declined; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAG) : (a) to (d). The present installed capacity in the country, if fully utilised, is sufficient to meet the country's requirements of aluminium. However, owing to either delay in supply of power or imposiion of power cuts on the various aluminium smelters in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the production has been declining since the beginning of 1977. Import of 5,000 tonnes of aluminium ingots (2,000 tonnes of 99·7% purity at the rate of US $1105·76 per tonne and the balance 3,000 tonnes of 99.5% purity H US $ 1093·73 per tonne, both CIF Calcutta/Bombay Ports, exclusive of import duty) has already been made and import of another 5,000 tonnes is under way to meet the short-fall in production. Further imports would be made, if found necessary.

Long term Sugar export policy

4977. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has suffered a big loss due to inability of STC to utilise the net increase in demand and price of sugar in EEC Countries;

(b) if so, whether Government will fix responsibility for this lapse on concerned STC offices; and

(c) whether a long term sugar export policy has been formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIgLSUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The quantum of sugar to be exported is decided from time to time keeping in view the requirement of the domestic market, surplus available and the prevailing prices in the world market.

Additional Administration expenditure due to Trifurcation of Headquarters set-up of Department of Revenue.

4978. SHRI MOHANLAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5485 on the 29th July, 1977 regarding Division of work handled by the Revenue Win and state :

(a) whether the estimate of the amount of additional administration expenditure likely to be incurred as a result of trifurcation of the Headquarters set-up of the Department of Revenue has since been made ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred and the number of additional posts of different grade that are proposed to be created as a result of the trifurcation;

(c) what is the total staff strength (Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted employees) of the three decentralised administrative units; and

(d) in what way the reorganised set-up will be more beneficial to the Government as compared to the old set-up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total strength of the three decentralised administrative units is as follows :

		Central Division	Indirect Taxes Division	Direct Taxes Division
Gazetted:	255	62	120	73
Non-Gazetted:	902	261	420	221

(d) The scheme of trifurcation has not been implemented in full. In the light of the experience of working of the scheme so far and in the context of representations received from the Staff, the organisational and administrative arrangements in the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance are being examined.

Recommendations of the Pillai Committee

4979. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Pillai Committee on the need for uniformity in emoluments and other benefits of the bank officers of public sector banks ; and

(b) the reasons for non-implementation of the recommendations so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) The Pillai Committee, after examining the principles that should govern the structure of pay scales of officers of nationalised banks, has recommended a standardised pay-scale structure having seven scales of pay, based broadly on identifiable levels of responsibility in the officers cadre. It has also suggested certain guidelines for the evalution of various positions of officers in a bank on the basis of types of responsibilities and functions exercised and categorising them within one of the recommended grades. The Committee has also recommended the standardisation in respect of Dearness Allowance and all other allowances like Travelling Allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowances, etc. The Committee also suggested inter-bank transferability of officers at the top level.

The recommendations of the Pillai Committee as modified by the group of bankers have already been accepted by the Government and communicated to the banks concerned for their adoption. Nationalised banks are taking steps for implementing these recommendations.

Removal of drawbacks in Mica Industry

4980. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is sharp decline in the mica industry in recent years and,if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government have examined the affairs of this industry and what actions have been taken to remove the drawbacks; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Presumably the hon'ble Member refers to decline in the mica exports.

Export of processed mica was canalised in 1972-73. Exports of processed mica, both in quantity and value, have been some time higher and some time lower than the exports in 1971-72, a year before canalisation. It would, therefore, not be correct to say that there has been a fall in exports of processed mica in recent years. This stagnation in the export of processed mica has been for various reasons, largely competition from synthetic substitutes.

The export of mica in the processed form holds little promise and the future of this mineral lies in its diversification, such as manufactured mica and fabricated mica etc.

Effective steps are being taken to create the required industrial capacity in the country for production of these mica products.

Reliefs to New Industrial Units producing specified goods

4981. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 297 on the 1st of July, 1977 regarding exemption from excise duty to new industrial units and state :

(a) what further reliefs other than exemption of 25 per cent. excise duty the Government propose to give to new industrial units producing specified goods; and

(b) whether Government have taken a decision in the matter and if so, when and the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). The need for any reliefs to new industrial units producing specified goods will be examined and whatever reliefs are considered appropriate under the overall economic policy of the Government will be given effect to, as and when circumstances warrant such action.

Impact of Liberalisation of Imports on Foreign Exchange

4982. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISTH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the concrete spurt in India's foreign exchange during the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st October, 1977 in comparison to the foreign exchange earned during the same period last year ; and

(b) whether liberalisation of imports has had in adverse effect ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) During the period 1-4-1977 to 31-10-1977 India's Foreign Exchange Reserves increased by Rs. 895·2 crores as compared to Rs. 532 1 crores during the same perio last year.

(b) No, Sir. The changes in foreign exchange reserves represent the net outcome of the external transactions of the country. While there was a substantial increase in non-food imports, this was, offset by a decline in food imports. However, due to other favourable factors, such as continued improvement in exports and the sustained inflow of inward remmittances, foreign exchange reserves during April—October, 1977 showed a much larger increase than in the samd period last year.

Incidence of Central and Indirect Taxes on Rural and Urban Households

4983. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a systematic study of the incidence of Central and Indirect Taxes on rural and urban households ; and

(b) if so, when such study was undertaken and what are the findings of such sudy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) and (b). In the recent past Government have not undertaken any systematic study of the incidence of Central and State indirect taxes on rural and urban households. The indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee have recently gone into the question of distribution of the burden of indirect taxation on households in different expenditure groups. The Committee's report is presently under examination.

बैंक आफ राजस्थान में विभिन्न स्थानों पर नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताएं

4984. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बैंक आफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड की भिन्न-भिन्न शाखाओं में, 1977 में विज्ञापित भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर नियुक्ति हेतु समान

पद के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न शैक्षिक योग्यताएं निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण थे ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): नियुक्ति के लिए शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं सभी स्थानों पर समान है। यह सूचित किया गया है कि 1977 में जारी किये गये अपने विज्ञापन में बैंक आफ राजस्थान ने लिपिक पदों पर भरती के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं प्रथम श्रेणी में हायर सैकण्डरी/प्रीयूनिवर्सिटी और ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट में 40 प्रतिशत अंक निर्धारित किये थे। आगे यह सूचना दी गई है कि प्रत्येक जोन में प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या और उसमें रिक्त पदों की संख्या के आधार पर परीक्षा के लिए बुलाने के वास्ते उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए बैंक ने जोनवार कार्रवाई की है। जहां विज्ञापन के उत्तर में आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या प्रत्येक जोन में रिक्त स्थानों की तुलना में बेशुमार और अनुपात से अधिक हैं वहां विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षा में अंकों के अनुसार उम्मीदवारों को बुलाने का मापदण्ड, न्यूनतम निर्धारित अंकों से अपेक्षा ऊंचे स्तर का रखा गया था ताकि परीक्षा के लिए बुलाये जाने वालों की संख्या प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि से नियंत्रित की जा सके और विभिन्न जोनों को परस्पर न्यायोचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जा सके।

Labellings of Prices of the Manufactured Articles

4985. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturer and shops selling their articles have discontinued the practice of printing or labelling the price of the manufactured articles on the products manufactured or sold ;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the practice ; and

(c) what action has been taken agains those manufacturers or shopkeepers who have violated these rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) No Sir. The Packaged Commodities (Regulation Order), 1975 requiring the manufacturer/packer to indicate on the package, among other things, the price of the product, ceased to be operative on 25th September 1977 since the Order was promulgated under Defence & Internal Security of India Rules. The same provisions of this Order were incorporated in the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, which were promulgated and made operative with effect from 26 September 1977 itself to ensure continuance of h earlier practice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Those who violate the requirements of these Rules will be attracted by the Penal provisions provided therefor.

Filling up of the post of Secretary in Marine Products Export Development Authority

4986. SHRI BALAK RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a post of Secretary in the scale of Rs. 1500—2000 exists in the Marine Products Export Development Authority ;

(b) whether this post was initially filled without advertisement ; and

(c) whether subsequent to such appointment the post was advertised lying down exactly the same qualifications, age etc. of the individual appointed directly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The qualification, age etc., advertised for the post of Secretary, Marine Products Export Development Authority were proposed by the Authority, and were approved by the Government having regard to the requirements of the post.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान गिरफ्तार किये गये तस्कर तथा पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

4987. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तस्करी के माल के निपटान के बारे में सरकार अभी तक निर्णय नहीं कर पाई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप करोड़ों रुपयों का माल गोदामों में सड़ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस माल के निपटान के बारे में क्या तरीका अपनाये जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, आपात स्थिति के दौरान, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अन्तर्गत 4979 तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और लगभग 64 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का माल पकड़ा गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं । कुछ वस्तुओं का निपटान, जिनकी सूची संलग्न है, वर्तमान निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अनुसार किया जा रहा है । सरकार, अन्य जब्तशुदा वस्तुओं के निपटान के, देश में बिक्री से भिन्न, तरीकों की भी जांच कर रही है । इसमें, भारत से बाहर पुन: निर्यात की संभावना भी शामिल होगी । फिर भी, स्टाक में इस माल को नुकसान पहुंचाने या खराब होने से बचाने के लिए, सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा आवश्यक एहतियात बरती जाती है ।

विवरण

(क) सोना और चांदी ;

(ख) मुद्रा (भारतीय और विदेशी) ;

(ग) व्यापारिक वस्तुएं ;

(घ) जलयान और वाहन ;

(ङ) हीरों से भिन्न रत्न और उपरत्न ;

(च) बदूकें, पिस्तौल आदि और गोला बारूद ;

(छ) प्राचीन वस्तुएं ;

(ज) भारतीय मूल की वस्तुएं ;

(झ) जब्त किये गये असबाब में छोटी-छोटी मात्रा में पकड़ी गई (सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 123 और अध्याय iv क और उसके अन्तर्गत जारी की जाने वाली अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं मे भिन्न) तरह-तरह की वस्तुएं । ये वस्तुएं सीमाशुल्क गृह में विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही खुदरा दुकानों द्वारा बची जा सकती हैं ।

Sanction of Loan to Madhavnagar Cotton Mills Ltd., Sangli

4988. SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri B.D. Patwardhan an Ex-officer and a share holder of the Madhavnagar Cotton Mills Ltd. has submitted a petition on 19th August, 1977 to the Finance Minister alleging that the said mills has deceived the Bank of Maharashtra (Sangli Branch) and Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli by selling various machinery worth lakhs of rupees without the consent of the Banks an by furnishing false and misleading statements to the Banks ; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on the said petition and is not, what action Governmnet propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) Government have received an un-signed letter dated the 19th August 1977 purported to have been written by Shri V. D. Patwardhan, an ex-officer and a shareholder of Madhavnagar Cotton Mills Ltd., Sangli.

(b) Government have forwarded the complaint to the IDBI who have taken up this matter with the bankers of the company.

Applications received by R.B.I. under F.E.R.A.

4989. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications have been received by the Reserve Bank since the commencement of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 under Section 29(2) of the said Act;

(b) nature and particulars of such applications and orders passed thereon ;

(c) whether any order has been made by the Reserve Bank under Section 29(2)(e) of the said Act; and

(d) whether any exemption has been granted by the Reserve Bank under Section 29(3) of the Said Act ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKIHG (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A total of 877 applications were received by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29(2)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(b) All applications are for continuance of business in the country by companies/branches in position on 1-1-1974. The Reserve Bank has passed final orders in 786 cases so far and details are shown in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Exemption under 29(3) was granted by the Bank in two cases.

Statement

Position regarding disposal of applications received under Section 29(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the Reserve Bank of India.

(a) Non-resident interest reduced to 40%	62
(b) Approved subject to dilution . to 40% . .	221
(c) Approved subject to dilution to 74%	111
(d) Approved with non-resident interest above 40% (No dilution necessary as non-resident interest is already 74% or less)	112
(e) Covered by exemption granted under Sec. 29(3) .	2
(f) Approved subject to zero foreign holding	1
(g) Approved with 100% non-resident interest	1
(h) Subject to conversion of companies incorporated abroad into Indian companies with existing non-resident interest which is already less than 40%	13
(i) Allowed for limited period or for completion of contractual obligations	9
(j) Shipping companies / Airline companies	37
(k) Classified societies .	4
(l) Approved on 'No-profit no-loss basis'	7
(m) Approved subject to non-repatriation of capital and income . . .	6
(n) Cases approved in which foreign equity holding exceeds 40% but total non-resident interest is less than 40%	2
(o) Liaison activity cases approved .	44
(p) Voluntary winding up .	52
(q) Permission not required .	62
(r) Companies taken over by Government	4
(s) Amalgamated/merged companies	6
(t) Rejected cases	30
Total . .	786

(N.B. Position as on 31-10-1977)

Residential Telephones of Officers

4990. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued by his Ministry with a view to economise the expenditure about the period for which an officer is permitted to retain his residential telephone while proceeding on leave; and

(b) if so, brief details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL: (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

आयकर की बकाया राशि

4991. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान आयकर की कितनी वसूल की गई तथा अभी कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल की जानी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए कोई नीति तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) विभागीय आंकड़ों के आधार पर, वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 में वसूल की गई आयकर की कुल रकम, जिसमें निगम-कर भी शामिल है, 2031.52 करोड़ रुपये और 2079.69 करोड़ रुपये थी जिसमें आय और धन के स्वेच्छया प्रकटन अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 199.24 करोड़ रुपये और 33.42 करोड़ रुपये की वसूलियां भी शामिल है ।

30-9-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार, निगम-कर को मिला कर, आयकर की सकल और शुद्ध बकाया नीचे दिए अनुसार थी :--

	करोड़ रुपए
सकल बकाया	1,047.24
शुद्ध बकाया	719.78

1,047.24 करोड़ रुपये की रकम में 1-4-77 से 30-9-1977 तक की अवधि में जारी की गई मांग में से बकाया पड़ी 252.18 करोड़ रुपये की रकम भी शामिल है ।

(ख) और (ग). कर की बकाया एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । यद्यपि किसी वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में बाकी पड़े कर की वर्ष के अन्त तक पर्याप्त मात्रा में वसूली कमी हो जाती है तथापि बकाया रकमें मुख्यतय इस वजह से पुनः बढ़ जाती हैं कि वर्ष के दौरान जारी की गई कर की मांग के एक भाग की अनेक कारणों से वसूली नहीं हो पाती है ।

प्रत्येक मामले की वस्तुस्थिति पर निर्भर करते हुए, कर की बकाया को वसूल करने के लिए सम्बन्धित आय कर अधिकारियों द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम 1961 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, समय-समय पर समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं । इन उपायों में निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं :—

(क) कर की अदायगी बिलम्ब से करने के कारण ब्याज लगाना ;

(ख) कर की अदायगी नहीं करने के कारण अर्थदण्ड लगाना ;

(ग) बाकीदार को प्राप्य रकमों का अधिग्रहण; तथा

(घ) चल/अचल सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण तथा उनकी बिक्री।

आयकर की बकाया वसूल करने / उसमें कमी लाने की कार्यवाही पर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए आयकर अधिकारियों को प्रशासन की ओर से कहा गया है। बड़े मामलों में बकाया की वसूली / उसमें कमी लाने के कार्य की प्रगति पर भी विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी निगरानी रखते है।

Investment Incentives to Indians settled abroad

4992. SHRI M.A. HANNAN ALHAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide any incentives to Indians settled abroad to invest their money or at least deposit it in India ;

(b) whether recently D.D.A. has withdrawn special considerations to Indian who deposit their money in foreign exchange for the allotment of residential accommodations and if so, is this attitude helpful for the country; and

(c) whether Government owe a special kind of responsibility to its countrymen who went abroad seeking their livelihood and who want to come back to their motherland ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, schemes introduced in the past to promote flow of inward remittances are kept under constant review to see whether there is any need to modify these or introduce new schemes.

(b) According to the Ministry of Works and Housing, the special scheme for the allotment of flats against payment of full cost in foreign exchange has been withdrawn because of poor response from the non-resident Indians and the limited availability of flats with the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Government has a sympathetic attitude towards non-resident Indians, who want to come bak to India.

Facilities at Tourist spots in Bihar and U.P.

4993. SHRI L.L. KAPOOR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the tourist spots in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which have been developed by the Department of Tourism of the Central Government; and

(b) special facilities provided to the tourists visiting these two States ?

THE MINSTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

BIHAR

Department of Tourism :

*(Part I Schemes)**

S. No.	*Name of the Scheme*
1.	Management of rest house at Bodhgaya.
2.	Tourist Bureau at Gaya, Bodhgaya, Ranchi and Rajgir.
3.	Rest House in D.V.C. area.
4.	Transport facilities in D.V.C. area.
5.	Development of area around Mahabodhi Temple at Bodhgaya.
6.	Installation of Chair lift at Rajgir.
7.	Provision of a Mini-bus at Palamau National Park.
8.	Acquisition of land at Bodhgaya.

*(Part II Schemes)***

1. Tourist Shala at Rajgir.
2. Construction of 4 double bedded rooms in tourist bungalow (Class I) at Bodhgaya.
3. Installation of areal ropeway at Rajgir.

*Part I schemes—wholly financed by the Central Government.

**Part II schemes—financed on 50:50 basis by the Central and State Governments.

Indian Tourism Development Corporation :

1. Reception Centre-*cum*-motel at Patna.
2. Renovation of Traveller's Lodge at Bodhgaya.
3. Transport Unit at Patna.
4. Transport Unit at Bodhgaya.

UTTAR PRADESH

Department of Tourism :

(*Part I Schems*)*

1. Rest House at Dhara Chulla khela, Sorka, Jipi and Malpa, Karbayang Bunji and Kalapani on the Kailash Mansrowar route.
2. Tourist Bureaus in Uttar Pradesh.
3. Management of Rest House at Kushi Nagar.
4. Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Allahabad, Lucknow, Hardwar, Pipri, Pilgrims sheds at Rudraprayag and expansion of Tourist Bungalow at Varanasi and Agra.
5. Electrification of Dhikala forest Rest House.
6. Furnishing of Tourist Bungalow at Allahabad, Lucknow and Varanasi.
7. Construction of approach road to Taj at Agra.
8. Improvement of Nallah leading to Agra Fort at Agra.
9. Tourist Reception Centre at Varanasi.
10. Development of Area around Taj at Agra.
11. Youth Hostel at Nainital.
12. Loan to Tourist Guide Agra, Agra.
13. Development of Corbett National Park.
14. Loan to Banaras Tours Varanasi.
15. Cafeteria at Kosi.
16. Loan to U.P. Hotels and Restaurants Ltd. Lucknow (Hotel Clarks Avadh).
17. Loan to Carton Hotel (P) Ltd., Lucknow.
18. Loans to Northern India House Hotels Ltd., Agra.
19. Provision of two mini-buses at Corbett National Park.
20. Provision of a mini-bus at Dudwa Game Sanctuary.
21. Youth Hostel at Nainital.
22. Loan to M's. Hotel Pink City Agra (Mumtaz Hotel).
23. Beautification of Agra.

(*Part II Schemes*)**

1. PIG Rest House at Agra.
2. LIG Rest House at Varanasi.
3. Improvement of Rest House along Himalayan pilgrims routes.
4. Rest House at Sravasti (Sahet-Mahet) subsidy U.P. Govt.
5. Pilgrims sheds at Rundraprayag.
6. LIG Hostel at Allahabad.
7. LIG Rest House at Hardwar.
8. Tourist Bungalow at Agra.

Indian Tourism Development Corporation :

1. Motal-*cum*-Reception Centre at Varanasi.
2. Travellers Lodge at Kaushinagar.
3. Taj Restaurant at Agra.
4. Transport Unit at Agra.
5. Transport Unit at Varanasi.
6. Construction of Varanasi Hotel Varanasi.
7. Reception Centre-*cum*-hotel at Agra.

---

*Part I schemes—wholly financed by the Central Government.

**Part II schemes—financed on 50:50 basis by the Central and State Governments.

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के धावन पथ का पुनः निर्माण

4994. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के मुख्य धावन पथ के पुनः निर्माण पर 90 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इस कार्य का तरीका और ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यह कार्य कितने वर्षों के बाद किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या धावन पथ के पुनर्निर्माण का कोई सस्ता तरीका मालूम करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों से राय ली गई थी तथा क्या सरकार ने इस हवाई अड्डे के धावन पथ का सुधार करने के लिए कम खर्च वाला तरीका मालूम करने के उद्देश्य से इस मामले की जांच की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) जी, हां । दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के मुख्य धावन पथ के पुर्ननिर्माण के लिए मांगे गये टेंडरों के आधार पर ठेका दे दिया गया है जिस पर करीब 90 लाख रुपये की लागत आएगी । दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के मुख्य धावन पथ को 1970–71 के दौरान बोइंग 747 किस्म के विमानों के परिचालन के लिए अधिक लंबा और मजबूत किया गया था । सामान्यतया डामर बिछा फर्श 5–7 वर्ष तक चल जाता है तथा कुछ समयावधि के पश्चात् धावन पथ की सतह पर फिर से फर्श बिछाने की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य हो जाता है क्योंकि विमान के चलने के कारण धावन पथ की परत पर काफी टूट-फूट हो जाती है जिससे यदि फर्श बिछाने की व्यवस्था ठीक समय पर न की जाए तो विमान परिचालन की सुरक्षा को क्षति पहुंच सकती है ।

(ख) भारत अन्तराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के पास धावनपथों के निर्माण एवं रख-रखाव के लिए काफी विशेषज्ञ हैं, इसलिए बाहर के किसी विशेषज्ञ की सलाह नहीं ली गई है ।

Uniform Prices of Items of Mass Consumption

4995. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals under consideration with Government to introduce uniform prices for items of nass consumption in both urban and rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Do s not arise.

जौनपुर का पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

4996. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जौनपुर, जो एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है, का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). क्योंकि सीमित साधनों के कारण पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के प्रति एक चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक हो जाता है और क्योंकि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में केवल उन पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास पर ही बल दिया जाता है जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हैं, अत: जौनपुर में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई योजनायें तैयार नहीं की गई हैं ?

Trips Abroad by General Manager of Chefair

4997. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air trips abroad that were undertaken by the General Manager of Chefair, with family or otherwise, during the last three years;

(b) the total amount spent on each trip with name of the countries visited with duration of stay;

(c) Whether these trips were essential and proved beneficial to the Chefair Organisation in general and in the national interest in particular; and

(d) if not, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There is no General Manager in Chefair, in Delhi, but there is a Manager. He made the following trips abroad during the last three years :—

1975-76	Nepal
1976-77	Nepal and Sri Lanka
1977-78	Frankfurt, Paris and London.

(b) The total amount spent on each trip, the name of the countries visited and the duration of stay is as under :—

Country visited	Expenditure	Duration of stay
	Rs.	
First trip to Nepal	435	2 days
Second trip to Nepal	771	4 days
Sri Lanka	Nil	8 days
Frankfurt	2,655	7 days
Paris	Nil	2 days
London	Nil	4 days

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The trips were essential in the interest of Chefair and Hotel Corporation of India.

Income Tax Laws

4998. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Laws in the country are so cluttered with deductions and exemptions that they do not only make the administration difficult but also provide loopholes for avoidance and evasion of tax liability and accumulation of black money;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recently approved long list of deductions and exemption in the name of encouraging the urban corporate sector to undertake programmes of rural development will further aggravate the position; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to make the law more comprehensive, practicable and easy for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Government realise that the Income-tax Act, 1961 has become increasingly complicated over the years. Government also recognise that some of the tax concessions provided in the law could possibly be misused by assessees if adequate care is not taken in the administration of these provisions.

(b) Appropriate safeguards have been provided in section 35CC of the Income-tax Act relating to rural development allowance to ensure that this tax

concession is not misused by assesees. Thus, the deduction under this provision will be allowed only where the programme of rural development is approved by the prescribed authority. Besides, the deduction in respect of the expenditure incurred on such programmes will not be allowed unless the assessee furnishes, along with the return of income for the assessment year or which such deduction is claimed, a statement of such expenditure in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by a chartered accountant.

(c) Government have already appointed a Committee of Experts for the simplification and rationalisation of the direct tax laws and for suggesting, *inter-alia*, ways and means of improving the administration of these laws. Government would sponsor necessary legislation and take appropriate administrative measures in the light of the recommendations of the said Committee of Experts.

Original Investment in Foreign Exchange of Cigarette Companies

4999. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original investment in foreign equity of the cigarette manufacturing companies with 26 per cent foreign equity and above;

(b) what was the amount capitalised to issue bonus shares to foreign shareholders in these companies during the last 3 years, year-wise; and

(c) their dividends during last 3 years and the amounts allowed to be repatriated by them abroad under brand name capitalisation during last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A statement giving the desired information is attached.

Statement

Original Investment in Foreign Exchange of Cigarette Companies

Serial No.	Name of the Company	Date of incorporation	Original equity capital	Amount of bonu issue made by the Indian company during the last three years		Remittances of dividend	
			Rs.				
1	Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd.	10-11-1930	6,94,843	1975	Nil	1973-74	9·75 lakhs
				1976	Nil	1974-75	—
				1977	2,26,20,000	1975-76	11·70 lakhs
2	Godfray Phillips India Ltd.	3-12-1936	3,30,060	1975	68,34,900	1973-74	14·51 lakhs
				1976	Nil	1974-75	—
				1977	Nil	1975-76	6·42 lakhs
3	I.T. C. Ltd.	24-8-1910	4,16,00,000	1975	Ni	1973-74	—
				1976	Nil	1974-75	—
				1977	Nil	1975-76	59·04 lakhs
						No capitalisation is permitted on account of branded names.	

Losses due to theft and Strike in Public Undertakings

5000. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the losses due to theft and strikes separately in the major public undertakings during 1970; and

(b) what are the measures contemplated by the Government to prevent such losses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Application of Convertibility clause to Loan Advanced by IDBI to Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.

5001. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received the communication dated the 12th July, 1977 from the Chairman, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited urging Government to consider advising the Industrial Development Bank of India to apply to the loan the same convertibility clause conditions as extended to them as in 1972; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the matter and also consulted the public Finanial Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have consulted the Industrial Development Bank of India and the matter is under consideration.

Expenditure incurred on Entertainment by Manager, Chefair

5002. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred on entertainment by the Manager of Chefair, Delhi during the last three years; monthwise;

(b) whether the expenditure is justified and essential for the benefit of Chefair Organisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Month-wise expenditure on entertainment incurred by Manager, Chefair who joined on 1st October, 1974 is as follows:

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
April	..	607·00	543·99
May	..	572·25	587·00
June	..	231·80	616·18
July	..	412·60	754·30
August	..	1438·18	826·75
September	..	604·15	510·35
October	..	791·69	946·50
November	431·30	1364·57	792·80
December	370·50	496·81	1197·25
January	701·85	720·19	713·70
February	100·00	419·83	2019·87
March	477·70	774·20	708·55
TOTAL	2081·35	8433·27	10217·24

(b) and (c). In the interest of the business of Chefair, it is essential for the Manager, Chefair to undertake entertainment. Expenditure on entertainment is only a small percentage of revenue. For example the expenditure of Rs. 10217/- incurred in 1976-77 was only 0.10 per cent of the revenue earned and in the previous two years 0.03 percent and 0.08 percent respectively.

Research Programme undertaken by Indian Institute of Public Administration

5003. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research programme currently undertaken by the Indian Institute of Public Administration; and

(b) the quantum of financial aid given to the Institute during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) (*figures in whole rupees*)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Recurring grants-in-aid from Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure)	14,56,000	17,24,877	17,71,636
Grants-in-aid from other Ministries/Departments etc.	7,92,455	11,55,118	14,61,646
TOTAL	22,48,455	28,79,995	32,33,282

Statement

S. No.	Details of Research Programme.
1	2
1.	Appraisal of Draught Prone Area Programme in Pali District (Raj.).
2.	Preparation of Annotated Bibliography on Draught Prone Area Programme.
3.	Creation of a culture and Organizational Sensitivity in Ministries/Departments (Jointly with National Labour Institute, New Delhi).
4.	Regional Development Study for Bastar & Chandrapur District with special focus on Rural Electrification.
5.	Multi-level Co-ordination for Development Programme and Activities with special focus on Rural Electrification.
6.	Survey of construction Labour in KABAL cities of U.P.
7.	Incidence of Bonded Labour in Palamau district of Bihar.
8.	Evaluation of NSIC's activities in Government Stores Purchase Programme.
9.	Study of all aspects relating to Import of Edible Oils.
10.	Organisational Framework for Planning and Development in Metropolitan cities.
11.	Urban Public Utilities—their Distribution and differential location in an Indian Metropolitan City.
12.	A comparative Study of Legislation relating to Town Planning & Development Authorities.
13.	Study on Foreign Private Capital in India.

1	2
14.	District Planning Cells for Draught Prone Areas Programme (Cells in 3 districts will be co-ordinated by IIPA & other 3 by the Local Institutions in the States concerned).
15.	Management Information System for Agriculture Development Programme in Gurgaon District.
16.	Improvement of South Zone office of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
17.	Study of Election to the Delhi Metropolitan Council.
18.	Project on Administrator's Attitude to Social change.
19.	Study on Centre-state relations.
20.	Norms & Yardsticks for Performance Budgeting.
21.	A study of application of net work & net work based performance budgeting in Public Sector Undertakings and Government Departments.
22.	Study of various aspects of Lac Production and its economics including marketing.

सारंगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

5004. **श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सारंगढ़ (सुरक्षित) लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के आठों विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों अर्थात् (1) पामगढ़ (2) मालखरौदा (3) चन्द्रपुर (4) सारंगढ़ (5) सरिया (6) भटगांव (7) कसडोल (8) पलारी के अन्तर्गत किन स्थानों पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं काम कर रही हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है और ऐसे बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

(ख) क्या इस पिछड़े एवं हरिजन बाहुल्य क्षेत्र के विकास के लक्ष्य को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की संख्या अपेक्षाकृत कम है ;

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में उक्त क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की अतिरिक्त शाखाएं खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) बैंक-शाखाओं की अवस्थिति से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े केवल जिलेवार ही उपलब्ध हैं। जून 1977 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों सहित, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की बिलासपुर जिले में 57 शाखायें और रायगढ़ जिले में 20 शाखाएं थीं, जिसमें मध्यप्रदेश का सारंगढ़, लोकसभा-चुनाव-क्षेत्र आता है। उन स्थानों की सूची जहां वे शाखाएं अवस्थित हैं, अनुबन्धित है।

(ख) से (घ) : यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि बैंक अपने शाखा जाल को बैंक रहित/कम बैंक वाले क्षेत्रों में मजबूत बनाए, उन्हें यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे जून 1978 तक प्रत्येक बैंक रहित सामुदायिक विकास-खण्ड में कम से कम एक बैंक शाखा अवश्य उपलब्ध करा दें। बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे बैंक रहित खण्ड मुख्यालयों को और उन जिलों को जहां जनसंख्या को देखते हुए ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी शाखाएं कम हैं, शाखाएं खोलने में प्राथमिकता दें। नवम्बर, 1977 की अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिलासपुर और रायगढ़ जिलों में 5 बैंक रहित खण्ड थे। सभी खण्डों के बारे में शाखा खोलने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं।

विवरण

उन स्थानों की सूची जहां जून, 1977 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की शाखायें हैं।

जिला : बिलासपुर

बैंक का नाम	स्थान का नाम
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक . .	अकलतारा (1), बिलासपुर (5), जंजीगिर (1), कोरबा (2), मुंगेली (1), साकली (1), पंडारा रोड (1), बांकी मोगरा (1), कोटघीरा (1), पालीमार (1), सिम्रोरी नारायण (1), पंडारिया चक्र भाला (1), लोरमी (1), रामगढ़ (1), बेलघाना (1), चम्पा (1)।
सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया .	अकलतारा (1), बितासपुर (1), कोड्बा (1), चम्पा (1), कोटकांगी रोड (1), बिल्हा (1), तख्तपुर (1), बड़ा द्वार (1)।
इलाहाबाद बैंक . .	बिलास पुर (1), दमेरा (1)।
बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	बिलास पुर (1)
बैंक आफ इंडिया .	बिलासपुर (1), कोर्बा (1)
बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	बिलासपुर (1)
केनरा बैंक	बिलासपुर (1)
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	बिलासपुर (1), कोर्बा (1), मुंगेली (1), रतनपुर (1)।
सिंडीकेट बैंक . . .	बिलास पुर (1)
यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक . .	बिलासपुर (1), कोर्बा (1), मस्तूरी (1)।
बिलासपुर रायपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	बिलास पुर (1), बेल्लोडा (1), बामनडीह (1), छुडी (1), फागूराम (1), केरा (1), कुंडा (1), पंडासलाही (1), पेंड्रा (1), भारवाही (1), राहीद (1), जयराम नगर (1)।

बैंक का नाम	स्थान का नाम
जिला रायगढ़	
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक . .	जसपूर नगर (1), खरसिया (1), रायगढ़ (2), सारन गढ़ (1), धर्म जयगढ़ (1), लैलुंगा (1), कुंखुरी (1), सरिया (1), कांसावेल (1), तपकेरा (1), टामनार (1), चक्रधर नगर (1), घर घोड़ा (1)।
सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया .	खरसिया (1), रायगढ़ (1), पयालगांव (1), घरघोड़ा (1)।
इलाहाबाद बैंक	रायगढ़ (1)
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक . .	रायगढ़ (1)।

टिप्पणी :—कोष्ठक में दी गई संख्या बैंक के कार्यालयों की संख्या है।

Impact of Exchange Reserves due to Relaxation of Restrictions on Foreign Travel and Easing of Import Curbs.

5005. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of relaxation of restrictions on foreign travel and studies abroad and easing of import crubs only to promote exports, amounts to tinkering with the exchange reserves built at great cost, and

(b) if so, whether some steps are proposed to be taken to make use of this liberalisation of imports to augment supplies in the domestic market both of essential goods and services required for accelerating development and not for export promotion at a net loss to the economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has relaxed restrictions on foreign travels and studies abroad with a view to simplifying procedures and to avoid mal-practices. Similarly, imports have been liberalised with a view to meeting the legitimate requirements of the country for imported materials in full, protecting at the same time the interests of the indigenous industry. It is the policy of the Government to utilise a part of its foreign exchange reserves to promote the overall growth of the economy within a framework of price stability. The Government is aware that the accumulated foreign exchage reserves of the community—representing as they do availability of external resources for assisting growth—have to be used for productive purposes and not in a manner which may involve any net loss to the economy. They will, of course, be used for importing essential commodities such as edible oil etc. of which there may be shortage internally for any reason.

Janata Hotel for all Important Places

5006. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has under active consideration some proposals to build Janata Hotels at all important tourist places in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of bad coordination between the Centre and the States many beautiful spots remain neglected; and

(c) whether a high power committee will be constituted including officers from States and the Centre to suggest measures which may revolutionise tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) it is proposed to construct in expensive hotels at metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and also other selected tourist centres in the country, depending upon the resources made available for tourism development in the next Five Year Plan (1978-83).

(b) It is due to low priority given to the tourism sector in the National Plan, and limited resources thereby made available for the development of tourism that it has not been possible to develop many beauty spots and other tourist centres in the country. However, encouragement is being given to enterpreneures in the private sector to develop facilities at tourist centres.

(c) Government has taken a decision to appoint a Committee of Experts to recommend a national policy on tourism. The terms of reference and composition of the Committee are under active consideration.

Causes for Passengers Missing Flights At Airports

5007. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increasing instances of the passengers missing flights as a result of their being held up in "holding lounges" for security checks etc., the Airlines Operrtors Committee has shown concern about it;

(b) whether it is a fact that even announcements are not audible in these lounges; and

(c) If so, whether some workable system will be evolved so that the passengers are not left out to miss their flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Airlines Operators Committee have complained that there has been delays in clearance of passengers at the International Airports. No complaints regarding passengers missing their flights as a result of security check have been received.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Composition and Functions of Committee on Direct Tax Laws

5008. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has reconstituted the committee of experts on simplification of direct tax laws; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and functions of this committee and the time by which its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee now consists of the following:

1.	Shri C. C. Chokshi, Chartered Accountant, Bombay.	Chairman
2.	Shri Sanatbhai P. Mehta, Advocate, Bombay.	Member
3.	Shri Harnam Shankar, former President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi	Member
4.	Shri C. C. Ganapathi, Chairman, Settlement Commission, New Delhi	Member
5.	Shri T. S. R. Narasimhan, Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay.	Member-Secretary

The Committee will—

(a) recommend measures to simplify and rationalise the laws relating to income-tax, surtax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty, and to alter those laws with a view to making them readily comprehensible to tax payers, reducing litigation and thus subserving the interest of the national economy;

(b) suggest ways and means of improving the administration of those laws and expediting assessment, appellate and other proceedings under those laws;

(c) examine the advisability of consolidating the four laws relating to income-tax, surtax, wealth-tax and gift-tax into one Act;

(d) prepare drafts of the Bills for being presented before Parliament.

According to the Resolution dated the 25th June, 1977, the Committee is to submit its report by the 31st December, 1977. The Committee has submitted an interim report on 19th December, 1977. This is under examinaton of the Government. The Government understands that the Committee is likely to seek extension of time for submitting its final report.

Uniform Cooperative Acts for all States

5009. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to form a uniform co-ouerative act for all States with removal of two-term restrictions to context the democratic Co-operative elections, and

(b) if so, what is the proposal and when it is being worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). A set of guidelines on State cooperative laws was prepared and circulated to the State Governments in May, 1976. Among others, it has been suggested in the guidelines that the State cooperative laws may be amended so as to place restrictions on the number of terms a member could hold office in a cooperative society. A number of States have already amended their Cooperative Societies Acts on these lines. There is no proposal to suggest to the State Governments any modification in this provision.

Amount Deposited in Nationalised Banks in Orissa

5010. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount deposited in ..tionalised Banks in Orissa State;

(b) the amount, the nationalised banks have invested as loan to (i) small farmers (ii) big farmers and (iii) industrialists;

(c) what is the proposal to give more loans to small farmers;

(d) the total amount of defaulted loans;

(e) the number of the defaulting loanees bank-wise having loan more than Rs. 50,000/-; and

(f) what action is being taken for the early recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total deposits of public sector banks in Orissa amounted to Rs. 120.93 crores and Rs. 152.90 crores as at the end of December 1975 and 1976 respectively.

(b) Electoral break-up of public sector banks' advances in Orissa, available as at the end of Decemder 1975, shows that of the total outstanding advances of Rs. 70.61 crores, agriculture and allied activities accounted for Rs. 8.89 crores, small-scale industry for Rs. 8.48 crores and major and medium industry for Rs. 41.55 crores.

Available data relating to holding-wise distribution of direct agricultural advances of public sector banks in Orissa as at the end of September 1976 show that of the total outstanding direct finance amounting to Rs. 8.42 crores, farmers having holdings upto 5 acres accounted for Rs. 5.14 crores or 61 per cent of the total.

(c) To encourage the banks to meet the credit requirements of the small farmers in an increasing measure, the Reserve Bank of India has announced that it would provide refinance to the extent of 50 per cent of the loans given to the small farmers after January 1, 1978.

(d) to (f). Available information regarding recovery of direct agricultural advances as at the end of June 1976 shows that of the total demand of Rs. 5.15 crores as on that date, the public sector banks had recovered Rs. 2.20 crores, leading to an overdue of Rs. 2.95 crores. Break-down of these data according to the size of credit limits is not available.

Banks review the position of overdue agricultural loans from time to time and take such steps as are necessary for their recovery, including realisation of security, recovery from sureties and guarantors or institution of legal proceedings.

Implementation of Section 28 of FERA

5011. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines for implementing section 28(3) of FERA have been made and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) the time limit set for implementing this section; and

(c) the names of companies who are not operating within the law?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Attention is invited to reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4492 dated the 22nd July, 1977.

(b) and (c). There is no time limit for the provisions of Section 28. All companies operating in the country have to conform to the statutory requirements and non-compliance would result in penal action.

Guidelines for Section 28(1)(c) of FERA

5012. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state as to how direct or indirect consideration will be decided under the guideline for section 28(1)(c) of FERA?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): For the purposes of Section 28(1)(c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, "direct consideration" will include cash remittance such as royalty, lumpsum, etc. towards acquisition and use of trade marks. "Indirect consideration" has been used in the Act with a view to ensure that, apart from direct and easily identifiable forms of consideration, even remote and less obvious forms of consideration are also brought within the ambit of the Act. It will include conditions like the need to purchase proprietory items from specified source, etc. While it is difficult to generalise, each case will have to be seen taking into account the totality of circumstances relating to the agreement for use of trade marks.

विश्व बैंक द्वारा दी गई सहायता में विभिन्न राज्यों का हिस्सा

5013. डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विश्व बैंक द्वारा विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं के लिए दी गई सहायता में मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों को दी जाने वाली सहायता राशि क्या है;

(ख) क्या राज्य उक्त सहायता मे से केवल 25 प्रतिशत सहायता प्राप्त कर पाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्यों में सहायता राशि वितरित करने की कसौटी क्या है?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) और (ख). चूंकि विदेशी अभिकरणों से प्राप्त होने वाले साधनों से समूची अर्थ व्यवस्था को लाभ पहुंचता है, इसलिए विदेशी सहायता साधनों के केन्द्रीय पूल के अन्तर्गत आती है। फिर भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निष्पादित परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक / अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ और अन्य विदेशी अभिकरणों से प्राप्त सहायता का 25 प्रतिशत भाग राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में निर्धारित किया जाता है। इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों को मिलने वाली सहायता राज्य सरकारों द्वारा विदेशी सहायता-प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन पर निर्भर करती है। विश्व बैंक समूह से प्राप्त सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार जो परियोजनाएं चला रही हैं वे हैं:—मध्य प्रदेश डेरी विकास, चंबल-सिंचाई क्षेत्र विकास, मध्य प्रदेश पशुपालन

तकनीकी सहायता और मध्य प्रदेश कृषि विकास परियोजनाएं। राजस्थान में चंबल सिंचाई क्षेत्र विकास, राजस्थान सिंचाई क्षेत्र विकास, राजस्थान डेरी विकास और राजस्थान कृषि विस्तार परियोजनाएं और गुजरात में मीन उद्योग परियोजना चलाई जा रही है।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य को मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता की राशि राज्य सरकार द्वारा विदेशी सहायता से निष्पादित परियोजनाओं की संख्या, उनके परिव्यय, व्यय की गति और दावे पेश करने की तत्परता पर निर्भर करती है। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में राज्यों के पूरे पूरे सहयोग को सुनिश्चित करने और विश्व बैंक/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास-संघ और अन्य विदेशी अभिकरणों से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के समय पर क्रियान्वयन के लिए व्यवस्था करने में राज्य सरकारों के बजट सम्बन्धी साधनों पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम करने के लिए मौजूदा अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता को बढ़ा कर 70 प्रतिशत तक कर देने का फैसला किया गया है। यह फैसला मौजूदा और नई दोनों प्रकार की परियोजनाओं पर केवल 1978-79 के लिए लागू होगा, इसके बाद स्थिति की फिर से समीक्षा की जाएगी।

सूखा सम्बन्धी राहत देने पर योजना तथा गैर-योजना व्यय

5014. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :**
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हल्दर :
श्री के० प्रधानी :
श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजीवाला :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान सूखा राहत कार्यों पर कितना योजना और गैर-योजना व्यय किया गया और वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान इस कार्य पर कितना व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी धनराशि दी गई और कितनी राशि दी जानी है और वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया जाना है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए सूखा राहत कार्यों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान ने पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में विद्यमान नीति के अनुसार, जो छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है, 1976-77 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को सूखाराहत कार्यों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता की निम्नलिखित रकमें दी गई :—

	(रुपये करोड़ों में)
1. कर्नाटक	7.00
2. केरल	1.50
3. मध्य प्रदेश	5.00
4. उड़ीसा	5.10
5. तमिलनाडु	15.70

जहां तक 1977-78 का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक कर्नाटक को सूखाराहत कार्यों के लिए 4.75 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता दी गई है।

(ग) 1977–78 के दौरान, सूखा-राहत कार्यों के कारण अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता के लिए मध्य प्रदेश या राजस्थान से कोई विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा है कि 1976–77 में सूखा राहत कार्यों के लिए मंजूर की गई अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता, इस प्रकार की सहायता की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप नहीं थी और राज्य सरकार को 1976–77 और 1977–78 के दौरान इससे कहीं अधिक खर्च करना पड़ा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बजट सम्बन्धी समस्याएं उत्पन्न हुई।

Earnings from Customs Duty from Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay

5015. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of earnings as a result of customs duties during the last three years, yearwise, from Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay separately;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to give some relaxation in customs duties which are avoid d by the incoming passengers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The net customs revenue realisations during the last three financial years at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Customs Collectorates are given below:

(Rs. in thousands)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Delhi	52181	94202	180874
Calcutta	2686047	2780028	3051747
Madras	2590381	2635268	2654435
Bombay	6855220	6886630	8033890

(b) and (c). Under heading 100.01 of Customs Tariff Act, dutiable items in a passenger's baggage are liable to a duty at a uniform rate of 120% subject to certain exceptions. There is no proposal under Government consideration for reduction of this duty. Under the baggage rules and transfer of residence rules, bonafide articles of baggage and household are, subject to certain conditions and value limits, exempt from payment of duty. The Government had appointed a Committee to examine the question of expeditious clearance of international passengers and their baggage. This Committee has recommended certain liberalisation of baggage rules. These recommendations are under consideration.

Decline in Credit Deposit Ratio in Nationalised Banks

5016. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the deposits with the Commercial and nationalised banks are increasing, the credit-deposit ratio is declining;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to arrest the decline; and

(c) the credit and deposit in respect of the different States for the last five years?

The Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The credit expansion by the banking system is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India keeping in view the overall economic and monetary situation besides being dependant on demand factors. Higher liquidity requirements stipulated by the Reserve Bank at the beginning of 1977 as also lower pressure of demand factors have resulted in a decline in the Credit: Deposit Ratio of the scheduled commercial banks during the current year.

In the context of the need for some credit expansion to sustain productiion and trade during the coming months, Governor, Reserve Bank of India has indicated to the banks that their liquidity position will be watched by the Reserve Bank of India week by week.

(c) Available data are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See No. LT-1455/77*]

जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई के मालिकों और भागीदारों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

5017. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई के मालिकों और भागीदारों ने गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार अलग-अलग कितनी आयकर का भुगतान किया और उन्हें अभी भी कितनी आयकर का भुगतान करना है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मिल के मालिकों और भागीदारों ने कुछ कम्पनियों, फर्मों और उद्योगों में बहुत अधिक पूंजी लगा रखी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त कम्पनियों फर्मों और उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने प्रत्येक कम्पनी आदि में किन किन तारीखों को पूंजी लगाई है ;

(घ) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुछ निदेशक बदल गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्ला) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल नं० 1, बम्बई द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

5018. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल नं० 1 बम्बई के मालिकों तथा भागीदारों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आय कर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा अभी आय कर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना है और इस राशि के कब तक वसूल किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्ला) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है; इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल नं० 1, बम्बई के मालिकों तथा भागीदारों को कर्ज देने वाले बैंक

5019. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन बैंकों ने फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल नं० 1, बम्बई के मालिकों और भागीदारों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्ज दिये और प्रत्येक मामले में कितना कर्ज दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मिल बैंकों का कर्ज चुकाने में अनियमितताएं कर रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस तरह की अनियमितताएं कितनी बार की गई हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) : यथा सम्भव सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

होप टैक्सटाइल्स मिल, इन्दौर के मालिक और भागीदारों द्वारा आय-कर का भुगतान

5020. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, होप टैक्सटाइल्स मिल, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के मालिक और भागीदारों द्वारा, अगर अलग, कितना आय-कर दिया गया और उन्होंने अभी कितना आय-कर और देना है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कम्पनी के मालिक और भागीदारों ने अनेक कम्पनियों, फर्मों अथवा उद्योगों में पूंजी लगा रखी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कम्पनियों, फर्मों अथवा उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने कब और कितनी पूंजी लगाई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्ला) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही हैं और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Cancelled and delayed Indian Airlines flight

5021. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total scheduled flights that were cancelled and delayed during the last six months under the operation of Indian Airlines and motivation for the same;

(b) whether due to cancellation delay the passengers were put to lot of inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve operations of Indian Airlines flights and also to prevent such cancellation/delays ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) Out of 43,534 total take offs from May, 1977 to October, 1977, 18,342 were delayed and cancelled—1919 on account of commercial operations, engineering reasons and 16,423 due to causes such as bad weather, airport facilities, labour unrest, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to prevent and minimise the delays and cancellations, meetings are held at all levels, when all delay cases are scrutinised and action taken as necessary to prevent/minimise delays. The basic causes of labour unrest, which caused delays in October, 1977, have since been removed through bilateral discussions.

Reorientation of objectives and policies of Agriculture Credit

5022. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for re-orientation of objectives and policies of the agricul ture credit is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL) :

(a) and (b). The salient features of the recent credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank of India, *inter alia*, are :—

(i) Banks have been advised to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 10·5% on terms loans with maturity of not less than 3 years granted to farmers for purposes of minor irrigation and land development; and

(ii) to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 11% on terms loans with a maturity not less then 3 years granted to farmers for diversified purposes, which

include dairy farming, poultry, fisheries, horticulture, etc.

(iii) Direct individual loans to small farmers granted after January 1, 1978, not exceeding Rs. 2500/- whether short, medium or long-term, would be eligible for re-finance from the Reserve Bank of India at the bank rate *i.e.* 9%. Banks will be expected not to charge more than 11% on such loans irrespective of whether refinance is obtained from he Reserve Bank or not.

(iv) The extent of refinance would be limited to 50% of total advances, under (iii) above, disbursed by the bank concerned from January 1, 1978 onwards.

Advancing of loans by Nationalised Banks for setting up Small Scale Industries

5023. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under a new scheme a proposal to advance loans by the nationalised banks to Harijans for setting up small scale industries is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount that have been earmarked for the scheme and the time by which it is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL):

(a) to (c). Recently the Ministry of Industry have introduced a new scheme with a view to providing financial assistance by way of margin or seed money to State Governments to enable them to expand their activities for promotion of small scale industries. The scheme provides for margin money assistance to units in which investment on plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.

In the case of entrepreneurs belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the seed money assistance is up to 15 per cent of total fixed capital investment or Rs. 20,000/- whichever is lower; whereas in other cases the limit is 10 per cent of the total investment. It is hoped that with the implementation of this Scheme jointly by the State Governments and the financing institutions including, Public Sector banks credit to the weaker sections of the community, especially to the Harijans will increase. During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 4 crore is being provided under the margin money scheme by the Government of India.

Purchase of bungalow at Juhu by Aga Khan

5024. SHRI D.D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether, as reported in the August issue of the monthly Gujarati named "Volunteer" published from Bombay the Aga Khan proposes to purhase a bungalow at Juhu and pay its price to some one either wholly or partially in foreign exchange abroad and has the Government granted the necessary permission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL):

The Aga Khan, being a foreign national, is required to obtain the permission of the Reserve Bank of India under Section 31 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1973 to acquire/purchase a bungalow in India. According to the information available with the Reserve Bank, he has not so far made any application to them for the purchase of a bungalow at Juhu. Accordingly, the qustion of grant of necessary permission by Government does not arise.

Reduction of Excise Duty on Petrol

5025. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal in Government's consideration to reduce excise duty on petrol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent there has been an increase of Excise Duty on petrol during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce dual policy for petrol price on pattern of levy sugar; and

(e) the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Effective from 3rd November, 1973, Motor Spirit, which term includes petrol, was liable to basic and additional excise duties at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- and Rs. 81·55 per KL at 15°C respectively. With effect from 1-3-1975, the rate of basic excise duty was raised to Rs. 2,100/-. Effective from 16th December, 1977, motor spirit has been exempted from whole of the additional excise duy but the rate of basic excise duty has been fixed at Rs. 2,146·55 per KL at 15°C.

(d) and (e). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में धन रखने के बारे में शिकायतों की जांच

5026. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या सरकार ने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनधिकृत तरीके से धन रखे जाने की शिकायतों की जांच की है और यदि नहीं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : ऐसी कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में अवैध रूप से पैसा रखा गया है। इस प्रश्न की नोटिस मिलने के बाद पूछताछ की गई थी। सरकारी क्षेत्र के 22 बैंकों में से जिन सत्रह बैंको के उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये हैं, उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा उन के कार्यालयों में अवैध रूप से रखे गये पैसे के बारे में उन्हें कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Services of staff car drivers of S.T.C. placed at the disposal of former Minister and High Officials

5027. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the STC's staff cars were placed at the disposal of the then Commerce Minister, Mr. Chattopadhyaya and other high ups in the Ministry of Commerce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :

One delegation car (Staff car) of the STC was made available for use of the Ministry of Commerce/Commerce Minister for VIP duties with the Minister and the delegations visiting him. This car, which was an imported car was being used by the former Commerce Minister as his staff car.

Staff Cars in STC

5028. CHAUDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many cars are at the disposal of the Management of the STC for being used as Staff Cars ;

(b) how much money has been paid to the Managers and Staff as conveyance allowance during the last four years ; and

(c) how such money has been spent on the repair etc. of these cars during the last four years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :

(a) At present, there are 17 Ambassador staff cars, and 2 (Imported) cars in use. These include 4 Ambassador cars for use by Management, 13 Ambassador cars used in general pool, and 2 imported cars for use by Foreign delegations.

(b) Yearwise expendituee on conveyance paid to the Managers and staff, during the last four years, is given below:

Yeas	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1974-75	0·91
1975-76	0·92
1976-77	1·15
1977-78 (Upto 30-9-77).	0·45
TOTAL .	3·43

(c) The yearwise expenditual on repairs, during the last 4 years, has been as follows :—

Years	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1974-75	0·80
1975-76	0·63
1976-77	1·11
1977-78 (Upto 30-9-77)	0·71
TOTAL . .	3·25

D.A. Bill discounted by Union Bank

5029. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that D.A. Bill (Document against acceptance) amounting to Rs. 90,00,000 drawn on M/s. Beniprasad Sidhgopal earlier returned unpaid by the Central Bank (on or about 17th May, 1975) were subsequently discounted by the Union Bank ;

(b) who was the Chairman of the Union Bank at that time; and

(c) is not such a discount against the normal Bank norms of business ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL) :

(a) The Union Bank of India has reported that they have not discounted any bill drawn on M/s. Beniprasad Sidhgopal. The Central Bank of India has also reported that no D.A. bills drawn on the aforesaid party were discounted by it.

(b) Shri P. F. Gupta was the Chairman of the Union Bank upto 30th April, 1975 and thereafter Shri Raghu Raj.

(c) Banks generally do not purchase discount bills relating to sale of goods if they are aware that the relative bills were earlier not honoured by the concerned drawees. Union Bank of India has reported that it does not discount/purchase any bills which were returned unpaid.

Review on Income Tax and Wealth Tax cases of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Yashpal Kapur, Shri Dhawan, Shri Kishan Chand and Shri Navin Chawla

5030. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) has any review been made by the Government on the income tax and wealth tax cases of Smt. Indira Gandhi and her family members, Shri Yashpal Kapur,, Shri Dhawan and his family members Shri Kishan Chand, Former Lt-Governor of Delhi and Shri Navin Chawla;

(b) if so , what is the result of the inquiry and what action has been taken in each case ;

(c) what was the declared income and wealth of each of the aforesaid persons in each year since 1971 and what is the assessed income and wealth in each case; and

(d) the different sources of income of each aforesaid persons and the details of their wealth during the assessment year 1977-78 and whether the sources have been verified?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL):

(a) and (b). The jurisdiction over the cases of S/Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Sanjay Gandhi and their family members, S/Shri Yashpal Kapur, R.K. Dhawan, K.L. Dhawan and M.R. Dhawan has been assigned to Income Tax Officers in the Charge of the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Delhi (Central). Enquiries in these cases are in progress. No 'review' has so far been made in the remaining cases.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-1456/77.*]

Permission for investment by Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, wife of Shri Rajiv Gandhi

5031. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is Government aware of the fact that Mrs. Sonia Gandhi wife of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has been a Director and Share-holder in Maruti Companies has declared her nationality as "Italian";

(b) if so, has she taken permission from Reserve Bank of India or other concerned authorities to become the Director of Indian concerns and to make investments in India ;

(c) has Government made any inquiry into the sources of investment made by her and the money she sent outside the country during her stay; and

(d) what action has been taken against her for not taking permission from the Reserve Bank of India for investments etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Reserve Bank of India, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi has not made any application under Section 30 to them for becoming Director of Indian concerns, nor has she sought permission to make any remittance abroad. It may be added for information that where no remittance facility is required, in terms of provisions of Section 30 of FERA, 1973, no permission of the RBI is necessary for becoming Director of an Indian concern.

She has also not made any application to the RBI for permission to hold shares in companies in Maruti Group and as such no information is available about the details of her share holdings and the source of funds from which these investments may have been made.

(d) The Enforcement Directorate are making necessary enquiries in the matter and will take such action as is called for under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Complaints against high officials in the Ministry of Commerce

5032. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has taken the decision to overhaul the Commerce Ministry in view of the large scale complaints against the high officials;

(b) if so, whether the number of cases before the C.B.I., is highest of the Commerce Ministry;

(c) what action has been taken against the officials found guilty by C.B.I.;

(d) how many officials have been transferred from this Ministry during the last six months; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for not taking any action on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per available statistics for 1976, the number of investigations by the CBI against officials of the Ministry of Commerce is not the highest. No report from the CBI recommending action against any serving official of the Ministry (proper) has been received.

(d) 16 transfers have taken place during the last six months. These transfers have been effected due to reasons like reversion of the officers to their parent cadre, posting abroad on foreign assignments, etc., and are not from vigilance angle.

(e) Does not arise.

अफीम की खेती का विस्तार

5033. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अफीम की खेती के विस्तार के लिये अब तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल): (क) और (ख). सरकार ने देश में अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने

हेतु अनेक कदम उठाए हैं जिन में अफीम की काश्त के अन्तर्गत रकबा बढ़ाना भी शामिल है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, अफीम की काश्त का लाइसेंस शुदा रकबा और उससे उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

वर्ष	पोस्त की काश्त का रकबा	90° घनत्व पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा
	(हैक्टेयर)	(टन)
1974–75	43,713	1,033
1975–76	51,587	1,177
1976–77	57,018	1,164

विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर अनुसन्धान कार्य भी किया जा रहा है जिससे अफीम की प्रति हैक्टेयर उपज और इसकी मारफीन अन्तर्वस्तु में वृद्धि हो सके।

अफीम की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस

5034. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम की खेती करने के लाइसेंस को प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या-क्या शर्तें पूरी करनी पड़ती हैं; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा, लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्त, जिनमें अफीम की काश्त के लिये लाइसेंस मंजूर करने के बारे में शर्तें निर्धारित होती हैं, प्रति वर्ष बनाये जाते हैं। पोस्त उत्पादन मौसम 1977–78 के लिये स्वीकृत लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्तों की प्रति संलग्न है।

विवरण

पोस्त की खेती के 1977–78 के मौसम के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने के सिद्धान्त

केन्द्रीय अफीम नियमावली, 1934 के नियम 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में जारी की गई अधिसूचना के अधीन रहते हुए, 1977–78 के मौसम में पोस्त की काश्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्तों का पालन किया जायगा :—

I. **जिला/तहसील/परगना :**

पोस्त की काश्त का लाइसेंस किसी भी ऐसी तहसील/परगने के लिए जारी किया जा सकता है जहां पोस्त की खेती के 1976–77 के मौसम में उस की काश्त की गई हो और ऐसे अन्य जिले/तहसील/परगने के लिए भी यह लाइसेंस जारी किया जा सकता है जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचित किया गया हो, किन्तु इसके लिए शर्त यह है कि निश्चित किया जाने वाला रकबा किसी तहसील/परगने में 30 हैक्टेयर से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

II. **गांव :**

ऊपर उल्लिखित किसी तहसील/परगने के किसी भी गांव में पोस्त की काश्त का लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है किन्तु इस के लिए शर्त यह है कि निश्चित किया जाने वाला रकबा एक हैक्टेयर से कम न हो।

III. क—काश्तकार :

1977–78 की फसल के मौसम में निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के काश्तकार लाइसेंस पाने के हकदार होंगें :—

(i) जिन काश्तकारों की, लाइसेंस नामंजूर किये जाने के खिलाफ की गई अपीलों को, पिछले फसल के मौसम के लिए रकबा निर्धारित करने की अन्तिम तारीख के बाद स्वीकार कर लिया गया हो ।

(ii) जिन काश्तकारों ने 1976–77 के फसल के मौसम में कम से कम 20 किलोग्राम प्रति हैक्टेयर अफीम की पैदावार दी थी, उन्हें पैदावार के निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता क्रम में लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा :—

श्रेणी (क) जिसने प्रति हैक्टेयर 60 किलोग्रोम से कम पैदावार न दी हो ।

श्रेणी (ख) जिसन प्रति हैक्टेयर 40 किलोग्राम से कम पैदावार न दी हो ।

श्रेणी (ग) जिसने प्रति हैक्टेयर 30 किलोग्राम से कम पैदावार न दी हो ।

श्रेणी (घ) जिसने प्रति हैक्टेयर 20 किलोग्राम से कम पैदावार न दी हो ।

नोट :

1. निम्नलिखित उपखण्ड vi, vii, viii, ix और x के अन्तर्गत आने वाले काश्तकारों को छोड़ कर, जिन काश्तकारों ने प्रति हैक्टेयर 20 किलोग्राम से कम पैदावार दी है उन्हें लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

2. फसल मौसम 1978–79 के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए अर्हता-प्रदायी उपज बढ़ा कर प्रति हैक्टेयर 25 किलोग्राम करने का इरादा है, और इसलिए 1977–78 फसल मौसम में जो काश्तकार प्रति हैक्टेयर 25 किलोग्राम से कम अफीम की उपज देगा, वह साधारणत: 1978–79 के फसल मौसम के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाने के लिए पात्र नहीं होगा ।

3. जिन काश्तकारों ने 1976–77 के मौसम में पोस्त की अपनी सारी खेती हांक डाली हो बशर्ते कि यह खेती विभाग की निगरानी में हांकी गई हो ।

4. जो काश्तकार 1976–77 के मौसम में लाइसेंस पाने के हकदार तो थे किन्तु जिन्होंने किसी भी कारण स्वेच्छा से पोस्त की खेती का लाइसेंस प्राप्त नहीं किया हो, अथवा जो काश्तकार लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् भी पोस्त की पैदावार नहीं कर सके हों ।

5. जिन परगनों/गांवों में पोस्त की काश्त करने की अनुमति दी गई है, वहां के नये काश्तकार ।

6. ऐसे इलाकों के काश्तकारों जहां 1976–77 के फसल मौसम में पोस्त की काश्त शुरू की गई है, बशर्ते कि उनके द्वारा दी गई अफीम प्रति हैक्टेयर 10 किलोग्राम से कम नहीं थी, ऐसे काश्तकारों के सीमान्तक मामलों पर जिन्होंने कम से कम प्रति हैक्टेयर 10 किलोग्राम अफीम दी हो, मामले के गुण-दोषों के आधार पर उप-नार्कोटिक्स आयुक्त द्वारा फैसला किया जायगा ।

7. जिन काश्तकारों का लाइसेंस कम पैदावार देने के कारण 1974–75 या पूर्व-वर्ती मौसम में रद्द कर दिया गया था बशर्ते उन्हों ने लाइसेंस रद्द किये जाने के वर्ष के अगले वर्ष में प्रति हैक्टेयर 15 किलोग्राम से कम अफीम नहीं दी हो ।

8. जिन काश्तकारों के लाइसेंस कम पैदावार देने क कारण 1976-77 फसल मौसम में रद्द कर दिये गये थे उनक मामले में विभाग द्वारा मौके पर सत्यापन और उप-नार्कोटिक्स आयुक्तों की पूर्व अनुमति की

शर्त के अधीन यदि वहां नये पक्के कुंए, नलकूप आदि लगा कर भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए उन्नत और पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर ली गई है ।

9. जिन गांवों में 1976–77 की फसल के मौसम में कीड़े लगने आदि/ दैवी प्रकोप के कारण पोस्त की खेती को हानि पहुंची हो और ऐसी हानि की काश्तकारों द्वारा विधिवत रिपोर्ट की गई हो और/विभागीय अधिकारियों द्वारा उसकी जांच की गई हो, बशर्ते कि उन काश्तकारों ने 1976–77 में प्रति हैक्टेयर 12 किलोग्राम से कम अफीम नहीं दी हो । इस खण्ड के प्रयोजन के लिए इस प्रकार के गांव की हकदारी का निर्णय उप-नार्कोटिक्स आयुक्त द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

10. जिन गांवों में 1976–77 में पोस्त फसल को भारी क्षति पहुंची थी और नार्कोटिक्स आयुक्त का यह समाधान हो जाता है कि फसल को वास्तव में क्षति पहुंची थी तो नार्कोटिक्स ऐसे गांवों के काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस दे सकता है भले हो उनकी पैदावार कुछ भी रही हो ।

(स्पष्टीकरण—अफीम की ऊपर उल्लिखित मात्रा की संगणना 70 डिग्री घनत्व पर की जायेगी)

III. ख–ऊपर दी हुई श्रेणियों में से किसी भी श्रेणी में आने वाले काश्तकार को, निम्नलिखित शर्तों में से जो भी शर्त उस पर लागू होती हो, वह पूरी करनी होगी :

(क) उक्त काश्तकार ने, पोस्त की खेती के लिए उसको नियत किये गये रकबे से अधिक रकबे में जानबूझ कर पोस्त की काश्त नहीं की थी ।

(ख) काश्तकार ने किसी भी समय अवैध खेती नहीं की थी अथवा वह कभी भी अफीम कानूनों के अन्तर्गत किसी भी अन्य अपराध में ग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया था ।

(ग) 1976–77 के मौसम में उसने विभाग के किसी भी आदेश का उल्लंघन नहीं किया था अथवा अपनी अफीम में जानबूझ कर मिलावट नहीं की थी ।

IV. लाइसेंस देने के इन आदेशों का, नार्कोटिक्स विभाग के इस अधिकार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा कि वह जब भी उचित समझें, अफीम अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत किसी का भी लाइसेंस रोक सकता है ।

दालें और तिलहन खरीदने और उनका भण्डार करने का प्रस्ताव

5035. **श्री उग्र सेन चौधरी :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दालें और तिलहन खरीदने और उनका भण्डार करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका क्रय मूल्य क्या होगा; और

(ग) क्रय मूल्य निर्धारित करने का आधार क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दालों तथा तिलहनों की कानूनी वसूली करने का कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है । तथापि सरकार ने चने, मूंगफली, सोयाबीन और सूर्यमुखी बीज के समर्थन मूल्य नियत किए हैं । सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ और राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी

संघ को कुछ बफर स्टाक बनाने के लिए दालों तथा मूंगफली की कुछ व्यापारिक खरीदारी करने को कहा है। वे प्राथमिक मण्डियों के चालू भावों पर अपने व्यापारिक विवेक के अनुसार अलग-अलग मूल्यों पर इनकी खरीद कर रहे हैं।

Purchase of Sugar by Iran

5036. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has refused to purchase sugar it had contracted to buy from India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and reasons put forward by Iran for not buying the commodity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Iran has not refused to purchase any quantity of sugar contracted by them. Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Government of India and the Government of Iran, a quantity of Rs. 1.20 lakhs MT sugar was to be supplied to Iran on credit by December, 1977. Iranians, however, later wanted sugar conforming to Paris grade 6 in colour to be supplied to them under the Agreement. As the Indian sugar does not match Paris grade 6, Iran desired that even for the value of sugar, cement may be supplied to them under the Memorandum of Understanding which has been agreed to by the Government of India. In view of the shortage of cement in the country, the question of supply of cement to Iran by purchasing from third countries, is under consideration of the two governments.

कृषि प्रदर्शनी, 1977 में हिन्दी

5037. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रगति मैदान में आयोजित कृषि प्रदर्शनी, 1977 में राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिन्दी को समुचित स्थान नहीं दिया गया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश पैवेलियनों में केवल अंग्रेजी का ही उपयोग किया गया है और गरीब किसानों को हिन्दी में जानकारी नहीं मिल पाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (ग). एक्स्पो—77 में हिन्दी भाषा का व्यापक रूप से प्रयोग किया गया था प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं के विवरण हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में दिए गए थे। भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण द्वारा जारी की गई प्रचार सामग्री हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी तथा कुछ क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में जारी की गई थी। मेले में स्थित गाइड हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में धाराप्रवाह बोल सकते थे और प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में दोनों भाषाओं तथा अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में समझाने की क्षमता रखते थे। किसानों को प्रदर्शित वस्तुएं समझने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई। उन मामलों में जहां प्रदर्शित वस्तुएं जटिल स्वरूप की थीं किसानों को ऐसी प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं के बारे में सावधानी से समझाया गया।

काफी की उपज

5038. **श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने काफी की फसल के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) क्या आसाम, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल तथ अन्डमान द्वीप में काफी की फसल के अनुकूल जलवायु होते हुए भी वहां पर काफी

उगाने के लिए कोई कदम नही उठाये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) :(क) जी हां ।

(ख) परम्परागत एव अपरम्परागत दोनों क्षेत्रों में , जिनमें असम, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा अंडमान शामिल हैं, काफी के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त क्षत्र लाने क लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है ।

नेसकेफे द्वारा ऊंची कीमत पर काफी का डिब्बा बेचा जाना

5039. श्री मदवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेसकैफे की कम्पनी 50 ग्राम काफी का डिब्बा अत्यधिक कीमत पर बेच रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उसका मूल्य नियंत्रण करने पर सोच रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) और (ख). भारत में नेस्कैफे के विनिर्माता दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से 50 ग्राम के टिन पैकिंग में इस्टेंट काफी नहीं बच रहे हैं। इस्टेंट काफी के ऐसे टिन पकों की ऊंची कीमतों पर बिक्री का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बताया गया है कि भारत में नेस्कफ के विनिर्माताओं ने 26 अप्रैल, 1977 से 50 ग्राम के जार की खुदरा कीमतें 5.79 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 6.06 रुपये (अर्थात् 27 पैसे अधिक) कर दी हैं । मालूम हुआ है कि इस वृद्धि का कारण अन्य अप्रत्यक्ष खर्चों में वृद्धि के अलावा पैकिंग सामग्री की कीमतों में वृद्धि होना था ।

इस्टेंट काफी की कीमत को नियंत्रित करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है ।

Loan to Cooperative Departments

5040. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by way of assistantce grants and loans to Cooperative Departments of various States during the current financial year; and

(b) the criteria adopted for such assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Rs 98,58,943/-as loan and Rs. 4,51,406/- as subsidy have been sanctioned to various States during the current financial year.

(b) The assistance is given according to the prescribed pattern under various schemes.

Accumulation of Unsettled Claims of Customers in Banking Industry

5041. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of claims of customers in Banking industry have accumulated unsettled due to lack of provision for nomination in the Banking Companies Act, 1881: and

(b) if so, while there is provision in Insurance Act, Employees provident Fund Act, etc., for nomination whether the Government will amend the Banking Companies Act of 1881 also to provide for nomination to remove hardship to customers in the Banking Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) According to the information available with the Reserve Bank of India, the total amount of unclaimed deposits with Commercial Banks in the country amounted to Rs. 12.77 crores as at the end of December 1975. The entire amount is not remaining unclaimed due to lack of provision for nomination in the case of depositors. However, Government are aware of the hardship being experienced by families survivors of deceased account-holders.

(b) Government propose to bring forth a bill for amending the relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, so as to enable a bank to make payment of the amount standing to the credit of a depositor to his nominee in current, saving or fixed deposit account, or to return the articles kept in the bank's safe custody locker in case of death of the depositor.

Excise duty on Fertilisers

5042. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of Excise Duty on different fertilisers at present ;

(b) whether the Central Government have decided to abolish the Excise duties on fertilisers completely; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL) : (a) All fertilisers other than animal or vegetable fertilisers when not chemically treated are liable to duty at 15% *ad valorem*. However, single super phosphate and triple super phosphate fertilisers are exempt from duty in excess of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ *ad valorem* Further, fertilisers made without the aid of power and mixed fertilisers made with the aid of power, out of duty paid fertilisers, are exempt from the whole of duty. Fertilisers used for certain sepcified industrial purposes as well as fertilisers known as agricultural fritted trace elements or micronutrients or soil stabilisers have also been exempted from full excise duty. Fertilisers made out of duty paid base fertilisers are also eligible for set-off of duty equal to the duty paid on such base fertilisers.

(b) and (c). There is as yet no decision of Government for a complete abolition of duty on fertilisers in the near future.

STC Raw Materials on High Seas

5043. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many firms have been given STC raw materials on high seas during the last 3 years; with details of names, transactions entered into on high-sea basis;

(b) which of the firms have been refused raw materials on high-sea basis with details w. names, articles and reasons for refusal by STC; and

(c) what are the basis on which STC exercises their judgement or giving raw materials on high-sea basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Agri-Expo, 1977

5044. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visitors who have visited the Agri-Expo, 1977 so far;

(b) the expenditure incurred on organising the exhibition;

(c) the facilities provided to the farmers who visit the exhibition;

(d) whether the Central Government have given any financial assistance or some other assistance to the State Governments for bringing farmers from their respective States to the exhibition; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the earnings made so far as a result of sale of tickets for the exhibition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) About 16 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 78.83 lakhs.

(c) and (d). A statement is enclosed.

(e) Rs. 5.67 lakhs.

Statement

(c) The following facilities were provided to farmers visiting the Agri-Expo Fair.

(i) Lodging arrangements were made for 1200 farmers per day at Rajghat Coaching Centre, Gujrat Samaj and Ambedkar Bhavan.

(ii) A restaurant was set up for providing Boarding facilities.

(iii) Buses were provided to enable farmers to commute between places of stay and the fair grounds.

(iv) Complimentary tickets were also issued for entering the fair.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Centra assistance was of the following nature:—

(i) Expenditure on visit of farmers (five farmers from each of the 120 districts of Centra ly sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training and Education) was met by Government of India.

(ii) 480 farmers each from Meerut, Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karna were provided facilities of ree transport and food.

(iii) Railway Board extended ½ fare concession to a group of 5 farmers for visiting the fair.

तम्बाकू के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में नई नीति न अपनाने के कारण राष्ट्रीय आय में कमी

5045. डा० महावीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तम्बाकू के निर्यात के बारे में नई नीति नहीं अपनाई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके द्वारा अर्जित की जाने वाली राष्ट्रीय आय में 1975–76 की तुलना में 1976–77 में कमी हुई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो नई नीति के अन्तर्गत किन देशों के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में समझौते किए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तम्बाकू के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में कोई नई नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है। मुक्त रूप से निर्यातों की अनुमति देने की नीति जारी है बशर्ते कि न्यूनतम निर्यात कीमतों का ध्यान रखा जाए। तम्बाकू के निर्यातों पर निर्यात शुल्क तथा उपकर के रूप में एकत्र किया गया राजस्व 1976–77 में बढ़ कर 5.95 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, जब कि 1975–76 में यह 5.52 करोड़ रुपये था। (आंकड़े निकटतम लाख में हैं)।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

E.E.C. allowing Free entry of Jute Goods

5046. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that EEC is allowing free entry of jute goods from 1st January, 1978;

(b) if so, what are the benefits that the Jute Exporters will derive out of it; and

(c) whether the Government will be able to raise additional revenue out of the benefits that the exporters will accrue due to this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Jute Agreement between India and the EEC signed on the 7th December, 1977 has provided that the exports of jute products to the EEC would be kept within certain prescribed quantitative limits. According to the Agreement the duties of the Common Customs Traiff of the Community on jute yarn and other stipulated categories of jute goods were reduced to the extent

of 100% and 80% respectively from 1-1-7 The agreement has provided that the duties on the other stipulated categories of jute goods will be reduced by 100% on 1-7-78. But the EEC has indicated their decision to implement this 100% reduction from 1-1-78 itself.

(b) and (c). Reduction in tariff is likely to have a healthy impact on export of jute goods and on foreign exchange earnings.

Loss to the State Bank in Britania Engineering Company Limited

5047. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank has lost about Rs. 3 crores in Britania Engineering Company Limited; and

(b) if so, steps taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Britania Engineering Co. Ltd. had three units *viz.* Wagon Division, Steel Foundry Division and Parent Division. The Company were granted certain cash credit facilities by the State Bank of India for the use of the Parent Division against security of current assets and guarantees of some of the Directors. The Bank had also subsequently obtained second mortgage to the extent of Rs. 1 crore over the Company's fixed assets, first charge subsisting in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. In the wake of heavy losses being incurred, the Company declared closure in Parent Division towards the end of 1970. The outstanding of the Bank in respect of the Parent Division is at present reported to be Rs. 3·23 crores with interest calculated upto September, 1976.

The Bank has reported that in order to protect its interests, it has filed a suit against the Company and the guarantors and has also filed a mortgage suit. These suits are pending in the Court and efforts are being made to expedite the disposal thereof.

The management of the Parent Division of the Company was taken over by the Central Government early in 1976 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and M/s Westing House Saxby Farmer, a State Government Undertaking were appointed Authorised Controller for a period of five years.

Examination of Tax Matters of National Grindlays Bank

5048. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) action so far completed against the National Grindlays Bank on the basis of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee with regard to examining their tax matters for the last sixteen years as well as for effecting repatriation of amounts out of India; and

(b) details of penal action taken against the directors and executives of this Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Assessment of the Grindlays Bank (formerly— National and Grindlays Bank) for the assessment year 1971-72 has been completed on total income of Rs. 4,13,00,050/- as against the finally returned income of Rs. 3,22,85,660/-

Assessment of the Bank for the assessment year 1972-73 has been completed. However, the demand notice has not been served on the assessee as per orders of the Calcutta High Court.

Assessment of the Bank for the assessment year 1974-75 has also been completed on total income of Rs. 8,52,39,680/- as against the finally returned income of Rs. 6,00,06,510.

The assessment/re-assessment proceedings for the assessment years 1958-59 to 1970-71, 1973-74 and 1975-76 are held up due to injunctions of the Calcutta High Court on the writ petitions filed by the Company, restraining the Income-tax Officer from proceeding with the assessments.

14 complaint petitions under section 276B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been filed before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta for non-deduction of tax at source from technical service fees paid to the First National City Bank.

2. The Reserve Bank of India who are concerned with repatriation of amounts out of India have carried out an Inspection of the Bank under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Inspection report is awaited.

(b) No Director of the Bank is assessed to Income-tax in India.

2. In the case of Mr. W. M. Bennett, a former General Manager of the Bank

in India, penalty under section 271(1)(c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been levied for the assessment year 1972-73. This has been confirmed by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. Penalty proceedings have also been initiated in his case for concealment of income in respect of assessment years 1967-68 to 1971-72 (orders of the assessment have not yet been served because of the Calcutta High Court's order prohibiting such action.)

3. In the course of assessment proceedings for the assessment year 1974-75 additions on ccount of various perquisites have been made in the cases of several executives of the Bank and penalty proceedings for concealment of income initiated.

Black Marketing of Jute Batching Oil

5049. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is extensive black marketing in jute batching oil ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if so, action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (c). More than a year ago an allegation was made about some unscrupulous parties in Bombay using jute batching oil as an adulterant with other lubricants. Jute Commissioner of India took up the matter with IJMA and individulal jute mills. No other complaint or any report of black-marketing in jute batching oil has been received.

Deposit Mobilisation Drive by Nationalised Banks

5050. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for a massive deposit-mobilisation drive by nationalised banks and private commercial banks to meet the country's developmental needs ;

(b) whether figures are available with the Governmnet, of the Indian commercial banks'alleged transactions in black money without entering any of those in their books ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures Government have adopted to prevent such transactions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (b). Banks have been and are making sustained efforts to enlarge their deposits by expanding their branch network in unbanked/underbanked areas and by motivating an increasing number of people to save by formulating different deposit schemes to suit varied requirements and giving adequate publicity to them. All the deposits received by the banks are duly entered in to the accounts of the banks and credit afforded to the constituents concerned.

Multinational Corporation Operating in Consumer goods Industry

5051. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have clarified its stand toward the multinational corporations operating in the consumer goods industry in the country to diversify and switch over to the priority sectors of the economy : and

(b) if so, the details regarding the change in rules, if any, from the Government in accordance with the existing rules of the country, for making the investment climate more attractive for earning the foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The policy of the Government regarding foreign companies is that they should operate in areas requiring high technology or in export-oriented ventures. Guidelines laid down for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 provide for higher foreign equity to companies operating or diversi fying in priority areas. Licensing policy also favours entry of foreign companies in priority areas or with export-orientation if they wish to undertake production of goods in the non-priority list. These policies provide for adequate of opportunities for foreign investors.

हवाई अड्डों की विस्तार योजना

5052. **डॉ॰ महावीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हवाई अड्डों के विस्तार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ऐसी परियोजनाओं की, जो इस समय हाथ में हैं और जिनके वर्तमान एवं आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रारम्भ किये जाने की आशा है, रूपरेखा को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या** एल-टी—1457 / 77] ।

कृषि विकास के लिए बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

5053. **श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि विकास के लिए बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों में कुछ परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य आकर्षण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कृषि ऋण, के लिए धनराशि की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह धनराशि कितनी है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच॰ एम॰ पटेल) : (क) और (ख). कृषि के क्षेत्र में बैंकों द्वारा अधिकाधिक शामिल होने को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने अनुसूचित बैंकों में निम्नलिखित दरों पर ब्याज लेने के लिए कहा है :

(i) छोटे सिंचाई कार्यों और भूमि विकास के प्रयोजनों के लिए कृषकों को मंजूर किये गये 3 वर्षों से कम परिपक्वता अवधि वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 5 प्रतिशत से अनधिक ; और

(ii) डेरी फार्मिंग, मुर्गी पालन, मछली पालन, बागबानी आदि विविधकृत प्रयोजनों के लिए कृषकों को मंजूर किये गये 3 वर्षों से कम अवधि की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अनधिक ;

(iii) अल्प, मध्यम अथवा दीर्घकालीन में से किसी भी अवधि के लिए, छोटे किसानों को दिये गये अलग अलग 2500 रुपयों से अनधिक के प्रत्यक्ष ऋणों के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में 9 प्रतिशत पर पुनर्वित मिल सकेगा । बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि ऐसे ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक ब्याज न लें चाहे यह पुनर्वित मिला हो अथवा न मिला हो ।

(ग) और (घ). बैंकों द्वारा क्षेत्र विशेष को ऋण देने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट राशि अलग से नहीं रखी गई है । अलबत्ता, सरकार ने बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी है कि मार्च 1979 तक उनके कुल अग्रिमों के 33.3 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था कृषि सहित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त और उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों के लिए हो जाये ।

Auditing the Accounts of Cooperative Societies

5054. SHRI AMRUT KASAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative societies registered with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi;

(b) whether the auditors of the Department of Cooperative Societies are required to audit the accounts of these societies once a year;

(c) the number of cooperative societies whose accounts have not been audited for more than one year;

(d) Since when the deterioration in the matter of auditing of accounts of these societies began;

(e) was this fact brought to the notice of the higher authorities by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies; and

(f) if so, when and the steps since then taken to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) 3,552.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 2,227 including 674 societies under liquidation.

(d) Due to various reasons including shortage of staff, the accounts of every society have not been audited every year.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, has moved for additional staff on 23rd May, 1977. In the meantime, the audit of big societies is being allotted to Chartered Accountants to liquidate the arrears.

Study on Capital formation of Indian private Corporate Sector

5055. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study on the capital formation of the Indian private corporate sector has recently reported virtual stagnation in the rate of investment over a 15-year period ending 1974-75;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps taken by Government to encourage more investments in the private sector in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the study undertaken by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services. The Preliminary results of the study formed tthe basis for discussion in the Workshop on "Capital Market and Industrial Growth" organised by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India in Bombay towards the end of August, 1977. According to the results of this study, capital formation in the private corporate sector during 15 year period ending 1974-75 was of the order of 5.2 per cent. The conclusion of the study is not well-founded as it suffers from serious conceptual and methodological errors. Government have no reason to believe that there has been any stagnation in investment during the period under reference.

(c) Government have been giving suitable incentives to industry through Central Budget and other policies for channeling more funds into productive investments. These include expansion of the scope of the investment allowance to cover almost all industries, exemption from the requirements of compulsory distribution of dividends to closely held industrial companies, rationalisation of the structure of capital gains tax, simplifying the policies and procedures of industrial licensing and more liberalised imports of raw material etc.

Hotel accommodation for tourists in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5056. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present hotel accommodation in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not sufficient to meet the demands of the tourists; if so full facts thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up some new hotels by the ITDC or in the private sector in near future there if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to attract more tourists to this region by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There are at present no hotels in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) There is a proposal for the construction of a 32-room hotel by the Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd. at Corbyn's Cove near Port Blair. Although the hotel is being put up by a private party, it will be manned and managed by the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India. Another proposal for the construction of a hotel at Port Blair in the private sector is under consideration.

(c) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are at present 'restricted' areas.

Employment of Engineering Graduates in G.I.C.

5057. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the large scale unemployment among engineering graduates and diploma holders, Private Assessors/Claims Inspectors in various General Insurance Companies will be done away with to be filled by unemployed engineers; and:

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The General Insurance Companies are actively considering recruitment of over 100 Engineering Diploma Holders for Survey and assessment of motor claims and the recruitment is expected to be completed during 1978. However, it may not be possible to completely do away with engagement of private surveyors in respect of marine and fire business when independent expert opinion is considered essential or in such areas where employment of a whole time surveyor may not be justified.

Andhra Pradesh Government proposal for Financial Assistance to set up Son-et-Lumier show, Sea-side Summer Resort

5058. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government sent up proposals for financial assistance to set up (1) a son-et-lumier show at Golkonda (2) to construct a tourist bungalow at Ongole (3) to develop Bhemunipatnam as a sea side summer resort;

(b) if so, whether Government agreed to give assistance; and

(c) if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). These three proposals have been included in the perspective plan for tourism development received from the State Government. These will be discussed with the State Department of Tourism for determining the schemes to be taken up in the Central and State sectors in the next Five Year Plan (1978-83) depending upon the resources being made available.

Andhra Pradesh Government request for Assistance for Development of camping sites in Hyderabad and Bheemunipatnam

5059. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh State Government requested the Union Government to give assistance to develop camping sites at Zoological Park, Min Alam Tank in Hyderabad and at Bheemunipatnam; and

(b) if so, whether the Government sanctioned them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Although it was proposed to develop one Camping Site namely at Min Alam Tank in Hyderabad, its construction has had to be deferred in view of limited financial resources.

Public Sector Corporation for Pulses

5060. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to set up Public Sector Corporation to deal in pulses;

(b) if so, the aims; and

(c) the investment to be made to run the corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Representation from Air India Management for Extension of F.T.S.

5061. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India Management has represented to the Ministry for the extension of F.T.S. System for other international flights also;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the representation; and

(c) is there any proposal to raise the F.T.S. amount from 100 to 500 Dollers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. The Air India wrote to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation in April, 1976, suggesting that the Foreign Travel Scheme should be extended to all carriers.

(b) and (c). After taking all factors into consideration, Government have recently decided to increase the amount of foreign exchange releasable under the Foreign Travel Scheme from $. 100 to $ 500 irrespective of the airline on which the travel is made.

Soft Loan to Industrialists for Payment of Bonus to Workers

5062. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have agreed to give soft loan of about 250 crores to the industrialists who have agreed to pay 8·33 per cent bonus to the workers as per the new ordinance and if so the terms and condition for sanctioning such a loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Such industrial units as are presently under financial strain and lack the liquidity to meet their minimum bonus obligations have approached banks for financial assistance to enable them to pay bonus to their workers. Since non-payment of bonus to the workers of such units is likely to result in industrial unrest, Government have advised banks to consider giving financial assistance, for meeting minimum bonus obligations, to:

(i) Such units as need special assistance from banks even though they are viable; and

(ii) such units as can be made viable with assistance for modernisation etc.

Units approaching the banks for financial assistance will have to satisfy the banks about their viability/projected viability.

The terms and conditions for such loans will have to be settled between the concerned banks and the constituents.

In the case of certain non-viable cotton textile mills, banks have sought the guarantee of Central and/or State Governments. In regard to cotton textile mills, Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat had agreed to stand guarantee to the extent of 50 per cent if financial assistance was extended to non-viable mills, the Central Government making itself responsible for the other 50 per cent. Banks have been dealing with cases of financial assistance to such mills on this basis.

Unsettled Claims of Customers in Nationalised Banks

5063. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many claims of the customers so far remain unsettled in the nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries due to lack of provision for nomination in the Banking Companies Act, 1881; and

(b) the figures of pending claims bank-wise upto 31st March, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank have reported that information relating to the number of claims of customers so far remaining unsettled in the nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries due to lack of provision for nomination in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is not available with them. However, the break-up of unclaimed deposits with these banks as at the end of December

1975 (latest available) is given below bank group-wise :

Bank Group	(Amount in Rs. crores)
1. State Bank of India and its subsidiaries . .	4·60
2. Nationalised banks	5·77
TOTAL:	10·37

Foreign Exchange Reserves

5064. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item 'Embarrassing Rise in Foreign Reserves' in Statesman of 26th November, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Taking into account the present size of foreign exchange reserves it is the policy of the Government to utilise a part of the reserves with a view to :

(*i*) making available the full requirements of the economy for imported raw materials, components, spares and equipment consistent with utilisation of indigenous productive capacity,

(*ii*) arranging imports of critical items of mass consumption in short-supply in the interst of domestic price stability, and

(*iii*) stimulating the growth process of the economy by accelerating investment in identified projects and programmes in priority areas requiring large foreign exchange.

In the ultimate analysis, however, the larger absorption of imported goods and services from abroad through use of foreign exchange reserves depends upon the pace of economic activity and the rate of investment in the economy. The Sixth Five Year Plan to be finalised shortly is expected to provide necessary impetus to the economy in this direction.

News item captioned "Delay in permits hampers Edible Oil Imports"

5065. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Delay in permits hampers edible oil imports' published in Financial Express dated 22nd November, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

Prices of Iron Ore in International Market

5066. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of India's iron ore in the international market is much less compared to that of other iron ore exporting countries;

(b) if not, comparative prices per tonne prevailing in the world market;

(c) whether Government propose to restructure the export of the same in order to get higher prices; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The prices secured for Indian iron ore are in line with the international prices of iron ore. The prices at which exports are made differ from destination to destination, depending upon the international market situation, competition faced by Indian Iron ore in the country of import and the sea freight involved etc. It would not be in the commercial interest of the country to disclose the export prices.

Tourist Traffic

5067. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in tourist traffic to India during the month of October and November, 1977;

(b) if so, whether this decline has also been in the month of December, 1977;

(c) whether the tourist traffic compared to the last year is much less;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Loan advances to Harijans by Nationalised Banks.

5068. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has asked the nationalised banks to provide loan and advances to Harijans;

(b) if so, whether the Union Home Minister has also stated that these nationalised banks have been asked to keep Rs. 40 crores for the granting of advance to Harijans;

(c) if so, how many nationalised banks have started giving loans to the Harijans;

(d) how many Harijans have been given advances and in what places;

(e) whether these advances have been given under the present rules or the rules have been liberalised for them ; and

(f) the total amount of loan granted to the Harijans uptil now under the new Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It is the accepted policy of Government to provide larger credit assistance to weaker sections of the community including Harijans through financing institutions. The Government have formulated the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme specifically to provide financial assistance at concessional interest rate of 4% to eligible borrowers belonging to the weakest sections of the community including Harijans through public sector banks. Recently Government have extended the scope and coverage of the scheme to the entire country.

(b) In order to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, banks have been advised under the revised Scheme to ensure that at least 1/3rd of their advances under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme go to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Home Minister seems to have made the statement in this context.

(c) to (f). All public sector banks and three private sector banks having lead District responsibility are implementing the Scheme. Private sector banks have also been advised to implement the Scheme on a voluntary basis. State-wise details of number of borrowal accounts and advances outstanding under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme as at the end of June, 1977 are set out in the attached statement.

The present system of data reporting does not provide for collection of separate statistics in respect of Banks' advances exclusively to Harijans.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	No. of Borrowal accounts	Advances outstanding
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,01,602	485·97
2 Assam	13,441	57·21
3 Bihar	82,263	316·05

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory		No. of Borrowal Accounts	Advances outstanding
4	Gujarat	56,743	301·91
5	Haryana	28,367	245· 2
6	Himachal Pradesh	24,910	131·33
7	Jammu & Kashmir	11,457	66·50
8	Karnataka	1,52,406	708·37
9	Kerala	88,270	264·62
10	Madhya Pradesh	70,236	332·54
11	Maharashtra	80,525	345·52
12	Manipur	233	1·19
13	Meghalaya	944	4·01
14	Nagaland	428	1·60
15	Orissa	32,037	99·63
16	Punjab	46,053	335·24
17	Rajasthan	31,356	195·57
18	Tamil Nadu	1,23,824	598·74
19	Tripura	3,132	17·33
20	Uttar Pradesh	1,30,765	539·61
21	West Bengal	48,261	180·29
22	Sikkim	44	0·30
UNION TERRITORIES.			
23	A & N Islands	286	1·21
24	Arunachal Pradesh	77	0·41
25	Chandigarh	74	0·12
26	Delhi	1,513	9·61
27	D & N H	567	1·64
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,310	12·28
29	Lakshadweep	37	0·15
30	Mizoram	57	0·44
31	Pondicherry	4,651	20·70
	TOTAL :	11,36,869	5,275·91

(DATA PROVISIONAL)

Directions to nationalised banks regarding development of Industries.

5069. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has issued new directions to the nationalised banks to change their outlook for development of industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether the nationalised banks have agreed to the proposed changes as suggested by the new Government;

(c) the changes proposed to be made and to what extent they will be helpful to the poor people;

(d) whether Government are also considering to nationalise some more banks as their working is going against India's interest; and

(e) when the nationalised banks are likely to implement the new directives issued to them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). With a view to give a filip to the industrial development in the country and to stimulate long term capital investment, the Reserve Bank of India had in May, 1977 advised commercial banks to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 12.5% on term loans to industry. Further, in order to stimulate investment in the small scale sector the Reserve Bank of India have recently advised the banks on 12th December, 1977 to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 11 per cent on term loans of maturity of not less than three years from units falling under the following categories :

(i) Small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme/and units promoted by technician entrepreneurs covered by the Special Guarantee Scheme;

(ii) Small road transport operators and

(iii) Small units in the specified backward districts/areas.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(e) The new rates for term loans to the small scale sector will apply to fresh loans granted after 1st January, 1978.

कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी उद्यम-ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रशिक्षण के लिए ब्रिटेन भेजे गये व्यक्ति

5070. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी उद्यम-ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रशिक्षण के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को ब्रिटेन भेजा गया ;

(ख) ये व्यक्ति किन-किन मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध थे और उनके वर्तमान पद क्या हैं; और

(ग) विदेशों में उनके प्रशिक्षण पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों और सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय के अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण

देने के उद्देश्य से एक प्रबन्ध-प्रशिक्षण परियोजना चालू करने के लिए भारत सरकार और ब्रिटेन सरकार, दोनों ही सहमत हो गई हैं। इस परियोजना के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था ब्रिटेन द्वारा भारत को कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई आर्थिक सहायता से की जाती है। अतः इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जो अधिकारी प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजे जाते हैं, उन पर भारत सरकार को कोई विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं करनी पड़ती। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भेजे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण के लिए ब्रिटेन भेजे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1975 .	7
1976 . .	27
1977 . .	15

(ख) 1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त किए गये व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित सूचना अनुबन्ध में दी गई है।

विवरण

प्रशिक्षणार्थी को जिस सरकारी उद्यम/संगठन से भेजा गया उसका नाम	प्रतिनियुक्ति किये जाने के समय प्रशिक्षणार्थी का पद
1975	
1. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	परियोजना समन्वयकर्ता
2. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड	विवेशक (कार्मिक)
3. भारतीय तेल निगम . . .	महा प्रबन्धक
4. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड	सामान्य प्रणाली प्रबन्धक
5. इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड	निर्माण प्रबन्धक
6. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लिमिटड	संयुक्त प्रबन्धक
7. सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय	उप-सलाहकार
1976	
1. सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय	संयुक्त निदेशक
2. इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स	वित्त प्रबन्धक
3. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धक
4. भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	मुख्य अधीक्षक

प्रशिक्षणार्थी को जिस सरकारी उद्यम/संगठन से भेजा गया उसका नाम	प्रतिनियुक्ति किए जाने के समय प्रशिक्षणार्थी का पद
5. भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड	निदेशक (वित्त)
6. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	महा प्रबन्धक
7. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	प्रबन्धक
8. इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स	उप प्रशिक्षण प्रबन्धक
9. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	प्रशिक्षण अधीक्षक
10. भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	उप-कार्मिक प्रबन्धक
11. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड	वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धक (प्रशिक्षण)
12. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम	प्रबन्धक (प्रशिक्षण)
13. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	प्रबन्धक (प्रशिक्षण)
14. हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड स्टाफ कालेज	प्राधानाचार्य
15. भारतीय तेल निगम	प्रशिक्षण प्रबन्धक
16. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	प्रशिक्षण अधिकारी
17. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	प्रबन्धक (एम० डी०)
18. राज्य व्यापार निगम	मुख्य प्रबन्धक कार्मिक
19. भारतीय खाद्य निगम	उप-प्रबन्धक (प्रशिक्षण)
20. हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड	वरिष्ठ उत्पादन इंजीनियर
21. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	संयंत्र इंजीनियर
22. एस्सो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक
23. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड	प्रशिक्षण अधिकारी
24. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	आवास महा प्रबन्धक
25. खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम	मुख्य वित्त प्रबन्धक
26. सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय	उप-सलाहकार
27. सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय	संयुक्त निदेशक
1977	
1. खनिज और धातु व्यापार निगम	संयुक्त प्रभागीय प्रबन्धक
2. भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड	तकनीकी सलाहकार
3. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड	वाणिज्य प्रबन्धक एवं खनन इंजीनियर
4. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड	प्रबन्धक (सामूहिक योजना)

प्रशिक्षणार्थी को जिस सरकारी उद्यम/संगठन से भेजा गया उसका नाम	प्रतिनियुक्ति किए जाने के समय प्रशिक्षार्थी का नाम
5. भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एण्ड वेसल्स लि०	उप मुख्य इंजीनियर
6. केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन और डिजाइन संस्थान	क्षेत्रीय निदेशक
7. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	मुख्य बिक्री अधिकारी
8. इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्युटिकल्स लि०	मुख्य विपणन प्रबन्धक
9. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	औद्योगिक सम्पर्क अधिकारी
10. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	उप-खनन इंजीनियर
11. भारतीय तेल निगम	सहायक प्रचालन प्रबन्धक
12. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	उप-सचिव
13. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	विपणन प्रबन्धक
14. सेल (इण्टरनेशनल) लिमिटेड	विपणन प्रबन्धक
15. गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड	वरिष्ठ विकास इंजीनियर

आयात प्रतिस्थापना समस्या के बारे में उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशें

5071. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयात प्रतिस्थापन समस्या के बारे में उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन पर आधारित उसकी सिफारिश क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने समिति की सभी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). आयात प्रतिस्थापन के सम्बन्ध में एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति की स्थापना 31 मार्च, 1969 को की गई थी। इस समिति के लिए कोई विचारणीय विषय निर्दिष्ट नहीं किए गए थे। क्योंकि इसका गठन एक स्थायी समिति के रूप में किया गया था और समिति द्वारा कोई खास रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई थी। समिति की अंतिम बैठक 27 नवम्बर, 1970 को हुई थी और अब यह समिति समाप्त हो चुकी है। समिति में विचार विमर्श के पश्चात् आयात प्रतिस्थापन कार्यक्रमों में काफी अधिक प्रगति हुई। आयात प्रतिस्थापन को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो उपाय अपनाए गए उनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. आयातित कच्चे माल, संघटकों और फालतू पुर्जों को देश में निर्मित माल और पुर्जों से बने उन्हीं नमूनों अथवा उससे मिलते जुलते नमूनों से "प्रतिस्थापित करना और तेजी से उनके विकास को प्राथमिकता देना";

2. उत्पादन की प्रत्येक इकाई में आयातित कच्चे माल और संघटकों की खपत में कमी करना।

3. रसायनों और रासायनिक उत्पादों का मध्यवर्ती पदार्थों से उत्पादन करने की बजाय बुनियादी कच्चे माल से उनका उत्पादन करना ;

4. अंतिम उत्पाद के नमूनों में अनुवर्ती परिवर्तन करके, आयातित कच्चे माल या संघटकों को उचित उत्पादों से प्रतिस्थापित करना; और

5. कम से कम समय में अधिक से अधिक स्वदेशी माल के प्रयोग को सम्भव करने के लिए निर्माण सम्बन्धी चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाना ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक एककों में उत्पादकता रुझान के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन

5072. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक एककों में उत्पादकता रुझान के बारे में अपना अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह अध्ययन आन्तरिक उपयोग के लिए विभिन्न प्रचालन क्षेत्रों में उत्पादकता का जायजा लेने के व्यापक सूचकांक तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया था, ताकि उन्हीं सूचकांकों को सामने रखकर उर्वरक एककों के कुछ वर्षों के कार्यनिष्पादन का मूल्यांकन किया जा सके। इस अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन 11 उर्वरक एककों के 1970–71 से लेकर 1974–75 तक की अवधि के प्रचालन कार्यों पर विचार किया गया । इस अध्ययन का मुख्य निष्कर्ष यह निकला कि इन एककों में कर्मचारियों, मशीनों, सामग्री और पूंजी के उपयोग की दृष्टि से उत्पादकता का रुख हमेशा वृद्धि की ओर रहा है । इस अध्ययन से प्राप्त परिणामों का आन्तरिक प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है, जैसे एक दूसरे एकक की उत्पादकता की परस्पर तुलना करना, पूंजी निवेश सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों की छानबीन करना इत्यादि ।

सेवानिवृत कर्मचारियों को बैंकों के माध्यम से पेंशन का भुगतान

5073. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों ने बैंकों के माध्यम से अपने सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को पेंशन का भुगतान आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ख) सभी राज्यों में इस योजना को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के माध्यम से पेंशनों की अदायगी करने की योजना समस्त भारत में केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी असैनिक पेंशन भोगियों पर लागू होती है । कुछ चुने हुए नगरों में रेलवे और रक्षा पेंशन-भोगियों को भी अपनी पेंशन बैंकों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का विकल्प है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लागू की गई इस योजना का सभी राज्य सरकारों

को परिचालन कर दिया गया है और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सम्बन्धित महालेखाकारों और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके इसी प्रकार की योजनाएं लागू करें। दस राज्यों ने एक ऐसी योजना को लागू कर दिया है।

Number of Licences issued for import of Edible Oil

5074. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for the import of edible oils by the Import Trade Control Department during the period April 77 to October 77 and the quantity and value involved in each case ;

(b) the date of application for import licences and the date of issue of the import licence in each case;

(c) whether the issue of licences in some cases have been unduly delayed; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The number of licences issued for the import of edible oils for the period April 1977 through September, 1977 and their value are as under :

	No.	Value (Rs. in crores)
(i) S.T.C. .	4	139
(ii) Private parties	3310	363
TOTAL .	3314	502

Import licence statistics are maintained on value basis only and not on quantity basis :

(b) In order to collect information, it will be necessary to go through 3,310 individual files and also to prepare voluminous statements. The Hon'ble Member would agree that the time and labour involved would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) and (d). Eevery effort has been made to ensure expeditious issue of licences for import of edible oils. In the normal course, there might have been some cases, where issue of licence was delayed because of procedural deficiencies or where some policy aspects had to be first settled, before issue of licences. But as a rule, high priority has been accorded by the licensing authorities to grant licences for import of edible oils in the past 6-8 months.

Financial Assistance to gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council

5075. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government renders any direct or indirect, financial assistance to Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council and maintains any check on its financial affairs ;

(b) whether Government has made any enquiries into reported defalcations of the Council's money; if so, its findings;

(c) whether sometime back any accountant of the Council was pressurised to quit because he dared to draw attention to some financial mismanagement in the Council and did any Committee previously stress the need for stricter financial control in the Council;

(d) whether during the auditing of Council's accounts for 1976-77; any querries were raised by auditors;

(e) Whether some cognisable offences have been reportedly committed with regard to the Council's money and the Council's authorities have preferred to suppress the matter by not informing the Police ; and

(f) whether Council's Secretary had suddenly resigned and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Government gives grant-in-aid to the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council on a percentage basis to meet the expenditure on administrative and export development activities. For this purpose, the

Export Promotion Council sends its proposals which are examined by the Administrative Section and thereafter submitted to MDA Committee for approval. Based on the approved estimates "on account" grants are released to meet the day-to-day expenditure. After the close of the year, annual accounts duly audited by a Chartered Accountant are received in the Ministry and blance grant due is released.

(b) to (f). Government have received a report from the Council. The matter is under examination.

Number of Licences issued for import of Nylon Yarn

5076. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for the import of nylon yarn since the announcement of the liberalised Import Policy of this yarn in August last and the quantity and the value involved in these licences;

(b) the number of applications pending with Government and the date of application in each case; and

(c) the specific reasons for the delay in issuing licences against each of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The particulars of licences issued are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" copies of which a e regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). The applications for import licences are received by the Regional Licensing authorities all over India. Collection of information from these authorities will entail considerable work which may not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

Air Service between Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner

5077. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lack of quick and convenient mode of transport in Rajasthan has been a major hurdle to the visit to the desert;

(b) whether it is a fact that tourists who are keen to know what a desert is like cannot have so free an access as they can have in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose for a shuttle or hopping air service between Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner to ensure that foreign tourists are not held up when they reach Jodhpur?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the problem of travel for visiting a desert. Foreign tour operators have shown interest in offering tours to Rajasthan including Jaisalmer and Bikaner. However, due to tight fleet position, Indian Airlines are not in a position to provide a service of the nature referred to. The requirement can be considered if and when the Third-level Feeder Services introduced.

Visit of Foreign Tourist to Jaisalmer

5078. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaisalmer is attracting more and more tourists;

(b) if so, the number of foreign tourists who visited Jaisalmer and other historical places in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether Central Government has sanctioned some amount for the improvement of tourists spots and providing cheap accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b). The tourist attractions of Jaisalmer and other historical places in Rajasthan are well known. However, no centre-wise statistics of tourists are maintained by the Central Department of Tourism, and hence the number of tourists who visited Jaisalmer is not known.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism has constructed the following inexpensive accommodation in Rajasthan:

	Rs.
(1) Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer . . .	7,24,300
(2) Youth Hostel at Jaipur	3,58,600

A statement showing the amounts sanctioned by the Central Government for the improvement of tourist spots and for the provision of various types of accommodation in Rajasthan, is attached.

Statement

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred
	Part I	Rs.
1.	Tourist Bureau at Bharatpur	7,047
2	Tourist Bureau at Chittorgarh	6,811
3.	Tourist Bureau at Udaipur	13,202
4.	Tourist Bureau at Jodhpur	5,294
5.	Tourist Bureau at Bundi and Mount Abu	10,021
6.	Tourist Bureau at Ajmer	6,429
7.	Improvements of Rest House at Siliserh	60,000
	Part II	
1.	L. I. G. Rest House at Mount Abu	25,000
2.	L. I. G. Rest House at Jaipur and Udaipur	150,000
	TOTAL	2,83,814

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred
	Part I	
1.	Beautification of Islands in Fateh Sagar Lake in Udaipur.	3,21,814
2.	Construction of the approach road to Sasbahu Temple at Udaipur..	1,05,000
	Part II	
1.	Tourist Bungalow at Jaipur	36,010
2.	Rest House and development of game sanctuary at Sariska	25,000
3.	Canteen at Amber	10,000
4.	Canteen at Chittorgarh Fort	30,117
5.	Tourist Bungalow at Mount Abu	2,75,000

ANNUAL PLAN 1966-67

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred
1.	Beautification of FatehsagarLake at Udaipur	8,000
2.	Road to Sasbahu Temple at Udaipur	17,000

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred
	ANNUAL PLAN 1967-68	
1.	Expansion of Tourist Bungalow at Jaipur	5,000
2.	Improvement of road in Bird Sanctuary at Bharatpur	1,00,000
	ANNUAL PLAN 1968-69	
1.	Improvement of road in Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur	91,000
2.	Tourist Bungalow in at Sariska	92,0 00
	FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN	
1.	Rest House at Bharatpur	7,78,000
2.	Electrification of Game Sanctuary at Sariska	3,17,905
3.	Tourist Reception Centre at Jaipur	4,19,000
4.	Provision of a mini-bus at Bharatpur Sanctuary	41,000
5.	Provision of two mini-buses at Sariska Game Sanctuary	82,000
6.	Landscaping of Sariska Game Sanctuary	5,000
7.	Electrification of Ranakpur	85,000
8.	Loan to U. P. Hotels & Restaurants Ltd., Jaipur	60,00,000
9.	Provision of mini-bus at Ranthambore Game Sanctuary	41,000
	TOTAL	77,68,905
I. T. D. C.		
1.	Expansion of Laxmi Vilas Hotel at Udaipur	28,30,000
2.	Transport Unit at Jaipur	4,59,000
	FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-75	
1.	Rest House at Bharatpur	5,00,000
2.	Reception Centre at Jaipur	5,52,000
	1975-76	
1.	Rest House at Bharatpur	3,00,000
2.	Reception Centre at Jaipur	80,000
	1976-77	
1.	Beautification of Haldighati	1,00,000
2.	Improvement/widening of existing road from Jaigarh Fort to Nahargarh Fort.	4,94,455

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred
	1977-78	
1.	Expansion of Tourist Bungalow as Deeg	1,21,000
I. T. D. C.		
	1974-75	
1.	Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Jaipur	28,000
	1976-77	
1.	Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Jaipur	37,00,000

*Part-I schemes were wholly financed by the State Governments.

**Part-II schemes were financed on 50:50 basis by the Central and State Governments.

विदेशों में भारतीय चमड़ा उत्पादकों की मांग

5079. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चमड़ा उत्पादों की मांग भी विदेशों में बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो एसे उत्पादों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इनकी मांग है; और

(ग) देश में चमड़ा उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तयार **चमड़ा**—संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय, सोवियत संघ तथा अन्य पूर्व यूरोपीय देश ।

चमड़े के जूते आदि—संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, कनाडा, सोवियत संघ, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस तथा नीदरलैण्ड ।

शू अपर्स—जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, हंगरी, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा ब्रिटन ।

चमड़े का सामान—पश्चिम जर्मनी ब्रिटन, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य तथा हंगरी ।

(ग) सरकार ने देश में चमड़ा उद्योग के समग्र विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी एक शीर्ष निकाय के रूप में औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के अधीन भारत चमड़ा निगम की स्थापना की है । बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपने अपने राज्यों में चमड़े के विकास के लिए राज्य चमड़ा विकास निगम स्थापित किये हैं । तैयार चमड़े तथा चमड़ा उत्पादों के, जिनमें जूते भी शामिल हैं, निर्यातों के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं । राज्य व्यापार निगम ने भी अवस्थापना के विकास में सहायता देने के लिए मार्गीकृत अर्ध-तैयार

चमड़े के निर्यातों से एकत्र सेवा प्रभारों में से चमड़ा विकास विकास निधि बनाई है।

बौद्ध और जैन तीर्थ स्थानों का विकास करने की योजना

5080. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटकों को सुविधायें देने के लिए कुशीनगर, पावा नगर, श्रीवस्ती, सारनाथ और बोध गया जस बौद्ध और जैन तीर्थ स्थानों का विकास करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको कब क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार इस पर कितना व्यय करेगी ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में पिपावाह (प्राचीन कपिलवस्तु) का विकास करने के लिए भी कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(घ) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में योगदान देने का वचन दिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) और (ख). कुशीनगर, सारनाथ तथा श्रीवस्ती के मास्टर प्लान (लैंड यूस प्लान) तैयार कर लिये गये हैं। बोध गया का मास्टर प्लान चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1977-78) के दौरान तैयार किया जाएगा। कुशीनगर तथा श्रीवस्ती में विकास के लिए प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र की विस्तृत योजना अभी तैयार की जानी है, तथा केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रारम्भ की जाने वाली स्कीमों के वित्तीय परिणाम अभी तैयार किये जाने हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) उक्त स्थानों के विकास के लिए किसी भी बाहरी देश ने कोई सहयोग देने का आश्वासन नहीं दिया है और न ही इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा किसी वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की गई है।

Ahmedabad Air Link with major Cities of Gujarat

5081. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Ahmedabad directly by air with other major cities of Gujarat by starting the new air-services with the IAC aircrafts and/or with other air-services like SAFARI;

(c) if so, how and when and at what cost; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Textile Goods

5082. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether textile goods of different types and qualities were exported in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977,

(b) if so, full details thereof, including the countries to which the said goods were exported and the earnings made in different foreign currencies ;

(c) whether Government propose to change the pattern of exports in this regard in any manner during the next year; and

(d) if so, broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing Exports of Textile Goods during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77

(Value in Rupees lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Commodity Exported	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	Cotton piece goods.	158,91	161,24	253,96
2	Fabrics of art silk & synthetics fibres and spun glass	18,44	15,39	28·87
3	Silk fabrics (Handloom)	6,41	7,43	8,12
4	Woollen fabrics	1,69	1,47	1,67
5	Cotton yarn	18,28	6,43	31,00
6	Machine made carpet	2,93	3,57	3,17
7	Cotton apparel & other manufactures of cotton .	148,00	196,44	318,22
8	Miscellaneous textile manufactures . . .	19,85	20,81	40,56
	TOTAL OF ABOVE .	374,51	412,78	685,57

Main countries to which Textiles are exported are as follows :—

1. U.K.
2. France
3. USSR
4. USA
5. Australia
6. Japan
7. Malaysia
8. Nepal
9. Singapore
10. New Zealand
11. Dubai
12. Italy
13. Denmark
14. West Germany
15. Netherlands
16. Belgium
17. Bahrein Island
18. Canada
19. Cyprus
20. Hongkong
21. Kuwait
22. Mauritius
23. Norway
24. Saudi Arabia
25. Sudan
26. Iraq
27. Kenya
28. Poland
29. Tanzania Republic
30. Nigeria
31. East Germany
32. Iran
33. Indonesia
34. Abu Dhabi

Facility of drawing by cheques from Banks

5083. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that reducing the rate of interest and thereby compelling the customers to stop using cheque facilities in the Savings Accounts of the various Banks have caused difficulties and hardships to several thousands savings account holders all over the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the situation and restore the previous facility of drawing cheques and earning a higher rate of interest;

(c) if so, how and when; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The objective behind the segregation of Savings Bank Accounts having cheque facility and Savings Deposit Accounts without cheque facility and the stipulation of a rate of interest of 9 per cent per annum on the former as compared to 5 per cent annum on the latter, is to distinguish the transaction money temporarily held in the banks from genuine savings and to compensate the former at a lower rate than the latter, thus rewarding thrift. Besides, it is also open to a depositor to open both, a Savings Bank Account for operational convenience and a Savings Deposit Account for genuine savings.

The question of allowing a limited cheque facility to Savings Deposit Holders earning 5 per cent interest per annum is, however, being examined by the Reserve Bank of India

एक बार बिक्री कर लगाने की पद्धति

5084. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि विभिन्न वस्तुओं के उत्पादन तथा बिक्री पर "वन पाइण्ट सेल्स टैक्स" पद्धति के अनुसार टैक्स लगाया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान राज्य से हस्तकला वस्तुओं का निर्यात

5085. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान से विदेशों को किन-किन हस्तकला तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) इससे सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की और इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्यातों के राज्यवार आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Project Allowance to Employees in Dandakaranya Project Areas

5086. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of different departments working in Dandakaranya Project areas of Koraput (Orissa), M.P. are getting Project Allowance; and

(b) if so, the names of the departments and dates of sanction of the Project Allowance by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Central Government employees belonging to certain Departments working in the Dandakarnaya Project Area are getting the Project Allowance, which is at present sanctioned upto 28-2-1978. Detailed information regarding the departments whose employees are getting the Project Allowance, and the dates of sanction of Project Allowance to these employees, is not readily available. From the information available, it appears that the employees of the following departments are getting the Project Allowance :—

Name of the Department	Dates from which the allowance was sanctioned
Ministry of Rehabilitation	1-8-1958
P. & T. Department	1-10-1966
Indian Audit and Accounts Department	11-1-1961

In the case of P. & T. employees, the allowance has not been extended by the P. & T. Department beyond 28-2-1977 due to non-receipt of certain information from their concerned offices.

Neglect of Hindi at Agri-Expo-77

5087. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Executive Committee of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi State, have expressed their resentment over the neglect of Hindi in Agri-Expo-77 Exhibition ;

(b) whether the publicity material of this exhibition mainly arranged for the farmers, has been published in English; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to improve the situation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The publicity material has been published in Hindi, English as well as in some regional languages also.

(c) Does not arise.

Marketing Manager of STC Committed Suicide

5088. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Marketing Manager of STC committed suicide by jumping from the 5th floor of the STC, Chanderlok Building, what was his suicide note;

(b) whether this sad incident was followed by Emergency ;

(c) whether the matter was hushed up by providing a job in the STC to the wife of the Marketing Manager concerned and also exercising influence/pressure on various authorities dealing with this suicide case;

(d) whether the said Marketing Manager committed suicide due to high handed action of the STC Management in connection with his service matter, promotion etc.; and

(e) what steps STC Management/Government propose to take to re-examine the above suicide case and other just grievance of the employees of the STC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) It is a fact that one Marketing Manager of of the STC committed suicide. However it could not be established from which floor he jumped. The suicide note stated "my loving wife is not responsible for this."

(b) The officer concerned died on 3rd May, 1975 prior to emergency.

(c) No, Sir. The case was not hushed up. The Police have investigated the case. The wife of the concerned Marketing Manager was given a job in the STC on compassionate grounds, as it is the practice of the Corporation to rehabilitate the family of an employee/officer who dies in harness.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The matter has been already settled satisfactorily.

Appointments and promotions in I.T.D.C.

5089. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether ITDC management filled up the following posts without advertisement :

(i) Divisional Manager (Planning), (ii) Joint Divisional Manager (Planning), (iii) Deputy Divisional Manager (Personnel), (iv) Managers (Marketing) (v), Asstt. Personnel Manager, (vi) Secretary, (vii) Deputy Secretary, (viii) Statistical Officer, (ix) Joint Divisional Manager (Finance), (x) Deputy Divisional Manager (Finance), (xi) Chief Internal Auditor, (xii) Dy. Divisional Manager (Production & Publicity), (xiii) Dy. Controller (Stores & Purchase), (xiv) Dy. Purchase Manager (Ashoka Hotel, Janpath), (xv) Stores Purchase Officers, (xvi), Asstt. Controller of Stores and Purchase (xvii) Dy. Divisional Manager (Planning), (xviii) Regional Managers (Transport), (xix) Manager, (Materials, Planning and Development), (xx) General Managers (Hotels) and (xxi) Manager (Manpower, Planning & Training);

(b) whether following officers were given promotion ignoring intermediate scale from (i) Accounts Officer to DIM (F), (ii) Accounts Officer to CIA, (iii) Production Officer to DDM (P&P), (iv) Transport Officer to Regional Transport Manager, (v) Personnel Officer to DDM(P). and (vi) Personnel Officer to DDM(P);

(c) facts thereabout including the salaries of the officers mentioned above before and after their appointments ;

(d) whether such appointments/promotions are indicative of irregular and corrupt practices; and

(e) steps taken against the authorities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Vacant posts in ITDC are filled by adopting one of the following modes of recruitment *viz*. advertisement, deputation, internal transfers, departmental promotion and selection on the basis of seniority-cum-merit etc. It is not obligatory under the Staff Regulations of the Corporation to advertise every vacancy. Out of the 24 posts (in 21 categories), presently 7 posts are vacant viz. Statistical Officer, Deputy Divisional Manager (Personnel), General Manager (Hotels), Assistant Personnel Manager (Hqrs), Jt. Divisional Manager (Planning) and 2 posts of Marketing Managers. The mode of recruitment of the remaining 17 posts is indicated below :—

Departmental Promotions and Selection on the basis of Seniority-cum-Merit .	8
Advertisement .	3
Deputation .	2
Internal Transfers .	3
Selection from among the retrenched employees by US AID on take-over of US AID Building by ITDC for conversion into a Hotel .	1
	17

(b) and (c) The designations of the officers before their promotions have not been correctly indicated. he factual position is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1458/77].

(d) and (e). The matter is being looked into.

Recruitment in Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore without Advertisement

5090. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that recruitment to staff posts is done by Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore Lithout giving any advertisement and also without calling offers from the Employment Exchange ;

(b) what are the special reasons and qualifications of new employees:

(c) is it a fact that there is a lot of resentment amongst the staff for not promoting employees who are already senior and working for many years in that Hotel; and

(d) is it proposed to make inquiries about the method of employlment in this Hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Vacant posts are filled by adopting one of the following modes of recruitment viz., advertisement, campus recruitment from the

Catering Institute, deputation, internal transfers, departmental promotion and selection on the basis of seniority-cum-merit etc. It is not obligatory to advertise every vacancy. By and large, vacancies are notified to the Employmer Exchange.

(b) As the names and dates of the recruitment of the new employees have not been indicated, it is not possible to answer this question.

(c) and (d) A section of the employees have been demanding promotion on the basis of seniority alone. In a commercial and competitive undertaking, it is neither advisable nor desirable to regulate promotions purely on the basis of seniority. Further the demand for promotion on the basis of seniority alone runs counter to the policy of recognising merit. To the extent possible. due preference is given to the departmental candidates.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

5091. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had talks with Japanese importers of Indian iron ore regarding a price increase of $4 per tonne ;

(b) whether Japanese Steel mills have not agreed to increase the price :

(c) whether they have decided to curtail the import of this commodity from India ;

(d) if so, what are the details and Government's decision thereon ; and

(e) whether in the light of this situation Government are considering proposals to set up new steel plants to make use of the whole iron ore in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (e). The Honb'le Member presumably refers to the recent discussions held between MMTC and Japanese Steel Mills on export of iron ore to Japan during 1977-78. MMTC's exports to Japan are covered by three separate contracts, each of which specifies a minimum and maximum limit on quantities to be imported by the buyers at their option. Due to recession in the Japanese Steel production, the buyers have exercised option to import the minimum quantities specified in these contracts. Notwithstanding this, MMTC's exports to Japan during the current year are expected to be higher by 36·240p over last year.

-n one of the contracts viz., for Bailadila ore, MMTC has been trying to secure an increase in the original contracted price. Negotiations in this regard are continuing and it would not be in the commercial interest of the Corporation to go into the details of these discussions.

Indo-FRG Joint Commission

5092. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any joint Commission between India and Federal Republic of Germany;

(b) what are the areas or subjects within the purview of this Joint Commission;

(c) what is the level of the Chairman nominated by each country for this Commission ; and

(d) how many meetings of this Commission have so far been held and when and where the next meeting of the Commission is to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The Protocol dated 30-10-1959 to the Trade Agreement dated 31-3-1955 between India and the Federal Republic of Germany had provided for a Commission for holding mutual consultations for the purpose of securing effective implementation of the understanding set out in the Protocol.

(b) The areas or subjects covered by the Commission will, *inter-alia*, include trade expansion, industrial and technical cooperation, etc.

(c) According to the Protocol, the Commission would consist of the representatives of the two Governments. The level of the Chairman on either side has not been specified.

(d) After the discussions in October, 1959, two meetings of the Commission were held in 1960 and 1963 respectively. There is at present no proposal as regard the next meeting of the Commission.

Warning issued by the Department of Meteorology on Cyclone

5093. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay on the Table of the House :

(a) copies of text of various warnings issued by the Meteorological Department during, prior to and after the cyclone hit different coastal parts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa etc. ;

(b) modes employed by the Union Government to see that these warnings actually reached the hamlets likely to be affected in the various villages and towns ; and

(c) the other modes employed for the said purposes by any other agencies including the State Governments concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c) : In November, 1977, the cyclones that hit the coastal areas were :(i) Cyclone that struck Tamil Nadu on 12th November, 1977, (ii) Cyclone which passed over Lakshadweep on 20th November, 1977 and hit Karnataka coast on 22nd November, (iii) Cyclone that ravaged the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh on 19th November.

Communication through high priority telegrams and frequent broadcasts through All India Radio are the modes employed by the India Meteorological Department for dissemination of information relating to cyclones. Warnings were issued to the general public through AIR and different authorities registered with IMD such as—State Government officials, Ports and Fisheries officials. In all, the number of warning messages issued exceeded 3000. Reproduction of all the messages would be voluminous. A statement containing copies of typical warnings issued is laid on the Table of the House.

The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation is not in a position to say about the modes employed for the said purpose by State Government or other agencies.

Statement

1. Telex issued to AIR Madras at 0435 hours on 10-11-77 for being broadcast:

Kindly broadcast following special storm bulletin number FOUR issued by Area cyclone warning Centre, Madras at 0430 hours IST 11th Nov. once or twice. Cyclonic storm in Bay of Bengal lies centred at 2330 hours IST tenth about 470 kms southeast of Madras. Likely intensify further and move in a westnorthwesterly direction. Under its influence scattered heavy to very heavy rain accompanied by squally weather likely in Thanjavur South Arcot, Changalpattu district and in Madras city during the next 48 hours. Isolated heavy rain is also likely in rest Tamilnadu during the same period. Gales wind speed exceeding 80 kms per hour likely commence along and off coasts above districts from Friday 11th evening.

2. Telegram sent at 2245 hours on 18-11-77 to Port Officials at Masulipatnam:

Severe cyclonic storm with a core of hurricane winds in west central Bay with estimated central pressure 940 MBS lies centred at 2030 hrs. IST 18th near latitude 13·6 degrees north longitude 82·0 degrees east about 190 kms eastnorth of Madras aaa Likely continue move in a north westerly direction and cross coast between Madras and Masulipatnam tomorrow morning the 19th aaa. Replace present signal by Great Danger signal number eight repeat eight.

3. Telegram sent at 2320 hours on 18-11-77 to the Collector, Nellore, Ongole, Guntur, Krishna and Eluru:—

Severe cyclonic storm with a core of hurricane winds lies in Bay of Bengal centred at 2030 hours IST 18th about 190 kms eastnortheast of Madras aaa. likely continue to move in a northwesterly direction and cross coast between Madras and Masulipatnam tomorrow morning the 19th aaa. Under its influence widespread rain with heavy to very heavy falls likely at a number of places your district next 24 hours aaa Gale winds speed reaching 140 kmsph likely along and off coastal areas of your district next 18 hours aaa.

Tidal wave height reaching 3 metres above normal tide level likely inundate low lying coastal areas your district at the time of storm crossing the coast aaa.

Kindly alert your organisation for taking all precautionary measures as per recommendations of CDMC aaa For subsequent warning on the cyclone you are advised to listen to the broadcast of local AIR stations aaa.

मैसर्स जैन मेटल्स एण्ड वायर वर्क्स

5094. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स जैन मेटल एण्ड वायर वर्क्स ने बढ़िया किस्म के इस्पात का बड़े पैमाने पर आयात करने के मामले में लाखों रुपये की जालसाजी की है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम ने इस फर्म को लाखों रुपये दिये हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का इस फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग) . इस मामले की केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है । इस स्थिति में कोई भी सूचना देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

12.35 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO GIVE PROTECTION TO HARIJAN AND OTHER VOTERS DURING THE RECENT BYE-ELECTIONS IN U. P. AND BIHAR AND LARGE SCALE RIGGING OF ELECTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a notice of adjournment from Shri Vayalar Ravi which reads:

"The failure of the Government to give protection to the voters, especially, to Harijans and other weaker sections, to exercise their right of franchise freely and large-scale rigging of the elections by the Ruling Party in the bye-elections held in UP and Bihar where the two Chief Ministers of respective States contested."

I give my consent to the moving of the Adjournment Motion under rule 56. Shri Vayalar Ravi may now ask for leave of the House to move the motion.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह ऐडजर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की फेल्योर के बारे में है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फेल्योर के बारे में है या एलेक्शन कमीशन के सिलसिले में है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सदन राज्य सरकारों के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के फेल्योर के मामले को या पुलिस अरेंजमेंट को डिस्कस कर सकता है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : My submission is that the House and the Chair are bound by the Constitution and by the Rules. The rule says that a matter of urgent and public importance can be the subject matter of a motion. But that does not mean that any matter which does not pertain to the jurisdiction of the House can be raised in this House.

The first condition is that that matter must lie legitimately within the sphere of jurisdiction of this House. Otherwise, there are so many things going on in the world which can be characterised as matters of definite public importance, but they cannot be raised in the House.

So, the Chair must be extremely wary and the Chair must exercise all caution. Otherwise, the Chair would be going outside the bounds of the Constitution and outside the bounds of the rights of this House and outside the bounds of the rights of the Chair itself.

Here, the matter relates clearly to the administration of the State. Then, their is another aspect. This also relates to the administration of elections. Both these matters, in my humble opinion, do not pertain to the jurisdiction of this House. The administration of the State cannot be discussed in this House. Once that unhealthy precedent is established in this House, there can be no end to such motions being raised in this House. Then, with regard to the administration of the elections, I would like to remind you of article 324 of the Constitution which reads :

> "The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electrol rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of of every State ....shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission)."

So, if there has been any malparctice, that can be taken up only through an election petition. Otherwise, I am again warning the Chair in all humility that we will be allowing...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to make it very clear to the Members that we shall hear everybody in silence and peace because otherwise there will be only pandemonium and no issue can be raised in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have drawn your attention to article 324 of the Constitution. Then, certain laws have been passed by Parliament regulating elections—The People's Representation Act of 1950 and the People's Representation Act of 1951. If there are breaches or violations of these laws, they can be taken up in a court of law through an election petition. What I was warning the Chair with all humility was that if you allow a discussion in this House, that discussion may be prejudicial to the proceedings before the court. Shall we take a step which will prejudice the administration of justice in this matter? Hon. Members can come with a motion for considerating the conduct of the elections by the Election Commission, but they cannot come with a motion against the Government. Where is the Central Government involved in this matter? Have they shown any proof or evidence to the Chair in support of their motion?

I really do not know whether the Chair can admit any motion only on the basis of the physical strength of number. If any adjournment motion is going to be allowed only on the basis that any party or group can muster 50 Members, I think that would be allowing a bad precedent in this matter. This kind of physical strength of numbers should not lead the Chair to admit any adjournment motion. The Chair has to go into all aspects of this matter, constitutional and administrative. So, my humble opinion is that the Chair will have to consider again whether it is not an invalid motion one which cannot be admitted in this House. Therefore, you have to give further thought to it before you can ask the hon. Member to ask for leave........

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My difficulty is that all these aspects have been gone into by the hon. Speaker.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have to be satisfied in this matter. Let the Chair come out with a ruling. I have raised a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of a ruling once the hon. Speaker has admitted the adjournment motion. If you are opposing it, you can do so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are grave constitutional issues involved and the House will have to be satisfied in this matter by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Speaker has taken all these aspects into consideration and given his consent. If you are opposing the adjournment motion, you can do so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Are we not entitled to some amount of education by the Chair in this matter? Are we not entitled to know from the Chair the reasons when the issues are patently so grave and serious?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Speaker has already taken into consideration all these things.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Let the hon. Speaker come forward and tell us all about it. Let not the Deputy-Speaker say in a blanket way that the Chair has already taken into account all these considerations. We have to be satisfied about this matter. It is by persuasion that the House can proceed to function. Where is the persuasion from the Chair ? You expect from us that we should persuade the other side to our point of view. The Chair also has a clear duty in the matter to persuade the House with regard to the issues that I have raised. These are constitutional issues.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : You have to give a ruling to come on the record. It is not as the hon. Speaker has taken already a decision. You kindly call the hon. Speaker. Let the hon. Speaker come and give reasons for a decision taken by him because it must come on the record. The House should not be treated so lightly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The hon. Speaker was well within his jurisdiction to admit this adjournment motion. If you read it carefully, it refers to the right of franchise which is a basic right and that fundamental right has been violated by the Central Government. It is the failure of the Government to give protection to voters, particularly, the Harijans, the Adivasis and other weaker sections of the community to exercise their right of franchise. It is a constitutional right; it is a basic right. It is the duty of the Central Government to protect this basic and constitutional right. They have failed to protect that right. There has been a large-scale rigging in these two constituencies. Therefore, it is clearly within the jurisdiction of this House to discuss this important and serious matter. That is why we have brought forward this adjournment motion.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राप ने ग्रभी कहा कि स्पीकर साहब ने कनसेंट दे दी है ग्रौर सार एस्पेक्ट्स को सामने रख कर कनसेंट दी है। मैं मानता हूं कि स्पीकर साहब ने कनसेंट दे दी है लेकिन स्पीकर साहब की कनसेंट के बाद ग्रगर ग्राप इस समय चैयर में हैं तो

You are as good as Speaker now. You are in the Chair.

इस के बाद ग्रगर ग्राप को यह लगे कि जो कनसेंट दी गई है वह रूल्स के मुताबिक नहीं है, तो ग्राप इस को रिवाइज कर सकते हैं। ग्राप को याद होगा कि स्पीकर साहब ने कल श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के प्रिविलेज मोशन पर कनसेंट नहीं दी थी लेकिन बाद में जब उन को कनविंस किया गया, तो उन्होंने इजाजत दे दी। यह कल की ही बात है। मैं ग्राप की सेवा में रूल 58 पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

"The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance...."

There are two conditions: One, it should be definite; and the second, it should be a matter of urgent public importance.

"..shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely,

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(*ii*) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

(*iii*) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(*iv*) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;.." and so on and so forth.

Now, see the language of the motion:

"Failure of the Government to give protection to the voters, specially to Harijans and other weaker sections, to exercise their right of franchise freely and large scale rigging of the elections by the ruling Party in the by-elections held in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where the two Chief Ministers of respective States contested."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह एक डेफनीट मेटर नहीं, ग्रलग-ग्रलग चीजें हैं। जो मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया है, उसमें यह है कि एक मेटर होना चाहिए ग्रौर स्पेसीफिक मेटर होना चाहिए। इन्होंने एक मेटर नहीं दिया है। उस की जो लेंगुएज है, उसमें यह कहीं नहीं कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ़ इन्डिया का फेल्योर है। ग्रगर कहीं पर हरिजनों ने वोट नहीं डाला या उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया गया, तो यह गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ़ इन्डिया का फेल्योर नहीं है। यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के एरेंजमेंट की बात है। उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार, जहां का भी हो, वहां की यह बात है। इन्होंने रिगिंग की बात कही ग्रौर दूसरी बात यह कही कि हरिजनों को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया गया। ये दो इशू हैं जबकि इशू एक होना चाहिए।

तीसरी चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि ग्राज इलैक्शन हुए कितने दिन हो गये हैं। इन को यह चाहिए था कि जिस दिन इलेक्शन का रिजल्ट ग्राया था, उस के ग्रगले दिन, यह इस बारे में सवाल उठाते। ग्राज कितने दिन बाद यह दे रहे हैं। इसलिए यह कोई रीसेन्ट ग्राकरेन्स नहीं है। जब तक ग्ररजेन्ट ग्राकरेन्स या रीसेन्ट ग्राकरेन्स न हो, तब तक यह चीज नहीं ग्रा सकती। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो एजोर्नमेंट मोशन ग्राया है यह सारा डिफेक्टिव है ग्रौर रूल्स के ग्रन्दर नहीं ग्राता। मेरी ग्राप से प्रार्थना है कि इस पर दो बारा फैसला करें। ....

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the language is quite clear; it is "failure of the Government to give protection.."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Evidently the Central Government; I take it as Central Government.......

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is the Central Government responsible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Otherwise we would not be discussing it.. (*Interruptions*)

Let me complete. Please have patience.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have been trying to catch your eye; I cannot catch anything else.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me complete.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This is a new discovery that you are in the habit of catching something else also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you look at me, not Mr. Sathe.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Some people are handsome, so they think that we are looking at them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you attracted by handsome people?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The failure of the Government to the extent of ensuring free and fair elections and protection to voters etc. is a law and order issue and is a State Government subject, if there is anything of this sort. In 1972, when there was massive rigging in West Bengal, I tried to raise this matter here for two days, but the Congress Members now sitting in the opposition said that it could not be raised here. Politically and Constitutionally, we are totally opposed that any matter relating to the State Government should be discussed on the floor of the House. We are not going to allow that. If you do it now, we shall not be obeying.................... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, there is no question of not obeying, but I must also say something in this matter. The question is that if there are certain State matters.........(*Interruptions*) I am on my legs; nothing else will go on record.

SHRI UGRASEN: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as the Chair is concerned, if there are some matters which pertain purely to the State, those shall not be allowed to be discussed on the floor of the House, I can give that assurance to you, Mr. Bosu, and that is against our Rules of Procedure. In this case let us examine; what is sought to be highlighted is the failure of the Government to give protection to the voters.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Which Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it the Central Government. It says, protection to the voters, and Harijans and other weaker sections.

13.00 hours

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I draw your attention to an article of the Constitution ... (*Interruptions*)

I want to draw your attention to Article 324(6) of the Constitution which says:

"The President, or the Governor of a State shall when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Election Commission by clause (1)"...

The Staff is given to the Election Commission at the request of the Election Commission......

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): How is it relevant here?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ......by the President or the Governor. So, the State Government does not come in the picture in that crudity in which they are trying to point out. The Election Commission is solely incharge; the Election Commission has got the staff, the officers concerned in the administration of elections. Therefore, the responsibility cannot be foisted on the State Government. Thus viewed, where is the responsibility on the State Government for that matter? Or, even, if it is for the State Government in some way, as it is argued here, what evidence have they adduced before the Chair to show that the Central Government is involved in this matter?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We have got all the material to prove.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Why are you allowing him?

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he is making some constitutional objection, I shall hear him. And it is for me to decide on it. But please have your patience.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : So, my humble question is : whether these people who have given notice of this motion have given any evidence in support of their contention that the Central Government is involved in this matter? If the Central Government is involved, then you can certainly think about it. But the Central Government or the State Government also are not directly involved. It is the Election Commission which has got the sole responsibility in the matter of conduct of elections. This is what I have tried to point out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As far as the Election Commission is concerned, I think the only government that is responsible for it is the Central Government because no State Government can.........

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : Before you consider taking up this motion, I would like to explain the government's position in this matter.

The Government's position is very clear. Under Act of Parliament, a constitutional body called the Election Commission of India has been set up whose business and duty is to conduct the elections. If the charges brought forward by the hon. Members of the other side in terms of an adjournment motion have been even remotely right, then it is the business of the Election Commission to declare the election in those constituencies void. In fact that has been done in various elections and in various State elections we have seen the Election Commission declaring certain elections in certain constituencies void when there was pressure, when there was occupation of the polling booths or where the voters were prevented from voting and it becomes a subject for satisfaction of the Election Commission that such a situation has taken place and it has declared the election in those constituencies void and elections were held once again in those constituencies. The motion is just saying that it is the Government and assuming that it is the Central Government, the Central Government's view is that it pertains neither to the Central Government nor to the State Government and the authority concerned here is only the Election Commission. This is the Central Government's view. It is upto the Chair to do whatever you like. It is upto the Members of the Opposition to create headlines after having lost miserably in these two elections. But the fact remains that this is the Central Government's opinion in the matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): We repudiate the charges made by the hon. Minister that we are raising this matter only just to make the headlines.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): With respect to adjournment motions, we are regulated and controlled exclusively by the Rules of Procedure spelt out. There are precedents which are spelt out in the Directions before us. There are two stages: One, the Speaker considers whether there is *prima facie* case for admitting the motion. The word used is '*prima facie*.'. Here in this case, the Speaker is satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case for admitting the Adjournment Motion. Ruling has been given that it is admissible. The Speaker has ruled that. Once it is ruled that way, then, it becomes the property of the House. The House can decide that permission will not be given. The House can decide that permission will be given. How that permission must be given is also spelt out. Once the ruling is given, going into the merits of the case does not arise at all.

Two procedures are stipulated here.

One is a case in which the Speaker decides that this is admissible.

Another is a case in which the Speaker decides that it is not admissible. Even where the Speaker decides that it is inadmissible, the party concerned can meet the Speaker in his Chamber and discuss the matter with him and give a written representation and he can revise it. It is not the other way.

Therefore, once the Speaker has decided that it is admissible, then, what is the next stage spelt out in the rule? Once it is decided that it is admissible, it becomes the property of the House. The House can decide either to grant leave or not to grant leave. The merits of the question does not arise at all.

As to whether a State matter can be discussed, as you have rightly pointed out, this is something which should be regulated by the Chair at the time of the discussion. That governs not only the Adjournment Motions. That governs also other Motions, discussions etc. Those things which should not be discussed here will not be permitted by the Chair at the time of discussion. So, getting permission of the House is the next stage now.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

We need not go into the merit of the case now. Mr. Speaker has ruled that the Adjournment Motion is admissible. Therefore, it has become the property of the House. You may kindly ask the House whether leave is to be granted or not to be granted. When once the House grants leave, we will proceed to the discussion of the matter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I ask for leave of the House to move my adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is leave to move the motion opposed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the leave is opposed, I ask members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places.

I find that there are more than 50 Members who are in favour. Leave is granted. The Adjournment Motion will be taken up at 4 P.M. today.

13.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement re. News Item in Organiser

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of an assurance given by him on the 29th July, 1977 a statement (Hindi and English versions) about the matter raised by Shri Subramaniam Swamy, M.P. in connection with a news item which appeared in the *Organiser* (Delhi) of 27th June, 1977 entitled "Sub-standard MIG Engines cleared during the Emergency."

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1459/77].

Review & Annual Report of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. for 1976-77

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : मैं श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा की ओर से कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

(एक) हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1976-77 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1976-77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1460/77]

Reviews Annual Reports and Statements

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research for the year 1975-76 together with the Certified Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under rule 45 read with rule 44(d) of the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Indian Council of Historical Research.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1461/77].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (i) above.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1462/77].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1976-77.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (i) above.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1463/77].

(4) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1464/77].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian In stitute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1465/77].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1466/77].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1467/77].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA, FOR 1975-76 AND A STATEMENT RE. REASON FOR DELAY IN LAYING PAPERS

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents.

[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1468/77].

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : मंत्री महोदय ने सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति के बारे में जो वक्तव्य रखा है, हम चाहते हैं कि वह उसकी कुछ प्रमुख बातें बतायें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उग्रसेन जी, यह जो स्टेटमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी के बारे में है वह अभी नहीं रखा गया है, वह बाद में आएगा ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जार्ज फरनान्डीस साहब ने जो यहां पर कागज सभा पटल पर रखा है उस का संबंध औद्योगिक नीति से है। इस के संबंध में सदन के अन्दर और सदन के बाहर कई बार यह घोषणा की गई है कि इस सत्र के अन्त से पहले औद्योगिक नीति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दिया जायगा। लेकिन आज सत्र का अन्तिम दिन है और आज केवल उसे सभा पटल पर रख देना उचित नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उद्योग मंत्री जी इस संबंध में एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य यहां दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी मैंने कहा है कि जो स्टेटमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी के बारे में है वह सभा पटल पर नहीं रखा गया है, वह बाद में आएगा।... (व्यवधान).....

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री: तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय वह आए उस समय मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप मंत्री महोदय को निर्देश दें कि वह औद्योगिक नीति के संबंध में अपना पूर्णवक्तव्य दें।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर): जो कागज उन्होंने सभा पटल पर रखा है उसमें यह भी है कि स्टेटमेंट रिगार्डिंग इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: वह अभी नहीं रखा गया है। बाद में उस को वह रखेंगे।

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY RULES 1977 & REVENUE AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

On behalf of Shri P. Ramachandran I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Central Electricity Authority Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1662 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1977, under sub-section (1) of section 4B of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

[Placed in library, See No. LT—1469/77]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in library See No. LT-1470/77]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 & STATEMENT RE. 'CORRECTION OF ANSWER'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): On behalf of my Colleague Shri Satish Agrawal, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) Notification No. 342/77-C.E. published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) Notifications Nos. 343/77-C.E. to 358/77-C.E. published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in library, See No. LT-1471/77]

(2) A copy of each of Notification Nos. 256/77-Customs and 257/77-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1977 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in library, See No. LT-1472/77]

(3) A statement correcting the reply given on the 16th December, 1977 to Unstarred question No. 4241 by Sarvashri P. K. Kodiyan and C. K. Chandrappan regarding Excise Duty on Sugar.

[*Placed in library, See No. LT*-1473/77]

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNT OF MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY-COCHIN FOR 1976-77 COTTON TEXTILE (EXPORT CONTROL) RESCESSION ORDER, 1977 AND REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF PRODUCTS & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1976-77 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

[*Placed in library. See No. LT*-1474/77]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Cochin, for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

[*Placed in library, See No. LT*-1475/77]

(3) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Rescession Order, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1597 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1977 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[*Placed in library, See No. LT*-1476/77]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Products and Equipment Corporation of India Limited New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in library, See No. LT*-1477/77]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): On behalf of Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region), Chandigarh, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region), Chandigarh, for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in library. See* No. *LT*-1478/77]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in library, See No. LT*-1479/77]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranhi, for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in library, See No. LT*-1480/77]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture New Delhi, for the year 1976-77. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-1481/77*]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering Bombay, for the year 1976-77. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-1482/77*]

(6) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering Bombay, for the year 1976-77. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-1483/77*]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region), Bhopal, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region), Bhopal, for the year 1976-77. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-1484/77*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939 AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING PAPERS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules 1977, published in Notification No. SECE. 3(58)/76-Tpt/10854 in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. SECE. 3(98)/76-Tpt/11729 in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) Notification No. SECE. 3 (98)/76-Tpt/16195-16206 published in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th December, 1977 containing corrigendum to Notification No. SECE. 3(98)/76-Tpt/11729 dated the 21st September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (2) (i) and (ii) above. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-1485/77*]

DELHI SIKH GURDWARA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS) AMDT. RULES, 1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Manage ent Committee (Registration of Electors) (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 16(8)/77 in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th Dece ber 1977 under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1971. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-1486/77*]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD., PIMPRI FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in library. See No. LT*-1487/77]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) : I beg to lay lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in library. See No. LT*-1488/77]

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and Engish versions) by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in library. See No. LT*-1489/77]

(c) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur. for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in library. See No. LT*-1490/77]

(d) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum (Karnataka State) for the yea 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum (Karnataka State) for the year 1976-77 along with the Adited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in library. See No LT*-1491/77]

(e) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77

(ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of papers mentioned at items Nos. 1(a)(ii) and (e)(ii). [*Placed in library. See No. LT*-1492/77]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1694 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1977.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1655 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1977. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1493/77]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid.

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1494/77]

(c) (i) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid on the Table. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1495/77]

(d) (i) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1975-76, along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid on the Table. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1496/77]

(e) (i) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1497/77]

(f) (i) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1498/77]

STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the reply given on the 5th December, 1977 to Unstarred Question No. 2661 by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya regarding sugarcane arrears and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1499/77]

May I read out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You lay it on the Table.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : Yes, Sir.

ANNUAL REPORT (PART II) OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Part II) (Hindi and English versions) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1975. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1500/77]

REPORT ON NATIONAL JURIDICARE, EQUAL JUSTICE—SOCIAL JUSTICE (BHAGWATI COMMITTEE REPORT) AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION OF REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Report on National Juridicare, Equal Justice—Social Justice (Bhagwati Committee Report).

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simlutaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1501/77]

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON THE WORKING OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS FOR 1976, SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL FOR 1975-76 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED INDIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. MADRAS FOR 1976 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the public sector banks for the year ended 31st December, 1976. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1502/77.]

(2) A copy of the Supplementary Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1503/77]

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Comapnies Act 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1976 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [*Placed in library, See* No. LT-1504/77]

---

13 13 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR (Dhandhuka): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 16th November and 15th December, 1977.

13.13½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the First to Fourteenth sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

13.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sixth to Tenth Sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

13.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS & MINUTES

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Srinagar, Jammu, Amritsar and Chandigarh during September, 1977.

(2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Madras, Cochin, Ootacamand and Coimbatore during September, 1977.

(3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group III of the Committee on its visit to Pune, Bombay, Daman and Goa during September, 1977.

(4) Minutes of the Forty-fourth to Forty-eighth and Fifty to Fifty-third sittings of the Committee (1973-76).

(5) Minutes of the First to Twenty second sittings of the Committee (1976-77).

13.16 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 1977 agreed without any amendment to the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1977".

13.17 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

26TH, 30TH, 40TH, 43RD, 48TH, 49TH, 51ST 52ND, 53RD, 55TH & 56TH REPORTS.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-first Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Computerisation in Government Departments.

(2) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Sugar Rebate Scheme.

(3) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and eighty-second Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Films Division.

(4) Forty-third Report on paragraphs 8, 9, 11, 21, 23 and 26 relating to Dues and Equipment included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs).

(5) Forty-eighth Report on paragraphs 28 and 53 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor

General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Defence Services).

(6) Forty-ninth Report on paragraph 30 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Civil) relating to Three Government Hospitals in Delhi.

(7) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Eighty-seventh Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Corporation Tax.

(8) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-third Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Controlled Cloth Scheme.

(9) Fifty-third Report on paragraph 27 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Civil) relating to Sugar Exports in 1974 and 1975.

(10) fifty-fifth Report on paragraphs 33, 42, 43, 45 and 50 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Union Excise Duties.

(11) Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Customs Receipts.

13.19 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIRST TO EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to present the following reports of Estimates Committee:

(1) First Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms—Deputation of Indian Experts and Officers abroad.

(2) Second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)—Delegation of Financial Powers.

(3) Third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(4) Fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundredth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. (Department of Tourism)—Tourism.

(5) Fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and First Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Border Roads.

(6) Sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning—All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(7) Seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms—recruitment, Training and Orientation of All India Services.

(8) Eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Chandigarh.

13.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

THIRD AND ELEVENTH REPORTS

SHRI SURAJ BAHN (Ambala): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Third Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)—Admission and other facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Management.

(ii) Eleventh Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

13.20½ hrs.

PETITION RE: PROPOSED FERTILIZER AND PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX ON THE COAST OF ALIBAG, MAHARASTRA

SHRI D B PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri D. N. Patil and others regarding the proposed Fertilizer and Petro-Chemical Complex on the coast of Alibag. Distt. Kolaba, Maharashtra.

13.21 hrs.

STATEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL POLICY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): There has been widespread expectation among the people and in the Press regarding government's statement on industrial policy and I had given an indication that this statement would be presented to Parliament before the end of the current session.. .(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is one of the papers which was not placed on the Table of the House—statement on industrial policy; item No. 29A.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Therefore, I am happy to be able to place before the House the statement on industrial policy. While doing so, I should like to take this opportunity to refer to some of the main features of the statement.

For the past 20 years, Government policy in the sphere of industry has been governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. While some of the elements of that Resolution in regard to the desirable pattern of industrial development still remain valid, the results of actual policies in the industrial field have not been upto the expectations or declared objectives. The growth of per capita national income during the last 10 years has been about 1.5 per cent per annum and is clearly inadequate to meet the needs of a developing economy. Unemployment has increased, rural-urban disparities have widened and the rate of real investment has stagnated. The growth of industrial output to the last decade has been no more than 3 to 4 per cent per annum on an average. The incidence of industrial sickness has become widespread and some of the major industries are the worst affected. The pattern of industrial costs and prices has tended to be distorted; and dispersal of industrial activity away from the larger urban concentrations has been very slow.

The new Industrial Policy must therefore be directed towards removing the distortions of the past so that the genuine aspirations of the people can be met within a time-bound programme of economic development.

The close interaction between the agricultural and industrial sectors of our economy cannot be overemphasised. Much of our industrial production is based on agricultural raw materials. Similarly in order to increase our agricultural productivity by adaptation of modern technology and agronomic practices

to our own conditions, important inputs have to come from our industrial sector. Highest priority must be accorded to generation and transmission of power. Our recent experience demonstrates that lack of adequate power availability has become one of the most important constraints in the development of agriculture and industry. Similarly, cement and steel required to build our irrigation projects, the implements for ploughing and preparing the land, the equipment for processing high quality seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, oil and power, a wide range of industrial products are essential for increasing the level of our agricultural production. The prosperity and the distribution of income arising from a broad based growth of agriculture and related activities in the country side has to provide the basic demand for a wide range of industries producing articles of consumption. It is only by such a process of reinforming interaction of the agricultural and industrial sectors that employment can be found for the large numbers of the rural population who cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector.

Today, our assets in terms of foodgrain and foreign exchange reserves are considerable. But much more importantly, our most valued asset is the willing hands of our rural manpower and the reservoir of highly trained scientists, engineers and technicians who today form the third largest group of skilled man-power in the world. Greate opportunities and grea challenges are open to us now ; but they cannot be seized by timid and half-hearted policies. A new approach is called for in several areas of our national life. This new approach should reflect not only our vast resources and special endowments but should show particular concern for the utilisation of these resources and endowments for the amelliora-tion of the living conditions of the majority of our people. The new industrial policy should and will hereafter place man at the centre of planning and implementation of projects and schemes.

The emphasis of industrial policy so far has been mainly on large industries neglecting cottage industries completely relegating small industries to a minor role. It is the firm policy of this Government to change this approach.

The main thurst of the new Industrial Policy will be on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. It is the policy of the Government that whatever can be produced by small and cottage industries must only be so produced. For this purpose, an exhaustive analysis of industrial products has been made to identify those items which are capable of being established or expanded in the small scale sector. The list of industries which would be exclusively reserved for the small scale sector has been significantly expanded and will now include more than 500 items as compared to about 180 items earlier. This list is laid on the Table of the House. However, it must also be ensured that production in this sector is economic and of acceptable quality. The list of industries reserved for the small scale sector has to be continually reviewed so that capacity creation does not lag behind the requirements of the economy. An annual review of reserved industries will be undertaken in order to ensure that reservation accorded to the small scale sector is efficient and is also continually expanded as new products and new processes capable of being manufactured in the small scale are identified.

While the existing definition of small scale industries will remain, within the small scale sector, special attention will be given to units in the tiny sector namely, those with investment in machinery and equipment upto Rs. one lakh and situated in towns with a population of less than 50,000 according to 1971 census figures, and villages. Schemes will be drawn up for making available margin money assistance specially to tiny units in the small scale sector as well as to cottage and household industries.

While there has been reservation for the small scale sector, there has been no special protection for cottage and household industries sector. Government will consider introducing special legislation for protecting the interest of cottage and household industries with a view to ensuring that these activities which provide self-employment in large numbers get due recognition in our industrial development.

In the past, there has been a tendency to proliferate schemes, agencies and organisations which have tended more to confuse the average small and rural entrepreneur than to encourage and help him. The focal point of development for small scale and cottage industries will be taken away from the big cities and State capitals to the district headquarters. In each district, there will be one agency to deal with all requirements of small and village industries. This will be called the District Industries Centre. Under the single roof of the District Industries Centre, all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs will be provided. These will include economic investigation of the district's raw material and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials arrangements for credit facilities, an effective set up for marketing and a cell for

[Shri George Fernandes]

quality control, research and extension. The Centre will have a separate wing for looking after the special needs of cottage and household industries as distinct from small industries. The Centre will establish close linkages with the Development Blocks on the one hand and with specialised institutions like Small Industries Service Institutes on the other. It is the intention of the Government to extend this important organisational pattern to all the District in the course of the next four years. Suitable financial and organisationl support will be provided to the State Governments to achieve this objective. The financial assistance given to small and cottage industries under the Rural Industries Programme will also be extended to all the districts in the country within the next four years.

In order to provide effective financial support for promotion of small village and cottage industries, the Industrial Development Bank of India has taken steps to set up a separate wing to deal exclusively with the credit requirements of this sector. It will coordinate, guide and monitor the entire range of credit facilities offered by other institutions for the small and cottage sector, for whom separate wings will be set up in these institutions particularly nationalised banks. Banks will also be expected to earmark a specified proportion of their total advances for promotion of small, village and cottage industries. It is the policy of Government to see that no worthwhile scheme of small or village industry is given up for want of credit.

The growth of the small scale and cottage industries sectors has been tardy mainly for want of satisfactory marketing arrangements for their products. The marketing of goods of these sectors with its concomitant of product standardisation, quality control, marketing surveys will therefore need special attention. The Government will provide the maximum support for these activities on a priority basis. Measures such as purchase preference and reservation for exclusive purchase by Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings will also be used to support the marketing of these products.

At present, 22 village industries are within the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The promotional work in this area has, however, been haphazard and progress has been slow. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission will work out detailed plans for development of these village industries by adopting modern management techniques. Especially for the production of footwear and soaps, special programmes would be drawn up to increase progressively their share in the total production of these items in the country. The list of items currently under the purview of the Commission will be considerably expanded, and the state and national level organisational structure of the Commission will be revamped so that it can more effectively fulfil the role assigned to it.

In the programme for development of village industries, the 'promotion of khadi has a special place. A breakthrough in the field of khadi is in sight with prospects of spinning and weaving polyester fibre along with cotton fibre. The preliminary work done so far holds out the hope of developing a large market of polyester khadi and improving the productivity and earnings of khadi spinners and weavers. The Khadi and Village Industries Act is being amended to permit the implementation of a large scale programme in "Nai Khadi". The Government is committed to providing maximum financial and marketing support that is needed for promotion of the Khadi programme.

Along with khadi, the clothing needs of the masses can be progressively met through development of the handloom sector, which provides employment to the bulk of people engaged in the production of textiles. Government will not permit any expansion in the weaving capacity in the organised mill and powerloom sector. In order to provide adequate supply of yarn for the handloom sector, The Government will ensure that the handloom sector has priority in the allocation of yarn spun in the organised sector. In case there is any shortage, Government will ensure that steps are taken to increase spinning capacity. Further, in order to provide a ready market for handloom products, it will be ensured that the organised mill sector does not provide unfair competition to the handloom sector. Certain items of textiles are already reserved for production in the handloom sector. However, such reservation has not been very effective. The Government will enforce the existing reservation and further extend it to other items.

The development and application of technology appropriate to our socio-economic conditions has so far not received adeq ate attention. It will henceforth be an integral part of policy and Government will ensure that this important area gets adequate attention. Special arrangements will be made to ensure an effective and coordinated approach for the development and wide-spread application of suitable small and simple machines and devices for improving the productivity and earning capacity of workers in small and village industries. It will further be Government's endeavour to fully integrate such appropriate techniques of production

with the broader programme of all-round rural development.

In addition to small and village industries, there is also a clear role for large scale industry in India. However, the Government will not favour large scale industry merely for demonstration of sophisticated skills or as monuments of irrelevant foreign technology. The role of large scale industry will be related to the programme for meeting the basic minimum needs of the populatiion through wider dispersal of small scale and village industries and strengthening of the agricultural sector. In general, areas for large scale industry will be : (a) basic industries which are essential for providing infra-structure as well as for development of small and village industries, such as steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, oil refineries; (b) capital goods industries for meeting the machinery requirement of basic industries as well as small scale industries; (c) high technology industries which require large scale production, and which are related to agricultural and small scale industrial development such as fertilisers, pesticides, and petro-chemicals etc.; and (d) other industries, which are outside the lst of reserved items for the small scale sector, and which are considered essential for the development of the economy such as machine tools, organic and inorganic chemicals.

Past experience shows that Government policies have not succeeded in restraining the disproportionate growth of Large Houses. While a certain measure growth of existing enterprises is inevitable and also necessary for continued health of these enterprises, the growth of Large Houses has been disproportionate to the size of their internally generated resources and has been largrly based on borrowed funds from public financial institutions and banks. This process must be reversed.

In future expansion of Large Houses will be guided by the following principle:

(a) The expansion of existing undertakings and establishment of new undertakings will continue to be subject to the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The provisions of this Act including those relating to dominant undertakings would be effectively implemented;

(b) Except in the case of industries eligible for automatic growth of capacity, the expansion of existing undertakings into new lines and establishment of new undertakings by Large Houses will require specific approval of Government;

(c) Large Houses will have to rely on their own internally generated resources for financing new or expansion projects. While an appropriate debt equity ratio will be permitted in the case of industries like fertilizers, paper, cement, shipping, petro-chemicals, etc. which are relatively more capital intensive in nature, the debt equity ratio in the case of other less capital-intensive or less sophisticated industries will be so fixed as to reflect the greater use of their own internally generated resources by the large houses.

In its licensing policy, Government will regulate the activities of the large houses to bring them in line with the country's socio-economic goals. Where large scale units, whether belonging to large houses or not, are already engaged in the manufacture of items since reserved for the small scale sector there will be no expansion in their capacity. On the other hand, the share of these units in the total capacity for these items will be steadily reduced and that of small scale and cottage sector increased. In licensing other activities of large scale industry, partilularly of units belonging to large houses, Government would pay due regard to the existing share of these units in the total domestic production of these items. It will be the policy of Government to ensure that no unit or business group acquires a dominant or monopolistic position in the market. The present industriall activities of the Large Houses will be scrutinised so that unfair practices arising out of manufacturnig inter-linkages are avoided.

In order to ensure social accountability, the financial institutions whose support is vital for setting up and running of large scale enterprises will be expected to assume a more active role in overseeing the activities of undertakings financed by them in order to ensure that management is increasingly professionalised and conforms to national priorities.

The public sector in India has today come of age. Apart from socialising the means of production in strategic areas, public sector provides a counter-vailling power to the growth of large houses and large enterprises in the private sector There will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature, but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer The public sector will be

[Shri George Fernandes]

charged with the responsibility of encouraging the development of a wide range of ancillary industries, and contribute to the growth of decentralised production by making available its expertiese in technology and management to small scale and cottage industry sectors. It will also be the endeavour of Government to operate public sector enterprises on profitable and efficient lines in order to ensure that investment in these industries pays an adequate return to society. The Government attaches high priority to the building up of a professional cadre of managers in the public sector, who would be given the neecessary autonomy and entrusted with the task of providing dynamic and efficient management to such enterprises.

The country has a well-developed infrastructure of scientific establishments. Future development of industrie in India must be based on indigenous technology as far as possible. Full scope will be given to the development of indigenous technology. It is also essential that development of indigenous technology is responsive to the objective of efficient production in increasing quantities of goods that society urgently needs. Science and technology must contribute to the improvement in the living standards and the quality of life of the large mass of our people.

In order to promote technological self-reliance, the Government recognises the necessity for continued inflow of technology in sophisticated and high priority areas where Indian skills and technology are not adequately developed. In such areas, the Government's preference would be for outright purchase of the best availabe technology and then adapting such technology to the country's needs. Indian firms which are permitted to import foreign technology would be required in appropriate cases to set up adequate Research and Development facilities so that imported technology is properly adapted and assimilated. The Government will also set up a national registry of foreign collaboration in the Secretariat of the Foreign Investment Board so that there is continuous monitoring of these efforts.

The Government would also like to clarify its policy regarding participation of for·ign investment and foreign companies in India's industrial development. So far as existing for ign companies are concerned, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act would be strictly enforced. After the process of dilution under this Act has been completed, connpanies with direct non-resident investment not exceeding 40 per cent will be treated on par with Indian companies, except in cases specifically notified, and their future expansion will be guided by the same principles as those applicable to Indian companies.

Foreign investm·nt and acquisition of technology necessary for India's industrial development would be allowed only on such terms as are determined by the Government of India to be in the national interest. In areas where foreign technological know how is not needed existing collaborations will not be renewed and foreign companies operating in such fields will have to modify their character and activities in conformity with national priorities within the framework of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. To guide entrepreneurs, Government will issue a revised illustrative list of industries where no foreign tollaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary since indigenous technology has fully developed in this field.

For all approved foreign investments, there will be complete freedom for remittance of profits, royalties, dividends as well as repatriation of capital subject, of course, to rules and regulations common to all. As a rule, majority interest in ownership and effective control should be in Indian hands though Government may make exceptions in highly export-oriented and or sophisticated technology ar as. In hundred per cent export-oriented cases, Gove nment may consider even a fully own d foreign company.

A number of joint ventures have been set up in many developing countries by Indian entrepreneurs in collaboration with local associates. At the present stage of the country's industrial development, substantial export of capital from India will neither be feasible nor desirable. The contribution of the Indian entrepreneur to the joint ventures abroad shall therefore, have to be mainly in the form of machinery and equipment, structurals and also technical know-how and management expertise. In cases where, in addition, some cash investment is found necessary, Government will be willing to consider such investment up to a maximum limit to be prescribed for this purpose.

Self-reliance must continue to be a paramount objective of country's industrial and economic policy. Recent events in the international economy have demonstrated that the main burden of adjustment to external shocks and changing international enviornment has to be borne by the country itself. Our industrial strategy, therefore, must respond to the objective of creating an industrial base which is sufficiently diversified and sufficiently strong to withstand the vagaries of international trade and aid relationships. The creation of a strong and diversified

industrial economy does not mean that the country should not or need not participate in international trade, both as exporter and importer of industrial goods. This we must continue to do. In fact, the favourable changes that have taken place in our foreign exchange situation and the progress that we have made in the industrial field should now enable us to selectively dispense with import quotas and quantitative restrictions, while retaining the protection given through tariffs. Relaxation of quantitative import controls, must, however, be consistent with our overall Plan priorities. Such relaxation will be in areas where existing quantitatives restrictions are hurting rather than helping the future development of high priority industries, for example by unduly delaying the implementation of critical projects or where indigenous industry is taking advantage of such restrictions for raising costs and prices beyond tolerable limits. Indian industry would, of course, be given all assistance to improve their competitive position and their technology. Many Indian firms are even today in a position to compete successfully in international field, and therefore no longer require the protection through quotas.

Exports of manufactures are an important and growing segment of our export trade. Government will consider favourably proposals for export oriented manufacturing capacity in fields where such investment is likely to be internationally competitive after making allowance for the structure of indirect taxation in the form of customs and excise duties and other similar levies, In the case of wholly export based activities, Government will also be willing to consider exemption from customs/excise duties on inputs, provided there is a substantial net value added in the export product and also such production is likely to generate additional direct and indirect employment.

In many cases, compulsory export obligations have been imposed while approving new industrial capacity because of the need to ensure that import of raw materials and capital goods required by the project are paid for through future exports. Compulsory export obligations, merely for ensuring the foreign exchange balance of the project,would not longerbe insisted upon. At the same time, in future, an export commitment for a limited period of five years will not be given the same weightage as before for relaxation of industrial licensing policy. However, in cases where a relaxation from industrial policy has been accorded specially on considerations of export, compulsory export obligations would continue to be imposed, and for sufficiently long periods. In the past, while export obligations were imposed, equal attention was not paid to ensuring that these commitments are actually fulfilled. It is intended to strengthen the supervision and surveillance machinery of the Government for ensuring that compulsory export obligations are adhered to in actual practice.

The Government attaches great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in levels of development between different regions are progressively reduced. Government have noted with concern that most of the industrial development that has taken place in our country since Independence has been concentrated around the metropolitan areas and large cities. The result has been a rapid deterioration in the living conditions especially for the working classes in the larger cities and attendant problems of slums and environmental pollution. The Government have decided that no more licence should be issued to new industrial units within certain limits oflarge metropolitan cities having a population of more than 1 million and urban areas with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census. State Governments and financial institutions will be requested to deny support to new industries in these areas such as those which do not require an industrial licence. The Government of India would also consider providing assistance to large existing industries which want to shift from congested metropolitan cities to approved locations in backward areas.

A sound price policy has to aim at a reasonable degree of price stability and a fair parity between prices of agricultural and industrial products. There has been a tendency to regulate prices of industrial products which are vital to the needs of development in a manner which made their production less attractive than production catering to the needs of the elite. It will be the policy of Government to ensure that in cases where there is price control, the controlled price will include an adequate return to the investor. Provided that the industry is operating at a fairly high utilisation of capacity and is conforming to the technologoically attainable norms, it will be permitted to earn a sufficient return to providefor a reasonable dividend to the shareholder and also adequate funds to plough back into business for modernisation and growth. By the same token, Government cannot permit exorbitant profits being made by industries which are operating well below their capacity or by units which operate in a monopalistic environment.

The most important single resource of any country is the skill and hard work of its people. We, in India, have an abundant supply of labour which is capable of acquiring new skills very quickly and also an existing reservoir of technical and

[Shri George Fernandes]

managerial personnel. These resources can be used effectively only in an environment in which the workers and managers develop a sense of personal involvement in the working of the enterprise. Family control of business particularly in the field of large scale industry is an anachronism, and it will be Government's policy to insist on professionalism in management. At the same time, ways and means have to be found to create amongst workers, both in public and private sector industries, a stake in the efficient working of their units. The Government are examining the possilbilities of encouraging workers' participation in the equity of industrial units without, in any way, adversely affecting their interests. Such equity participation together with an active association of workers in decision making from the shop floor level to the Board le vel will provide the necessary environmten for a meaningful participation by workers in the management of industry.

One of the disturbing features of the industrial scene in recent years has been the growing incidence of sickness of both large and small units In some cases, such as cotton and jute textiles or sugar, a high proportionof the units in the industry have become sick with the result that in order to protect employment, Government has had to take over a number of such units. While Government cannot ignore the necessity of protecting existing employment, the cost of maintaining such employment has also to be taken into account. In many cases very large amounts of public funds have been pumped into the sick units which have been taken over but they continue to make losses which have to be financed by the public exchequer. This process cannot continue indefinitely.

In future, the take-over of management of units would be resorted to selectively and only after careful examination of the steps required to revive the units. It would also be the policy of the Gvernment to take quick and effective steps for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the units and to ensure professional management of such units on a continuing basis. The cost of overcoming sickness in industry be comes much more manageable if such sickness can be diagnosed at an e rly date. For this purpose, Government in cooperation with the Reserve Bank of India have instituted arrangements for monitoring incipient sickness in industrial units so that corrective action can be initiated as soonas there is evidence of mismanagement or finanial and technological weakness. The Government is also considering measures whereby managers or owners who are responsible for mismanaging and turning their units sick are not permitted to play any further part in the management of other units.

Government will continue its effort to remove irritants in the industrial approval procedures which come in the way of accelerating industrial development. Since costs of delay are heavy and our country which is seeking to pull itself by its boot-straps can ill-afford them and swift progress should be our watchword, every effort will be made to improve administrative arrangements so as to result not only in further. speedy and orderly approval procedures but also in enforcingan expeditious translation of letters of intent and industrial licences into productive capa city on ground. In order to streamline andsimplify procedures and policies relating to industrial licensing as well as imports and exports. Government haveset up high level committees which will submit their report shortly.

Industrial development is a complex process requiring the effective interaction and cooperation of all sections of society If the objectives of the new Industrial Policy of accelerating the pace of industrial growth, rapid increase in levels of employment, productivity and income ofindustrial workers and a wide dispersal of small and village industries have to be achieved, the willing cooperation of industrial workers, trade unions, managers, entrepreneurs, financial institutions and various governmental authorities responsible for implementing schemes of assistance will be essential. The main brunt of the effort has how ever, to be borne by our industrial workers and managers who are second to none in their skills and efficiency. The Government earnestly appeals to all these groups to work together in a spirit of dedication to the national cause. It is only by our own skills and efforts that we can hope to solve the numerous problems facing the country.

1977 has been a year of historical changes and people's expectations in the political and economic fields are high. It is hoped that the new direction that is being given to the industrial policy of the country will help in the creation of a just and equitable society in which the benefits of industrial development will be shared by all the people.

Industries reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector as on 23rd December, 1977 referred to in the Statement on Industrial Policy

1 Absorbent cotton

2 Automobile Radiators (except for expansion on merits)

3 Barbed wire

4 Beam scale

5 Bicromates (except for exports)

6 Bolts and nuts (except high tensil and other special types)

7 Conduit pipes—metallic

8 Domestic electrical appliances and accessories—

(i) Cooking ranges	upto 4 hot plates boiler plates with without baking oven/hot case, upto 4 KW
(ii) Storage Water Heaters/Geysers .	a. up o 100 litres capacity. b. upto 3 KW
(iii) washing machines with/without spin driers	a. upto 8 lbs. cap dry (3·63 kg) b. upto 3 KW
(iv) Hot plates/Boiler Plates . .	a. upto 3 nos. b. upto 4 KW
(v) Bread toasters ordinary/auto/semi-auto	upto cap. 6 slices
(vi) Hot cases	upto 4 cubic ft. (113·2 litres)
(vii) Electric Irons (Ordinary/auto-steam)	upto 8 lbs. weight (3·63 kg) upto 2 KW
(viii) Hot Air Blowers/Heat Convertors .	a. upto fan size 10" (26 cms) b. upto Blower size 8" × 2·5" dia (20 cm × 60 cm)
(ix) Mixers/Grinders with/without accessories such as Meat mincer, all purpose Beater Espresso Coffee maker Centrifugal juicer, citrus fruit/juice extractor, etc.	a. Cap. of Jar 1 litre maximum b. upto 500 watts 30 minutes rating.
(x) Ice Cream Makers. .	Cap. 1 litre (for use with demoestic refrigerators)
(xi) RoomHeaters	upto 3 KW
(xii) Egg Boilers	upto 1/2 dozen eggs
(xiii) Espresso Percolators	
(xiv) Water boilers	upto 100 litres capacity
(xv) Espresso Coffee makers . . .	upto 1·70 litres capacity
(xvi) Coffee percolators	upto 1·70 litres
(xvii) Electric Kettles (sauce pan/ring types)	upto 1·70 litres
(xviii) Electric stoves	upto 3 KW
(xix) Immersion Water Heaters . .	upto 3 KW

[Shri George Fernandes]

(xx) Hair Driers . . . . . all types

(xxi) Food Warmer Trays . . . upto 500 watts

(xxii) Baking Ovens, with/without provision for roasting/grilling upto 56·6 litres and 1 KW

(xxiii) Electric Auto Tandoors

9 Dyes

(i) Azo dyes (directs and acids)

(ii) Basic dyes

10 Electrical light fittings (such as chokes, starters, reflectors, etc.).

11. Expanded Metal

12. Fire Work

13 Formulated Perfumery compounds

14 Full PVC Footwear (Chappals, sandals and shoes except for export by predominantly export-oriented units)

15 Glass Holloware by semi-automatic process

16 Gun Metal Bushes

17 Hand Numbering Machines

18 Hurricane Lanters

19 Hypodermic Needles

20 Insecticides Dusters and Sprayers (manual)

21 Laundary Soap

22 Leather footwear (except fore pansion of the existing units and new units for exports).

23 Machine shope vices

24 Metalclad switches (upto 30 amps)

25 Machine screws (expcept socket head and special types).

26 Miniature bulbs (except special P&T, miners' cap lamps, electro-medical and prefocus automobiles).

(a) Miniature vacuum bulbs.

(b) Torch bulbs.

(c) Radio penel bulbs.

(d) Cycle dynamo-bulbs.

(e) Decoration bubls.

27 Paints and varnishes—dry distempers, red lead, red oxide. Aluminium paints, Bitumen Paints to IS Specifications, wagon blacks, Graphite paints, all paste paints.

28. Palm rosa oil.

29 Paper conversion products :

(i) Corrugated paper and board.

(ii) paper and board; Cartons.

(iii) Paper bags.

(iv) Paper envelopes.

(v) Paper Nappkins.

(vi) Paper cups

(vii) Paper plates

(viii) Drinking straws

(ix) Paper tubes and cones.

(x) Corrugated fibre board containers

(xi) Gum tape

(xii) Waxed Paper.

(xiii) Blue print papers—all types.

(xiv) Teleprinter rolls.

(xv) Stencil paper.

(xvi) Tele tape rolls.

(xvii) Slitting of paper into rolls and sheets

(xviii) Composite containers

(xix) Sanitary towels

(xx) Paper twine, string and rope

(xxi) Paper streps

(xxii) Decorative papers

(xxiii) Exercise books; file covers, registers etc.

(xxiv) Transfer labels.

(xxv) Bituminised water-proof paper.

(xxvi) Gummed paper stickers, labels, etc.

(xxvii) Treated Tracing Paper.

(xxviii) Paper Cones.

(xxix) Carbon Paper.

30 Pine oil (except for composite schemes)

31 Plaster boards

32 Plastic Processed products :

(i) Bottle, caps, buttons, lamp shade etc. produced by the compression moulding technique.

(ii) Plastic articles manufactured from plastic sheets, rods or tubes by the fabrication technique excluding the technique of vacuum forming.

(iii) Polythelene films (films with a thickness of less than o 10mm) and products from the film such as coloured printed film and bags.

(iv) Blow-moulded containers and other similar products manufactured by the blow moulding technique (except for captive use PVC containers and change over by existing units manufacturing metal containers to plastic containers).

(v) Spectacle frames from sheets by fabrication technique or by injection moulding.

(vi) Manufacture of polyster sheets for buttons and the processing of the sheets so produced to manufacture buttons.

Rivets of all types (including bifurcate)

34 Rolling shutters.

35 Roofiing flooring and Glazed tiles (except plastic ceramic tiles of sizes 10 cm × cm 10 and above).

36 Safety matches

37 Steel wool

38 Student's Microscopes

39 Surgical Cloves (except plastic)

40 Telescopic Aerials (for Radio receivers)

41 Thermometers (upto 150° C)

42 Water meters

43 Welded Wire mesh (except for expansion of existing unit)

44 Wire brushes and Fibre brushes

45 Wire products---all wire products such as wire nails, hob nails, panel pins, horse shoe nails.

46 Wood Screws.

47 Hand stapl.ng machine

48 Cycle tyres and tubes

49 Electric Horns

50 Hydraulic jacks (below 30 tonnes capacity.)

51 Tooth paste

52 Pressure die castings (upto 4 Kg.)

53 Drums and barrels (upto 60 litres capacity)

nted (other than OTS) cans upto 18 litres capacity

55 Fresh light torch cases (Plastic)

56 Truck body building (wooden structure)

57 Battery cell tester

58 Pressure gauge (upto 3 52 Kg/sq. cm.)

59 Low tension insulators

60 A.A.C & ACCR Conductors (upto and including 19 strands)

61 Electric transmission line hardware (other than those manufactured in malleable castings)

62 Grease nipples and grease guns

63 Exhaust mufflers

64 Zinc Oxide

65 Auto leaf springs

66 Chaff cutter blades

67 PVC & VIR wires of lomestic type.

68 Weights

69 Sodium sicate

70 Metal fittings for garments and leather goods.

71 Domestic utensils (other than stainless steel)

72 Cashewshell oil

73 Room cooiers (desert type)

74 Cotton measuring tapes

75 Rubberised cloth

76 Steel measuring tapes

77 Household knitting machine

78 Para-dichlorobenzene balls

79 Potassium silicate

80 Calcium silicate

81 Fuel tank caps

82 Fuellines

83 Wiring harness

84 Tail lamp assembly

85 Side lamp assembly

86 Stop lamp assembly

87 Sport lamp assembly

88 Bulb horns

[Shri George Fernandes]

89. Seats for buses and trucks
90. Ornamental fittings
91. Rearview mirrors
92. Sun shades
93. Sun vison
94. Luggate carrier
95. Tyre inflators (both hand and foot-operated)
96. Ash trays
97. Hub caps
98. Wind shield wipers (arms and blades only)
99. Electrical fuses
100. Electrical ruse boxes
101. Battery cables and fittings
102. Spokes and nipples
103. Sterring wheels
104. Horn buttons
105. Battery terminallifters
106. Condensors and resistance testers
107. Armature tester
108. Feeler gauges
109. Fender spoons and hammers
110. Flanging tools
111. Gear flushers
112. Puller of all types
113. Spark plug tester and cleaners
114. Screw extractors
115. Toe in gauges
116. Tire valve pull-out tools
117. Stud removers (extractors)
118. Tube cutters
119. Flanging tools
120. Valve lifters
121. Valve replacing and resetting tools
122. Camber testing equipment
123. Ring expanders
124. Ring compressors
125. Agricultural implements
   (i) Hand-operated tools and implements
   (ii) Animal driven implements
126. Diesel engines upto 15 H. P. (slow speed)
127. Chlorinated paraffin wax
128. Bicycle tube valves
129. Voltage stabilizers
130. Drawing and mathematical instruments and survey instruments excluding the odolite
131. H. D. Polythelene monofilament yarn
132. Weighing machines except sophisticated items
133. Emergency lamps
134. Boosters
135. Asbestos pipes and fittings (for household purposes only and according to ISI specification)
136. I. F. Transformers
137. Air-trimmers for professional use
138. Assembly of loud-speakers
139. Hearing aids
140. Electronic flashgun
141. Amplifiers for entertainment and public address system
142. Transistor headers
143. Low-cost radio receivers (below Rs. 200/-)
144. Dimethyl sulphate based on methyl alcohol
145. Wire gauge and Wire netting (thicker than 100 mesh size)
146. Pyrazolone
147. Centrifugal pumps upto size (10 cm × 10 cm)
148. Shoe grindery
149. Weeders
150. Builders hardware
151. Stranded wire
152. File mechanism
153. G.I. Buckets
154. Pressure cookers
155. Belt lacing
156. Belt fasteners
157. Hand animal drawn carriage fittings
158. Cutlery
159. Gate-hooks

160 Tin cutters.

161 Domestic gas appliances such as cooking ranges, water heaters, hot plates etc.

162 Zip fastners (metallic and non-metallic).

163 Oil stoves.

164 Sanitary fixtures (metallic only).

165 Umbrella ribs and fittings.

166 Snap fastners.

167 Safety pins and other similar products like paper pins, hair pins etc.

168 Steel furniture.

169 Contact lenses.

170 Reinforced cement concrete pipes (upto 100 cm.)

171 Sanitary napkins.

172 Duplicating machines (other than special type).

173 Circlips.

174 Graphite crucibles (upto 300 nos.) and Silicon carbide crucibles (upto 100 nos.)

175 Carbon brushes manufactured from carbon black.

176 Woodwool slabs.

177 Black adhesive insulating tape.

178 (a) Electric motors upto 10 H. P. (7·5 KW) A.C. Single phase/three phase Squirrel-Cage induction motors excluding the following :—

(i) Flame proof motors;

(ii) Specially designed motors for specific duties;

(iii) Variable speed motors such as pole-charging motors;

(iv) Loom/textile motors; and

(v) Motor for hermetically sealed and semi-sealed compressors.

(b) FHP motors 1/8 H. P. to 1 H. P.—

A.C. single phase/three phase 10/3 Squirrel-Cage induction motors excluding the following :—

(i) Motors for hermetically sealed and semi-sealed compressors;

(ii) Flame-proof motors;

(iii) Loom/textile motors.

179 Teachest plywood.

180 Camel back (type retreading material).

LABORATORY CHEMICALS AND REAGENT (CPIR & AR GRADES)

181 Ammonium sulphate.

182 Ammonium fluoride.

183 Ammonium carbonate.

184 Antimony Pottassium tartrate.

185 Aluminium sulphate.

186 Ammonia solution.

187 Cadmium acetate.

188 Cadmium carbonate.

189 Cadmium chloride.

190 Calcium chloride, Anhydrous.

191 Chromic acid.

192 Cobalt sulphate.

193 Cobalt nitrate.

194 Cupric nitrate.

195 Cupric sulphate.

196 Dimethyl sulphate.

197 Ferrous sulphate.

198 H drochloric Acid

199 Lead Acetate.

200 Lead nitrate.

201 Magnesium Trisilicrte.

202 Nickel carbonate

203 Nickel formate.

204 Nitric acid.

205 Potassium nitrate.

206 Potassium chloride.

207 Potassium citrate.

208 Potassium iodide.

209 Potassium sulphate.

210 Sodium nitrate.

211 Sodium oxalate.

212 Sodium sulphate, Anhydrous.

213 Silica gel.

214 Silver nitrate.

215 Sulphuric Acid.

216 Zinc oxide.

217 Acetic Acid glacial.

218 Acetone.

219 Paminophenol.

220 Iso amyl acetate.

221 Amyl alcohol.

[Shri George Fernandes]

222 Benzene.

223 Butyl alchohol

224 Chloroform.

225 Diethyl ether.

226 Ethyl alcohol.

227 Ethyl acetate.

228 Iso-amyl alcohol (for milk testing).

229 Iso-propyl alcohol.

230 Methanol.

231 Petroleum ether (different distillation ranges.

232 Petroleum ether (for chromatography).

233 Toluene.

234 Nickel sulphate.

CHEMICALS

235 Alum

236 Nickel salts/sulphate, chloride, carbonate, formate and electroplating salts.

237 Copper salts/sulphate, chloride, oxychloride carbonate and nitrate.

238 Aluminium Hydroxide gel.

239 Magnesium trisilicate, sulphate.

240 Potassium iodide, Meta bi-sulphate.

241 Sodium iodide, sulphide, chromate, thiocynate and thiosulphate.

242 Precipitated silica.

243 Sulphur Powder (other than insoluble) for rubber vulcanisation.

244 Calcium chloride.

245 Barium salts/sulphate, chloride, sulphide, carbonate and nitrate.

246 Cadmium salts/oxide, cynide, sulphides, nitrate, phosphate and iodide.

247 Zinc salts/cynide, chloride, sulphate, including micro nutrient and nitrate.

DYE-STUFFS

248 Indigo.

249 Naphthols (AS, AS-D, AS-E, AS-G, AS-LC, AS-LRG, AS-BS etc.)

250 Phthalocyanines (blue and green).

251 Reactive dyes (Cyanuric Chloride Group).

252 Fast colour bases.

253 Optical whitening agents (for cotton textiles).

ORGANIC CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND DRUG INTERMEDIATES

254 Glycero-phosphates and Glycerophosphoric Acid.

255 Lanolin Anhydrous.

256 Para-aminophenol.

257 Paracetamol.

258 Xanthates.

259 Phthalates D O P, D B P, D M P, D E P.

260 Citrates and Tartrates.

261 Benzyl Chloride.

262 Benzyl Benzoate.

263 Dichlorophenol.

264 Alkyd Resins.

265 Fumaric Acid.

266 Tartaric Acid (from Maleic anhydride).

267 Polyester Resins.

268 Paint driers (Napthenates, octates, Linoleates, etc. of Lead, Cobalt, Manganese, Zinc, Calcium etc.)

NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS

269 All Natural Essential Oils including Eucalyptus oil.

PLASTIC PRODUCTS

270 Plastic Rain coats and similar other thermo-welded products.

271 Polypropylene tubular films except biaxially oriented.

272 Fibre-glass reinforced plastic products.

273 Hessian and paper to polyethylene laminations (straight and sandwitched).

274 Industrial items from Engineering plastics.

275 Tooth brush.

276 Fountain pens, ball point pens and their components (except metallic tips).

277 Plastic collapsible tubes·

278 Plastic combs·

279 PVC pipes and fittings including con-duits (upto 100 mm dia)·

280 Acrylic sheets·

281 PVC compounds·

282 Polypropylene box strappings·

283 Polyethyiene and PVC flexible hoses

284 Monofilaments from polypropylene

285 Polyurathene foam and its products

286 Polystyrene foam and its products·

287 Compression moulded products from UF and PF powders·

RUBBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

288 Synthetic Adesives (rubber, latex, PF, UF and PVA based)·

289 Rubber Tubing·

290 Tyre Retreading·

291 Rubber Thread

292 Latex Products (Balloons, Surgical Gloves and similar dipped goods)·

293 Rubber blowing agents (Hexamine based)·

294 Rubber Hose Pipes and Rubberised Hose Pipes·

295 Hot water Bags and Ice caps

296 Microcellular sheets·

297 Hard rubber battery-containers

298 Oil seals and 'O' rings·

299 Rubber moulded goods·

300. Rubber to metal bonded parts

301. Latex foam and latex foam products.

FOOD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES :

302 Confectionery.

303 Ice Cream.

304 Edible Oils (except solvent extracted oils).

305 Vinegar

306 Sweetened cashewnut products.

307 Pickles and Chutneys.

308. Ground and Processed spices.

309 Guar Gum.

310 Poultry Feed.

311 Rice and Dal Mills.

312 Bakery products (Biscuits/Bread)

FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND SPORTS GOODS :

313 Vegetable tanned hides and skins (Semi finished)

314 Chrome tanned hides and skins (Semi-finished)

315 Picking Band leather

316 Laminated leather

317 Harnes sleather

318 Sports goods, Cricket and Hockey balls, Hockey sticks and shuttle cocks.

319 Football, Volley ball and Basket ball covers.

320 Leather Purses and Hand bags.

321 Fancyleather goods and other novelty items.

322 Industrial leather gloves.

323 Leather suitcases and travel goods.

324 Bark tanned sole leather

325 Kattai and Bunwar leather

326 Lining leather from goat and sheep skins.

327 Leather washers and laces.

328 Leather pickers and other textile accessories (made of leather).

329 Protective equipment for sports like pads, Gloves, etc. (soft leather goods).

330 Leather cases and Covers of all types.

331 Leather garments.

332 Leather-cum-foam shoes.

PAPER AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS

333 Typewriter Ribbons.

334 Gummed Paper including stamp paper

HOSIERY :

335 Cotton Belting.

336 Knitted Cotton and Woollen Shawls.

337 Canvas Hoses.

338 Cotton Hosiery.

[Shri George Fernandes]

339 Readymade Garments.

340 All types of sports nets.

341 Woollen Hosiery.

GLASS & CERAMICS

342 Glass tubes.

343 Glass beads.

344 Stoneware Jars and Kundies.

345 Salt glazed sewer pipes.

346 Chemical Por elain.

347 Mouth-blown Glass ware.

348 Scientific Laboratory Glassware.

349 Micro-cover glasses and slides for Microscopes.

350 Fire Bricks and Blocks and standard shapes and sizes.

351 Glass Bangles.

352 Plaster of Paris.

353 Pottery mugs and bowls (Ceramic)

354 Glass pressed wares.

355 Glass vases.

356 Glass vials/phials (for perfumes).

MISCELLANEOUS :

357 Wax Candles.

358 Sealing Wax.

359 Chalks including tailors' chalk and crayons.

360 Napthalare Balls.

361 Artists' colours (oil, water and wax based).

362 Brushes (all types).

363 Fountain Pen Inks.

364 Floor Polishes.

365 Adhesive based on starch, gum and dextrin.

366 Hair Oil.

367 Gum Paste.

368 Shoe Polish.

369 Wood Polish/French Polish.

370 Metal Polish.

371 Pencils.

372 Tooth Powder.

373 Glue.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING :

374 Sewing machines (domestic, hand operated, conventional type).

375 Bench grinder upto 300 mm diameter.

376 Power Hacksaw (Mechanical) 300 mm blade size.

377 Turning, boring & threading add'as' (small, single or multiple operation devices).

378 Simple cone pulley driven lathe upto 2000 mm bed length.

379 Bicycle spares; all parts except free wheels.

380 Band saw blades (for cutting wooden logs.)

381 Clocks; Wall Clocks, pendulum type both with mechanical movement and transistorised movement, except lever type clocks.

382 King pins/Shackle pins (automobile use).

383 Oil crushers and its spares.

384 Low speed gears for use in Agricultural machines like crushers, winnowers, thrashers etc. (made of cast iron/mild steel non-heat treated).

385. Hand Hammers, Chiesels, Spincers, Wire Cutters and similar items of tools for hand forging, black-smithy, carpentry and foundry.

386 M. S. Pipe fittings (upto 100 mm dia.)

387 M. S. and C. I. Flanges.

388 Seasoned Wood.

389 Wooden sewing machine covers.

390 Cable drums for AAC & ACSR Conductors.

391 Bright Bars.

392 Wooden storage shelves and racks.

393 Air conditioning ducting, louvers, grills and other sheet fabrication in air conditioning.

394 Radiator Grills.

395 Tonga parts (Wheel rings).

396 Spectacle Hinges.

397 Hub Oil Cups.

398 Wooden Furnitures & furniture fixtures.

399 Sterlisers—stainless steel and aluminium.

400 Steel furniture including steel chairs, tables, cots, almirahas Racks & Cabinets etc.

401 Watch dials except ornamental & high priced dials (simple dials).

402 Absolute Filters for biological and air conditioning applications.

403 Mechanical jacks upto 30 tonnes.

404 Watch straps (leather, PVC and metallic).

405 Carbide-tipped tools single point brazed (carbide bit purchased from manufacturers).

406 Pencil Sharpners.

407 Time-pieces—mechanical winding with alarm (conventional).

408 Flexible metallic pipes upto 35 mm dia (for non-pressure applications).

409 Cocks and valves for water fittings.

410 Overhead projector and all other projectors.

411 Hand Showels in mild steel.

412 Cufflinks, tie-pins, metallic dress-bottons & buckles.

413 Metallic doors & handles.

414 Concrete Mixers upto 3 cubic meter capacity.

415 Bicycle Chains.

416 Gas lighters; mechanical.

417 Cigarette lighters.

418 Tube valves (Bicycle).

419 Tricycles. Perambulators, components & accessories.

420 Photographic, enlargers, slide projector & overhead projectors.

421 Microscope, student and medical use.

422 Locks of all types.

423 Rice & Dal mill machinery.

424 Sanitary fixtures (Metal and plastic).

425 Hospital furniture such as cots, tables, trolleys, adjustable beds etc.

426 Paint brushes.

427 Locks, doors and handles (Automobiles).

428 Air compressors upto 5 H.P. for spray painting, repairshops.

429 Painting equipments like spray guns etc.

430 Machine tool accessories

(a) Machine Vices;

(b) Dog Plates;

(c) Steadies;

(d) Coolant pump etc.

431 Drafting machine for designing and drawing offices.

432 Animal Drawn Vehicles.

433 Brass dampers.

434 Wooden crates.

435 Dust bins.

436 Ghamelas.

437 G. I. Bath Tubs.

438. Gun cases.

439 Hand drawn carts of all types.

440 Handles—Wooden and Bamboo.

441 Hand Lamps.

442 Wheel chairs for invalids.

443 Kudali.

444 Lanterns posts & bodies.

445 Signal Lamps.

446 Lamp Holders.

447 Manhole covers (C.I.)

448 Chains lashing.

449 Postal weighing scales.

450 Hand Pump.

451 Railway platform drinking water trolleys.

452 Razors.

453 Steel Trunks.

454 Street light fittings.

455 Steel windows and ventilators.

456 Teak Fabricated round block.

457 Tin trays.

458 Tent Poles.

459 Umbrellas.

460 Wooden plugs.

461 Wheel harrows.

462 Wire adjusting screws.

463 Signal ladders.

464 Blacksmith hearths.

465 Dumbles and Chest expanders.

[Shri George Fernandes]

466 Nailcutters.

467 Sheep shearing machine.

468 Aluminium furniture.

469 Pilferproof caps.

470 Wooden boats-bobdy building.

471 Liquid level controller.

472 Revolution counters (mechanical).

473 All poultry equipments.

474 Dairy Equipments.

(a) Doube Can Mixer
(b) Micro Pulveriser
(c) Rotary Driers
(d) Basket Type Centrifuges.
(e) Milk cooling and ghee settling Equipmnnt
(f) Evaporating pans.
(g) Butter Churn
(h) Curd Mills
(i) Agitators
(j) Storage tanks or dairies.

475 Bottle washer

476 Satchet filling machines for pouches

477 Graphite crucibles (upto 500 nos. capacity).

478 Agricultural machinery: Winnowers, wheat & rice Thrashers, seed cleaners, Shellers of all types, graders, seed drills, crop driers, cotton delinting machines, dehuskers, Reapers etc. with 5 BHP motors.

Electronics

479 Battery Eliminator.

480 Wire Wound Resistors other than professional types

481 T. V. Antennas

482 Radio/Car Radio (Low cost upto Rs. 250 each)

483 Electronic Cigarette Lighters

484 Invertor and convertor upto 500 Volts Amperes

485 Regulated D. C. power supplies (upto 0·01 %—regulation)

486 Digital Clocks

487 T. V. Games.

488 T. V. Tunners

489 Radio & T. V. Coils

490 Electronic Fan Regulators.

491 Dimmers & Twilight Switches.

492 T. V. booster Amplifiers.

Electrical Engineering

493 Exhaust fan upto 460 mm size

494 Metal clad switches (upto 100 Amps)/ Miniatre circuit breakers.

495 Table fans

496 Air b eak Offload-isolators (upto 11 KV) including gang operated

497 Current and Potential Transformers 11 KW (except for captive consumption)

498 Agarbattis.

499 Dehydrated vegetables

500 Stove wicks

501 Toy making

502 Pen holders.

503 Office pads

504 Pen nibs.

Year of reservation	No. of industries reserved	S Ias in the list.
1967-68	46	1—46
1969-70.	5	47—51
1970-71.	73	52—124
1973-74.	53	125—177
1976-77.	3	178—180
23-12-1977 . .	324	181—504
TOTAL .	504	

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): A very important statement has been made by the Government today. This happens to be the last days The House has had no opportunity to closely look into it. I do not want to suggest that there are no welcome features; there are many welcome features in this statement. Yet the House would be failing in its duty if it does not address itself more carefully to the examination of this policy statement. Therefore, we would like to know when an opportunity would be provided to the House to go into the industrial policy statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The whole question is that the Government has laid down this policy today. The policy might be implemented during this inter-session period. Government might now take a few steps, but the House, it appears, would be asked to discuss the statement during the next session. It may well be that the Government would be benefited by the views expressed in the House. I am not suggesting that we should hold up the implementation. Yet, one would like to suggest that the Government should take the earliest opportunity—if it could be possible, the House could be extended by a day—to discuss this policy statement. What comes in the way of the Government getting this thing discussed tomorrow? Let a whole day be devoted to that discussion. Now we are going to take up the adjournment motion; So, that would be coming in the way of discussing this policy.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): We have no objection.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, on a point of order. The Minister of Industries is known for his dynamism and freshness. I am very glad that both of these have been very well injected into the statement, and we welcome it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him come to his point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not mention this and if I raise an objection, I would be misunderstood. He has injected a lot of dynamism into the entire gamut of industrial development of the country, and I endorse it. That is not the point. The point is, in regard to an important statement of this nature which has much wide implications and fundamental aspects, do you think it was right for the Government to bring it on the last day of the house leaving us no time to discuss it?

My second point is this. Are we here merely to sit and listen to the various pronouncements of the Ministers, or are we here also legitimately and intelligently to contribute to the discussion and thereby help the Government?

If the priority of Government business is so arranged that it makes it impossible for us to do anything, then why are we here? We are not here as in a press conference or a public platform, merely to hear. We welcome the pronouncements of Ministers, but we want an opportunity simultaneously to go into them.

So, I want the Chair's guidance about the manner in which important statements are brought at the last moment. They should have been brought earlier, so that we get more time. Otherwise, we are used as a mere list ning audience.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Even during the debate on tne Demands of th Industries Ministry I submitted for the consideration of the Government and the Minister that the Industrial Policy Resolution was one which was adopted by the House as a whole after being discussed for two or three days. It was not a mere policy statement of the party. It was adopted by the House as a whole. Therefore, if the Industrial Policy Resolution is to be changed, a Policy Resolution must be brought forward and it must be fully discussed and debated in the House as an Industrial Policy Resolution. Otherwise, a mere statement by the Minister stating that this is the industrial policy of the Janata Government cannot over-ride the Industrial Policy Resolution which has been adopted by the House after debate and discussion.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I am very sorry that at the last moment, when the House is about to adjourn, this industrial poli y statement of the Government has been read out, and there is no Industrial Policy Resolution for discussion by the House. This, I think, smacks of disregard of the people's will, that Parliament is not taken into confidence by discussing the industrial policy that is to be followed in the coming years. Industrial policy has been discussed at great length and adopted by Parliament and now a change is proposed by the Minister. We could only cursorily hear the statement. There are many good points in it, but how can we examine the matter in depth unless we have time, however clear the nunciation because it was a long statement which covers quite a big panorama. Therefore, I think that unless and until it becomes an Industrial Policy Resolution discussed and adopted by the House, it is really neither courteous, nor correct, not doing justice to the people's will that we are not given an opportunity to have a decision of the House on the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This statement covers a very, very vital sector of the country's interests, in fact the most important sector. We have had special sessions to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

meet our legal requirements and in order to safeguard or obstruct democracy. Why is it that we cannot have a three or four or even seven-day special session convened to discuss this Industrial Policy Resolution?

Secondly, I expect, but I do not know whether he does it, that the hon. Minister reads the motions that have already been admitted and listed as no-day-yet-named motions. I had given a motion, a very comprehensive motion, covering the Industrial Policy Resolution. That matter is lying in the list of no-day-yet-named motions. I call it the graveyard's list. The subjects are not touched at all, not one sometimes. In view of this, I would earnestly request you to tell the Government that they should find time during the coming inter-session period we are told that the House will re-assembly on 19th February—for sitting for three or four or even seven days because this is an item which certainly deserves seven days of continuous discussion.

Well, the Janata Party has got a majority. When they move it on the floor of the House, it will be naturally their decision that will have precedence over others because of the majority that they enjoy. That is a matter of fact.

Secondly, I want one clarification from my old friend, Shri George Fernandes. If I have heard him correctly, he has said "polyester khadi." What is the basic raw material of polyester khadi?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not relevant now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want only one clarification. The khadi and Village Industries Commission can only dwell within a certain area. I want to know what is polyester khadi fibre.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Government is prepared to accede to whatever request the House makes. If it is tomorrow, for one day, we are agrreeable. If it is two days, tomorrow and Monday, we are agreeable.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No extension. Most of the Members have got air tickets. All of them have got their booking.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I saw the Minister of Industry, Shri George Fernandes, making a statement; Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the Deputy Leader of the Janata Party coming up and saying that there must be a discussion and immediately thereafter Shri Biju Patnaik standing up and saying that the Government is willing. I do not know whether Shri Biju Patnaik can always be speaking on behalf of the Government....

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The practice in the House is that the Government's concurrence to an extension of the House has to be expressed by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes up and says that the Government agrees. I am pointing out that there are certain conventions of the House. Either the Prime Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs who is sitting there comes up and says that the Government agrees to an extension of the session. Therefore, when Shri Biju Patnaik says that the Government is agreeable, I do not take it that way.

It is a very vital matter as to whether the House must sit again, when to sit and for how many days to sit. It is a matter which has to be settled by having a discussion with the Opposition. I can only say that I completely agree that there should be no extension. This matter must be discussed with the Opposition and some way has to be found.

Another point that I want to emphasize is this. What governs an industrial policy of the country is the policy resolution adopted by the House. Until that is altered by another resolution of the House, the old policy resolution is presumed to be holding the ground. There is no resolution before the House. The resolution has got to come before the House. A discussion has got to take place. We want a detailed discussion on the industrial policy resolution. Just a discussion during the budget session will not do. Some other way has to be found and it will have to be discussed with the Opposition.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have made a statement before the House. So far as the suggestion in regard to the resolution is concerned, it is possible to work out a resolution on the basis of the statement. That can be done. If the House desires that the session be extended and if it is the wish of everybody that the session be extended, it can be done. Or a Resolution can come later on and can be adopted. But to suggest that, when the 1956 Resolution is there, any statement of policy is not permitted

or any new policy cannot be implemented would not be a correct understanding of the situation because between 1956 and 1976, I think, there have been a number of statements on Industrial policy. The 1956 Resolution, I think, is all things to all men; it is there in the books. But the Government's policies have been revised constantly by statements made on the floor of the House. To that extent, I have made a statement which brings about a clear departure from the policies outlined in the 1956 Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard all the hon. Members. The proceedings will be transmitted to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, and we shall see how best we can discuss it and as quickly as possible. Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order, under Direction 2(vi). I had given notice of two privilege motions. I had also requested for suspension of rule so that the two privilege motions could be taken up. One was, in reply to a question about Britannia Biscuit's production figures, Government had misled, and now on the last day, today, during question Hour, a reply has been given and that confirms my suspicion that the Britannia Biscuit is producing much more....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not aware of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given another privilege motion on bringing in censor during Emergency. I would like to have your rulings on these.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever notices you might have given are under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For how long?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not raise it on the floor of the House. You can discuss with Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Britannia Biscuit motion has been pending for the last two weeks. Is the House being chaperoned by multi-nationals? How big are the multi-nationals, I know. The privilege motion lies for more than ten days....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not impute motives to anybody. Do not make any statements about people who are deciding on this motion. They are considering this motion. Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking one question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No more question. I have called Mr. Barnala. Mr. Stephen and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, whatever you say will not go on record.

I have called Mr. Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

13.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SUGARCANE, GUR AND KHANDSARI

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, sugarcane is an important agricultural crop in India. Due to the various measures taken by Government, the area under sugarcane has been increasing. The precise figures of the area under sugarcane in 1977-78 are not yet available, but from the information so far available, it would appear that the area under sugarcane, which was about 29 lakh hectares in 1976-77, would have gone up to 31 to 32 lakh hectares in 1977-78. Correspondingly, the production of sugarcane is also expected to be about 165 million tonnes, as compared to about 154 million tonnes in 1976-77.

Some Members had referred to the fact that Government has kept the minimum price for sugarcane at the same level as last year, namely Rs. 8.50 linked to 8½ recovery. The minimum price is only a notional price, intended to serve the purpose of the floor price. Government of India have announced that the States will be requested to ensure that the sugarcane growers will be paid by the factories about the same level of cane prices as last year. Action in this regard has been taken and the Chief Ministers concerned have been addressed. But, in actual fact, the cane prices in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are slightly higher than the prices paid last year by the factories. In other States also there will be no reduction in the price which has been paid to the cane growers last year.

**Not Recorded.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

oncern has also been expressed with regard to the arrears of cane dues payable by the factories. The total cane price payable for the season 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 590.83 crores. Against this, the arrears upto 30-9-77 were Rs. 14.48 crores. The arrears on account of previous season as on 30-9-77 were Rs. 7.12 crores. Compared to the previous year, the position with regard to the arrears is much better during 1976-77 season. Government have been taking keen interest in reducing the arrears and have been in constant touch with the State Governments to see that the arrears are reduced to as low a figure as possible. This effort will be continued.

Some complaints were received at the commencement of the season regarding late commencement of crushing by the sugar factories. It would not be correct to compare the position this year with that of last year, as during last year in view of certain excise duty rebates that were given to encourage early crushing, many factories had started the crushing early. The position has to be compared with what obtained in 1975-76 when the special excise duty rebate scheme was not in operation. As on 30th November, against 146 factories that were in operation in 1975-76, 184 factories were in operation in 1977-78. As on 22nd December, 1977, the position is very much better when compared to last year. As against 231 factories in operation in 1975-76, and 235 during 1976-77, 257 factories are in operation during 1977-78.

Usually, only about 35% of the cane that is produced is utilised by the sugar factories for production of sugar. The bulk of the sugarcane thus goes for manufacture of gur and khandsari. With the larger availability of sugarcane this year, it is to be expected that much larger quantities would be available for conversion into gur and khandsari even after taking into account the larger production expected from the sugar factories. As a result of the larger availability of gur and khandsari and also as a result of the larger distribution of sugar as decided by Government, the prices of gur are reported to be falling to unduly low levels. The position seems to be particularly difficult in U.P. Government are aware that unless reasonable prices are assured for gur, a large number of cane growers would be affected. The Government will protect the interests of the cane growers and will take suitable remedial measures as found necessary.

There has also been a demand that the rate of excise duty on khandsari should be reduced. The rate is 17% *ad valorem* but the vast majority of khandsari units pay compounded levy and the average incidence per quintal as has been given in the representation of the khandsari industry works out to about Rs. 20 per quintal. The prices of sulphitation khandsari are generally relateable to the prices of levy free sugar in the open market. According to the information available the prices of sulphitation khandsari as on 22-12-77 are ruling between Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 in the various markets.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: (Rajgarh): That has been changed.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It has been estimated that with reference to the cost of production of sulphitation khandsari including a reasonable return and average incidence of excise duty of Rs. 20 per quintal a market price of Rs. 300 to Rs. 325 per quintal would ensure them sufficient incentive keeping an adequate differential between the prices of sulphitation khandsari and that of levy free sugar. At the present level at which levy free sugar is selling, the prices of sulphitation khandsari should be around the level mentioned above. Government will, however, keep a watch on the situation and if the prices of levy free sugar fall further thereby depressing the prices of khandsari to below the economic level, Government will consider the matter and take such steps as necessary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It may be circulated.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बातें कही वह तथ्यों से परे और गलत हैं। आज भी किसानों को न्यूनतम मूल्य जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया है नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): I request that the statement of the Agriculture Minister may be circulated because later in the day we are going to have a discussion on it.

13.55 hrs

STATEMENT RE. COFFEE BOARD

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 14-12-1977 को श्री लकप्पा के काफी बोर्ड के संबंध में कुछ आब्जर्वेशन्स के सिलसिले में मैं एक स्टेटमेंट लेकर आया हूं जोकि काफी लम्बा है इस लिए मैं उसको सदन की मेज पर रखता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ARIF BEG: I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): What is it, Sir? Regarding the Coffee Board I have raised certain issues on the working of the Board. The statement has not been read out. I would like to know whether all the points have been covered which I have raised in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It has been laid and a copy will be given to you

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Because I want to have further information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When a statement is made, there is no discussion on it and there is no question of further information. A copy of the statement will be sent to you.

Statement

On the 14th December, 1977, Shri K. Lakkappa, made certain allegations on matters pertaining to Coffee Board. The allegations have been gone into and the factual position is as under:—

During every crop season an estimate of coffee production is made. All the estimated coffee production is however not delivered to the Coffee Board.

Under the Coffee Act, growers are allowed to retain for domestic use and seed purposes certain quantities. Some States in the Non-traditional areas like Assam, where coffee cultivation is of recent origin, are exempted from pooling the coffee with the Board. Many of small coffee holdings which are yet to be registered by State Governments concerned may not also deliver their coffee to the Pool. All these factors account for a small gap every year between estimated production and actual quantity of coffee received in the Pool. This gap is normally around 2000 tonnes in the crop season.

In 1974-75 the finally estimated coffee production was 92506 tonnes. The actual accrual to the pool was 91330 tonnes as per final accounts. The entire quantity of coffee pooled has been properly accounted for by the Coffee Board and the receipts and disposal tallied and the final accounts of that year after these have been duly checked by Audit have been furnished to them for necessary certification. There is no possibility of leakage or pilferage in the case of pooled coffee as it is warehoused under the surveillance of the Central Excise Authorities also. Further, thousands of growers who deliver their coffee to the pool every year have already received payments and no claim is pending. Therefore, theire is no basis for the allegation that some quan ity of coffee had been siphoned off.

As for the allegation pertaining to one of the depots in Bangalore, certain irregularities were noticed by the Coffee Board itself in the accounts of the Depot relating to 4 years ending 1974-75. The actual quantity involved, if any, and the nature of irregularity will be established only after the investigation, which has been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation, has been completed.

The Coffee Board service conditions, including recruitment and promotion policies, are laid down in accordance with the Government of India policy and guidelines. In fact, the Coffee Board strictly follows the Central Government rules & regulations.

The marketing operations of the Coffee Board both for internal distribution and exports are well established. The pricing policies are well formulated and reviewed frequently by Statutory and other special Committees represented predominently by growers. The exportable surplus is sold *through public export auctions* at which the rulling export prices are established. The prices of coffee exported directly by the Board are based on the prices established in the export auctions The prices that accrue to the pool are thus fully protected and safe-guarded by established procedures and pricing policy, and there is

no possibility of any collusion with any export or import houses as alleged.

The affairs of the Coffee Board are managed by a Statutory Board and its Statutory Committees, with adequate representation to all interests concerned including the two Houses of Parliament. The Board has been giving a good account of itself to the satisfaction of all interests concerned and has also taken adequate steps for proper develpment of the Coffee Industry in the future.

13.56 hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO KERALA

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): On November 24, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Minister of State for Agriculture made the following statement in Lok Sabha:—

"We are not callous towards anybody. We will consider the case of Kerala also. But here is a situation that no request for Central assistance has been asked by the Kerala Government.".

The statement by the Minister that the Government of Kerala had not requested for Central assistance was contrary to facts for the following reasons:—

"(i) The Home Minister of Kerala met the Prime Minister on 21st November at 2 PM and made a specific request for financial assistance to meet the cyclone situation in Kerala.

(ii) On the 23rd November, a wireless message was sent to and received at the Prime Minister's Secretariat at 1600 hours wherein the damages sustained in Kerala were assessed at 10 crores of rupees and a specific request was made for immediate financial assistance.

(iii) On 23-11-1977 a teleprinter message, being the exact copy of the wireless message to the Prime Minister, received at the Kerala House in New Delhi was sent to the Prime Minister's Secretariat and was delivered there at about 1800 hours. The messages above mentioned were from the Chief Minister of Kerala to the Prime Minister of India.

The Chief Minister of Kerala, with reference to the statement of the Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, in a press conference at Trivandrum repudiated his allegation and had cited the above mentioned facts to establish that the Kerala Government had asked for financial assistance from the Centre."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, my Honourable friend, Shri C. M. Stephen has said that in the course discussions in this House on the 24th November, 1977 on recent cyclonic storms in the South, I had stated that no request for Central assistance has been asked for by the Kerala Government. Shri Stephen has tried to prove that this statement was contrary to facts. In support he has indicated that on the 21st November, 1977 at 2 P.M., the then Home Minister of Kerala had met the Prime Minister and made a specific request for financial assistance. He has further stated that on the 23rd November, 1977, a specific request of immediate financial assistance was made through a wireless message said to have been received by the Prime Minister's Office on the 23rd November, 1977 and that on the same day a teleprinter message being the exact copy of the wireless message to the Prime Minister was sent to the Prime Minister's Office.

Sir,

When Shri Stephen had given a Notice of Breach of privilege on the ground that I delivberately by the aforesaid statement tried to mislead the House, my Ministry had given an elaborate clarification regarding the circumstances in which I had made that statement. It was explained at the time of making the statement that till then no message was received in my Ministry from the State Government specifically making any request for any Central assistance. I am placing the copies of the teleprinter message dated 22-11-77 from Special Secretary (Revenue Department), Kerala Govt. to Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Union Government, of teleprinter message dated 23-11-1977 from the Chief Minister of Kerala to the Prime Minister as sent to us by the Office of the Special Representative of the Government of Kerala in Delhi [*Placed in library. See No. LT* 1507/77.]

Some confusion has arisen because of the fact that whereas the Chief Minister of Kerala in his wireless message dated 23-11-1977 copied on the teleprinter also, had asked for Central assistance on an *ad hoc* basis outside the Plan, on the copy of the teleprinter message sent to this Ministry by the Office of the Special Representative at Kerala House in Delhi, the last para containing demand of Central assis-

tance was replaced by a sentence stating that "no Central assistance has been made till now on the subject to this State Government." A copy of the telex message dated 23-11-1977 received from the Prime Minister's Office on 26-11-1977, i.e. after I had made the statement is also placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library, See No.* LT-1507/77]

The Speaker was pleased to appreciate the material difference between the copy of the Chief Minister's message to the Prime Minister received by us from the Special Representative of the Kerala Government in New Delhi and that received by the Prime Minister's office. This indicated that when I made the statement on 24-11-1977, no request for Central assistance had been brought to my notice or that of my Ministry. It still remains a mystery for me why the Special Representative of the Kerala Government in New Delhi sent two different versions of the same teleprinter message one to my Ministry and the other to the Prime Minister's Office.

Sir, on the above basis and against the background of his knowledge and experience as a judge, the Speaker on the 7th December, 1977 was pleased to decline to give his consent to the Honourable Member to raise the question involving the breach of privilege of this House under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

As regards the meeting between the Home Minister of Kerala and the Prime Minister on the 21st November, 1977 till now I have had no intimation about this meeting or what ttranspired during the discussions.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : On the statement just now made by the hon. Minister of State, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, I wish to seek a clarification. This is a matter between the Government of Kerala and the Government of India. I want only one specific clarification.

There is no question of privilege involved in it. I appreciate that when the Minister made the statement, he said he did not have the knowledge. Therefore, no privilege arises at all.

The ruling is absolutely clear, when it is stated so. Now, the point is that the Minister, may be, out of his limited information, informed the House and informed the country that the Kerala Government did not make a request for financial assistance to the Government of India whereas a communication from the Kerala Chief Minister to the Prime Minister is a comunication from the Kerala Government to the Government of India and whereas the communication contained a special request for the financial assistance. I am facing the Government of India—not a particular ministry only. The question is: whether the Kerala Government requested our Central Government by a personal request and representation to the Prime Minister and by a wireless message to the Prime Minister and whether in this wireless message, a special request was made on the 23rd itself and whether the Home Minister of Kerala made a special request to the Prime Minister for such an assistance. After the 115 Notice, is it not the duty of the Minister concerned to check up with the Prime Minister whether the statements of facts are correct or not? I am not dealing with the Agriculture Ministry at all; I am dealing with the question as to whether the Government of Kerala requested the Government of India for financial assistance. My case is that by personal representation and by a communication the request was made at the highest level between the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister. The other ministries did not arise here at all.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I have made it repeatedly clear and I repeat again that a wireless message from the Chief Minister of Kerala was received by the Prime Minister. A teleprinter copy of that message was also simultaneously sent to the Prime Minister's Office and to my Ministry. The copy that was sent to my Ministry was different from what was sent to the Prime Minister's Office.

If the confusion has arisen and if any investigation is required, it should be investigated as to why the special representative of the Kerala Government sent two different versions. When I received that teleprinter message, perhaps, the Prime Minister's Office did not consider it necessary to forward the same to me because this message was transmitted to both the places.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, we cannot have a discussion on this under 115.

Now, personal explanation by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

14.04 hrs.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : This is my personal explanation under Rule 357 regarding some baseless charges made against me by Shri Yashpal Kapoor. I lay it on the table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may please read that out.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, you will kindly recollect that I laid a copy of the income-tax Report regarding Mr. Yashpal Kapoor, with the permission of the Deputy-Speaker. It was an authentic report. A copy of that report was submitted to you in advance and another copy to the concerned Minister.

Shri Yashpal Kapoor made certain baseless allegations against me in Rajya Sabha and also against the Citizens Council, Delhi, which is a leading non-political organisation of the Capital, of which, I am the President. The news has appeared in the *Times of India* dated 20th December, 1977.

In this connection, I want to clarify that the Citizens Council is a non-political body and is registered under the Registrar of Societies Act for the last 15 years. Its accounts are audited every year. The Citizens Council has been setting up a Committee every year in the last 12 years to celebrate Sardar Patel Jayanti on 31st October, which is Sardar's birthday. This function was presided over by the respective Presidents of India in different years. This year it was presided over by the Prime Minister of India and was held at Red Fort, Delhi. The Convener of the Celebration Committee was late, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, a Congress M.P. and the Chairman of the Celebration Committee was Shri Dharma Vira former Governor of West Bengal. Thus, late Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was the Incharge for the Function, which continued for about a fortnight. The allegation of Shri Yashpal Kapoor that the Council is non-registered body is entirely wrong as stated earlier. Similarly, it is also wrong that it collected Rs. 2 lakhs worth of advertisements recently. The amount collected from advertisements was not a big one.

Regarding the allegations against me, I may inform the House that I am the existing income-tax assessee for the last 35 years and there is no benami house or property in my name. I have declared all my sources of income before the Income-tax Department.

I have come to know that the erstwhile Government made an inquiry against me and against the Citizens Council and it could not find anything objectionable in spite of its best efforts. I shall welcome any inquiry against me or the Citizens Council. If Mr. Kapoor is bold enough let him make these allegations against me outside the House so that he may face the legal consequences.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up the next item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given 377 notice. The allegations are serious.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not been given permission to raise any matter under 377.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I have given notice of a privilege motion against Mrs. Indira Gandhi, three days ago and the Speaker has kindly allowed me to read it out; he said he would consider it. I am only reading with your permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been permitted by the Speaker.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The astounding revelation of Shrimati Indira Gandhi....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I sent a similar thing; he did not allow me.

I want to raise a point of order. Kindly refer to rule 222.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is permitted to raise the matter, not to read out the notice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am not reading the notice.

आप इन्दिरा गांधी के पापों को क्यों छिपा रहे है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under what rule am I not allowed. It involves multinationals ; a motion was given by me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A privilege motion is to be raised in the House; at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta came up with a motion and he is raising it at the earliest opportunity. Whether it is admissible or not will be decided by the Speaker ; it is under his consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then allow me to raise a matter about the Britannia Biscuits.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am on a point of order. Under rule 222. a Member may with the consent of the Speaker raise a question involving breach of privilege of either a member of the House or a committee thereof and if the Speaker gives his consent....You yourself just now observed that consent has not yet been given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have not come to that stage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If the Speaker gives his consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order then he allows it to come up in the list of business and call the member concerned who shall rise in his seat and while asking for leave of the House to raise the question shall make a short statement relevant thereto. That stage will arise only after the consent to raise the matter has come: that stage has not yet come. So under rule 222, the question of making a statement does not arise now. That is all I submit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not making a statement; he is only raising the issue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That also has to be done with his consent.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why I said that the Speaker has consented to his raising it in the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That stage has not come. Rule 222 says, "A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege....".

So, raising a question or making mention of it comes under Rule 222. But under the guise of rule 222, he cannot make a statement under rule 225. Please don't adopt different norms. When we do it, we are shut off.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no different norms as far as the Chair is concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Let the Speaker give his consent. Then, once he does it, the hon. Member can say what he wants under rule 225.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why are you afraid ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I'm not afraid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already made a mention of the notice of privilege.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have not mentioned it. Please see rule 227 and 228.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : There is a definite departure from the practice that has been observed so far in this House with regard to raising a matter of privilege under rule 222.

I welcome it. My only submission is that this procedure must be adopted in future also. Please give a ruling that this is a departure and it will be followed in the future also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : I had given notice of a privilege motion against the Home Minister. The Speaker called me in his Chamber and said and that unless he gives permission, I cannot raise it in the House. I agreed. Then, how can Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta be allowed ? If there are two different standards, let us know about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised the question of the notice of privilege. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, and it is being considered by the Speaker. That is the end of the matter.

Now, we go to legislative business. Bills to be introduced. Shri Patil.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about matters under rule 377 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After this. Several members want to oppose it.

14·18 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : (Serampore) : We have given our names, we are opposing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him first move for leave to introduce ; then you can oppose. (*Interruptions*) ** Nothing will go on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Why ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If 20 members stand up simultaneously and speak, nothing will go on record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I have given notice and I will oppose it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Then you are also off the record and the Chair is vacant. You are now Mr. Godey Murahari and no longer Deputy-Speaker.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Bosu, either you withdraw that statement or you will be named.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You can do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not like this kind of behaviour in this House. You should know how to behave in this House. You cannot throw challenges and threats. Please take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : On behalf of Shri Charan Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

Now, Mr. Chandrappan, you are opposing it (*Interruptions*). The name of Mr. Chandrappan is number one on the list. (*Interruptions*) Mr Bosu, you don't allow the proceedings to go on. You dont know your own interest. I am sorry to say this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will see that what I say goes on record. You will be sorry for making this utterance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What you say now will go on record, surely. Only when you defy the Chair, it will not go on record.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : I rise to oppose the introduction of this bill. This is an attempt by the Janata Party to smuggle into the Cr. P. C. what was there in MISA. This government, and the party which is in power, gave a solemn assurance, to the people that they will remove MISA from the Statute Book. This is a very tricky bill, which they are introducing to-day. When we say that we are oppoiing this bill, you can say that we are opposing the repealing of the MISA, because it is also included in it. (*Interruptions*). The point is this; the Janata Party told the people in its election manifesto that it was going to remove fear from the minds of the people. And repeatedly we were told in this House by the Prime Minister that they were making efforts to remove fear from the minds of the people. Government told the people, that MISA was a draconian legislation. To-day, in the name of an amendment to the Cr. P.C. Act, what the Government is doing, is the smuggling into that Act of all the provisions which were contained in MISA. (*Interruptions*). It was in this House that the Speaker announced my arrest. My arrest for leading a demonstration before the Prime Minister has been described by your bureaucracy as an arrest for committing rowdyism in front of the Prime Minister's residence. And later a privilege motion was moved, and you had to change it. Why I point his out is this. If you want me to be put behind the bars, you can bring in the provisions of clause 2 of this amendment, and put me behind the bars. You can put any citizen behind bars without trial. This was there under MISA. Let it be known to the country and to the entire world that the Janata Government which gave a solemn assurrance to the people that they were going to protect personal liberty, wipe out fear from the minds of the people and restore freedom, are trying to bring through back-door one after the other, all the legislations which they themselves described in the past as draconian.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-12-77.

**Not recorded.

It shows to day we are seeing the Janata Party in their true colours. You were against Mrs. Gandhi, but you have not demolished what she stood for. We find the same attitude to wards democratic principle and the struggle of the working class for their rights. You are putting people behind the bar without trial. This is exactly what the people of the country should know. I do not know why Shri Charan Singh has run away from this House. He was sitting all along. I know today he is celebrating his birthday.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : After all, this is only the introduction stage. There is nothing to discuss. We know the provisions and we can deal with it.

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA (Khandwa) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, which provides for opposition to the introduction of Bills, the proviso says :

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon:

Provided further that the Speaker shall forthwith put to vote the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill."

So, my point is that at this stage, if the Bill proposed is outside the legislative competence of Parliament, then only it can be opposed. This is not the stage to to make along speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, he can make a very brief statement only. There are about ten names in my list. So, everyone should be brief.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : My point is that Shri Charan Singh should have been here.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : It is not your business.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is not your business; it is my business and it is the business of the House. I do not know why...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : The representatives of Government are here (*Interruptions*) Why should Shri Charan Singh be here ? We can look into this.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I say that Shri Charan Singh owes a greater responsibility to this House. This draconian law is listed in his name today. He should have the courage to face this House, rather than oing and addressing a meeting out side the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him come to the Bill. We are not discussing Shri Charan Singh.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, we have seen so many people in that seat earlier. Let him see the writing on the wall. This can be taken as the birthday gift of Shri Charan Singh to the people of the country. This gift says that people will be put behind the bars without trial. I hope the democratic sentiments of this country will rise against this kind of draconian legislation and put this party in its proper place. I oppose the introdcution of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I find there are so many members from the same party who want to oppose the introduction. I will try to intersperse the parties.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to go by the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us be a little indulgent to the members and take them as "a Member" each one of them.

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA : Sir, you have to go by the rules. They are making all sort s of allegations and saying all sorts of irrelevant things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now let us proceed with the discussion. I will call the Members in the order in which the notice has been r ceived. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : When did he give ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He gave at 10·00 hours.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I gave yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no need to get agitated. I will call Mr. Bosu later.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I do not get annoyed like this, but I have been kept waiting. I gave notice and you call someone else, although he belongs to my party, but there must be some principle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You drew my attention. I have now seen the timings. I was going according to the time when the notices were received. I find times of different dates are there. That was not noticed by me. That was the mistake which I committed. There are certain notices which came yesterday and others which came today. I shall go by that. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will speak next.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I do not rise with a very heavy heart. I congratulate the hon. Home Minister, who is conspicuous by his absence from the House, on his birthday and I wish him well certainly, but he has not done justice to the people of this country. or by this House by seeking to introduce a lawless law which the people of this country had got rid of by their own effort, not by anybody's charity. It is a sad and tragic day for the people of this country who, fought the dark days of tyranny and won freedom for themselves, that they are here again being put in chains by the Government, by people who swore to get rid of a law like this. I say that the Government is committing a breach of faith with the people of this country, and that they are going back on the commitment which they made to the people, a commitment on the basis of which they got their support and sanction. I have got their manifesto here. One of their promises is to repeal the MISA, release all political detenus, review all other unjust laws and establish the rule of law in this country. But now they say : we shall repeal the MISA, but introduce it in a back-handed manner by including it in the Criminal Procedure Code. That was not the assurance given. It seems to us that the hunger for power is contagious, infectious and insatiable. This is the position.

From 1947 onwards, since independence, the people of this country have been under a detention law of one type or other. Upto 1968 there was the Preventive Detention Act. Then, because of the composition of this House, Mrs. Gandhi could not get it renewed before 1971. Then she came to power; with the promise of removing poverty, and one of the first enactments brought here was to remove personal liberty from this country, and that was the black law, Maintenance of Internal Security Act, otherwise called MISA.

It is known today that MISA has become the most hated and most dreaded law in this country, and it has been used indiscriminately against political opponents. I believe my hon. friends, the Ministers who are sitting there today, know their commitment to the people, know that in those days Mr. Morarji Desai was sitting here and supported us and opposed that ruthless law of MISA, even the pre-emergency MISA, and today they are in the ministerial *gaddi*. Is that the be-all and end-all of political life in this country ? So, instead of fighting for the emancipation, economic, political, social emancipation, of the people of this country, are they going to put them back in bondage again ? With absolute power you degenerate into absolute misuse. and with absolute misuse you degenerate into absolute tyranny. This is the truth. The history of this law we have seen in this country.

Therefore, my appeal to him is, how long will the people of this country have to be in a state of fear? They thought that they have won freedom from fear. But within short time of nine months, it is a great tragedy for this country that we have to rise today in the Lok Sabha to oppose a similar Bill, a draconian measure like the MISA, which is sought to be introduced by the Janata Party Government which is sowrn to restore the rule of law in this country. The preventive detention is an antithesis to the rule of law. I would again appeal to my hon. friends of the Janata Party to kindly search their hearts. Is that their commitment to the people of this country?

The old worn-out excuses are being given that they have to control public order and that they have to control the rise in prices. That we heard everyday from those people who were the embodiments of tyranny and who misused their power. Those are the very excuses which are being given now by the Janata Government.

Are they so administratively weak or are the laws of this country so inadequate that they cannot rise in prices? Is it due to some persons in the States or is it because of the lack of political will? Some of the clauses of the Bill are more draconian than even the MISA. Our objection is on principle. Our objection is that this Government is going back upon its word. The Government is betraying the people of this country. They are not paying proper regard and respect to the rule of law to which they were committed. The people have won freedom for themselves, the freedom from tyranny, the freedom from repression and the freedom from the loss of freedom by abuse of power. That was the freedom. Where is that today? Our objection is on principle and we shall fight it tooth and nail. Excepting clause 4(1) of the Bill, it is a retrograde measure and we oppose every word of it. as we did on the last occasion with the help of our good friends, like, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, who are new today, I am

sorry to find, silent spectators at the denigration of the people's rights in the country.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill which has been brought forward consists of two parts. The major part of this Bill is one which repeals the MISA and for this at least the hon. Home Minister deserves to be congratulated that he has fulfilled a pledge both to the people of this country and this august House. I do not think this is an achievement not to be proud of on his birthday. But undoubtedly my friends on the other side seem to have a very strong case that the other part of the Bill raises serious misgivings. I heartily share those misgivings and I have no hesitation in doing that. My conscience is strong enough to express them and I share with them.

There has not been sufficient time and opportunity to examine three questions and return answers to those questions. The first question is: Are the remaining provisions necessary and indispensable? The second is: Are they less obnoxious than those of the hateful statute that we are seeking to repeal? The third is: Do the provisions, in any way, need some drastic change and alteration? I submit that neither the Janata Party nor anybody else has had sufficient time to return a true answer to these three important questions.

I gave notice that I will formally oppose the introduction of this Bill because I wish to keep my moral options alive because I do not wish to create a moral estopper against myself from objecting to the very principle of the Bill. I am prepared to withdraw my opposition to the introduction of the Bill only if an assurance is given by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs that by not opposing at this stage, we are not giving up our right to oppose the principle of the Bill and examine it at great length at a subsequent stage. Therefore, on this assurance being given, I withdraw my opposition. Otherwise, I formally oppose the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): This Bill is more serious than the Maintenance of Internal Security Act which is sought to be repealed. In fact, this is being put into the Criminal Procedure Code permanently as a new chapter. That shows that this Government is hypocritic. They do not have the courage to say that MISA is necessary. Have the honesty to say so. If you want to rule this country only through MISA, then say so. Why do you want to cheat the people? That is what Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried and she failed. We have seen how the MISA was misused, how the Emergency was misused. The country has seen this. She could not deceive the country for long. And that is what you are going to do now. Within less than a year, the Janata's real face is coming up. Were you fighting Mrs. Indira Gandhi genuinely, to save democracy? Or, were you only fighting against her only to take her place? The people have voted you to power not for doing the same thing which Shrimati Indira Gandhi did. So, have some honesty. Do not try to introduce such a Draconian Bill in the guise of amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code. So, we are opposed to the introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi...He is not present. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. He is also not here. Mr. Alagesan.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know what procedure is being followed by the Secretariat. I rise to oppose this measure even at the introduction stage on behalf of the main Opposition in this House. enerally, when all names have been given to you within the time stipulated, then you have to follow some procedure...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into a different question. You will have only five minutes, and within this time whatever you want to say, you may say. I have followed the correct procedure as far as calling the Members is concerned. I made a mistake only in the case of Shri Somnath Chatterjee because of dates. Otherwise there is no reason for you to complain.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I make a definite complaint, in spite of what you say...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Alagesan, this is very unfair.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Please listen to me, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have no reason to complain at all.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: That is your view. I am definitely making a complaint because having received all the requests for opposing at the introduction stage in time, I say, and I think I am right in saying that, you should have called upon either myself or Mr. Vayalar Ravi...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. That is not done for opposing introduction. Being a senior Member, you should know that. Only one Member is called according to practice and according to rules. I was very liberal in calling all the Members who had given their names.

According to the rules, only Shri Chandrappan has a right. I do not want unnecessary complaints to go on record.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I do not think, it has been erased out of the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But it has no effect, because it is wrong.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: That is a different matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want Members to keep on complaining when there is no complaint because it does not produce any effect.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, It is a sad irony of fate that it should fall to the fate of the Home Minister to present this Bill before this House on his birthday. We wish him well on his birthday, but he is doing a very black act on the occasion of his birthday.

The Janata Party went before the people at the time of the election and made a square promise that they would repeal MISA if they were elected, but now by this act of introducing this measure, they are providing another example of their faithlessness towards the people. Not only they are now coming before the House with this measure, but in the period they have been in Office, from April to October, the Government have detained under MISA more than five hundred people in various States as was stated in reply to a question in the other House. So, while they promised to the people that they would repeal this measure, they have utilised this very measure to take away the freedom of the people.

There is another strange factor. Though the preventive detention measure was enacted in 1950, it was always understood, it was always taken to be an extraordinary measure to deal with extraordinary cases and hence it was in the form of a separate Act. Now, what the Janata Government is doing, it is making it a part of the normal Criminal Procedure Code of the country. Thus, this is very strange that this measure is now coming from the Janata Government which promised to repeal this measure.

Shri Ram Jethmalani, on an earlier occasion, when the Constitution (Amendment) Bill was introduced rose in righteous, indignation and indulged in somewhat intemperate harangue and called it an unmixed evil, but today I find, he is very much mellowed. He should have condemned this measure in stronger terms, but I do not know what has happened, he has neither called this as unmixed evil nor has he condemned it as he condemned the other measure.

We want to oppose this measure because it takes away with one hand what it gives with the other hand. There is a provision here that the MISA has been repealed, but while repealing it, the same words, the same phraseology, the same provisions are rewritten into this Bill. This is the main objection that I take against the introduction of this measure.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to oppose, with all the emphasis at my command, the introduction of this Bill. The question is not whether I am opposed to the repeal of MISA or not, but the hon. Minister might have understood that we are not for the repeal of the MISA. They gave a pledge to the people for the repeal of the MISA, but they have now got the courage to continue it. They are, by this Bill, giving an impression that they are now repealing MISA, but in actual practice they have come up with another form of Bill in which all the obnoxious provisions of MISA have been introduced through a back door.

Therefore, you would also understand that it is..more pernicious and more obnoxious. It is a black Act because the Bill provides for powers to the District Magistrate and the Police Commissioner to arrest or detain any person in the country if he is satisfied that the person concerned was or is acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India or the security of India or security of the State or in a manner which is prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

Again, as in the case of MISA there are provisions in the Bill which provide the power for re-issuing of a detention order even after the revocation. You would also find that this Bill, if enacted, will be directed against the mass and democratic movements of our country and movements which are to be developed by workers and peasants of the country in defence of the democratic rights and privileges because the Bill's language is such that any democratic action of the workers or peasants may well be construed as an act calculated to overthrow or overawe the government established by law.

This Bill is directly concerned to oppose the democratic and mass movements of our country. Coming as it does closely on the heels of the Kashmir Ordinance and the MP Ordinance, I would like to give expression to the apprehension that the introduction of the Bill is merely a preclude to a greater and massive attack on the democratic and civil liberties of our country.

On this basic principle I oppose and we also wish to say that there should not be any law which provides for detention without trial. There should be no detention without trial. Since this Bill provides for that, it is a black law, much blacker than the previous one.

I think the House should, in its conscience, oppose it. I would also like to appeal at this stage...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can do it when the Bill is taken up for discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: ... because their Party General Secretary has gone on record that their party is certainly opposed to any kind of preventive detention either in Kashmir or in Madhya Pradesh or in any part of the country. I feel the Janata Party Members themselves will oppose this black law.

With these few words, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill.

I do not want to repeat what has been already stated here by different speakers including Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and lastly by Mr. Chitta Basu.

This Bill is a camouflage and really we are sorry that instead of coming forward with a clear-cut statement that this country cannot be ruled or governed without a law in which provision will be there to detain a person without trial, they should have come forward with this Bill to-day. The Home Minister is missing and we will not be in a position to know as to the reason of bringing this Bill which they repeatedly said in all the meetings they would not bring. I do not know what Mr. P. C. Sen would have said here. They have now started a campaign against the West Bengal Government. He should have come forward here to oppose the introduction of this Bill which is anti-democratic and anti-national I will say and is against the assurances given by the Janata Party to the people. They are now going against the pledge they gave to the people. Therefore, I humbly appeal to them not to proceed with it and to remove that portion which is re-enacting the provisions of the MISA.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): My name was there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were not present when your name was called.

Shri Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I will explain to you why I gave the notice late. I got my parliamentary papers today at 9-50 A.M. without any fault on my part. How then is it possible to read the papers, study them and give the notice before 10 o'clock? I therefore request you to give me some time. You know it is due to no fault of mine. I always give notice before 10 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 2 minutes. At 3 o'clock we will have to take up the Private Members' Business.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will be very brief. I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak. I speak today more out of anguish than out of anger. Quite frankly, I did not expect this kind of a legislation, amazing and obnoxious as it is, coming from friends of the Janata Party.

Sir, my faith in the Janata Government and their bonafides has been considerably shaken by what they are doing today, because on the one hand they are saying that MISA is repealed and on the other hand they are bringing in this kind of a legislation. The hon. Minister Shri Biju Patnaik chided Shri Chitta Basu and asked him: 'Are you against MISA?' I suppose I will be asked the same question. Anticipating such a question, I will answer that I am totally opposed to MISA. But this Bill that you are bringing is, in its implications, far greater in vigour and seriousness than the MISA. You are institutionalising MISA and the emergency provisions that we unitedly opposed during the emergency period. I therefore oppose it. This extraordinary piece of legislation is wrong in letter as well as in spirit.

The Bill appears to be quite simple-looking. Look at what it says: It says: "A Bill further to am nd the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973". The Public may not know its implications. They will think that this relates to certain amendments to the Cr. P.C. Therefore

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

this debate to let the public know that the Janata Government are going back on their promises of repeal of MISA. I earnestly request the Government to have reconsideration in this matter. Please don't do it. Don't forget that you have come to power because of the strength of the people and their urge for freedom. (*interruptions*). Let the Congress Members say or do what they like. I have gone on record in the past for saying all along that I have been against the emergency and all the draconian laws. You have come to power because of the people's urge for freedom. So, don't trample and play with that freedom. Kindly don't do it. That is all my request to you.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I oppose this Bill. This is only old wine in new bottle. The Home Minister has stated that this is to take action against economic offenders. Not a single provision is there specifically for that but these are only directed against trade unions and trade union leaders, to prevent every legitimate political movement. There is no difference. Every sentence, every word, is the same. You can see this yourself. Instead of ten weeks, they say eight weeks. Upto Clause 3 it is the same thing here. It is directed against the trade union movement, against the workers and political parties. I strongly oppose it. It is the beginning of their blatant betrayal of the Indian people. I oppose it very strongly.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I sincerely share....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called the Minister. Let him go ahead.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I sincerely share the concern and misgivings of the hon. Member who were opposing this Bill. I do grant that the MISA was to serve the old purpose. It was a black law. Now, we have fulfilled the promise. There is no breach of promise on our part. We have repealed the MISA. (*Interruptions*). Let us not call this a breach of faith. The misgivings expressed on the various salutary provisions of this particular Bill are unwarranted. I will come to the salient features of this Bill to show how it differs from MISA.

Sir, it is my unpleasant and unpalatable duty to....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, it is now 3 O'clock.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Let me conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Private Members business will start at 3 O' clock. It is a fixed time. The hon. Minister may continue later.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please reconsider and have a second look at this terribly obnoxious Bill.

15.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS —*contd.*

TENTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Private Members' business.

Shri Mayathevar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I move:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd December, 1977."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Those Members who want to go out may do so silently without disturbing the proceedings.

Just a minute Mr. Gupta. There is one procedural matter. Let me put the motion which was moved by Shri Mayathevar to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd December, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Mr. Gupta.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, myself and my friends some time back raised a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the time to raise it under 377.

15.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* STEPS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY AND TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES OF INCOME, ETC.—*contd.*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the resolution moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 9th December, 1977.

Shri Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह प्रस्ताव कि पार्टी का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, मेरा यह प्रस्ताव किसी दल का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । यह राष्ट्र की जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है वह सुलझाई जा सकती है यदि सभी लोग मिल कर के काम करें । मैं समझता हूं इस प्रस्ताव में जहां मेरी पार्टी साथ देगी वहां विरोध पक्ष के लोग भी इससे सहमत होंगे । इस सदन का शायद ही कोई एसा सदस्य होगा जो इसका विरोध करेगा या इससे अपना मतभेद रखेगा । आपको याद होगा सितंबर, 1963 में डा० लोहिया ने इस सदन में यह सवाल उठाया था जब उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत के 21 करोड़ लोगों की रोजाना आय तीन आने है । उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री जो थे उन्होंने कहा था कि यह आंकड़े गलत हैं और योजना मंत्री ने दूसरे आंकड़े बताये थे लेकिन डा० लोहिया ने अपने तथ्यों और आंकड़ों द्वारा सिद्ध कर दिया था कि भारत की 40 परसेंट आबादी की औसत आय तीन आना रोज है । डा० लोहिया ने वह प्रस्ताव रख करके इस देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा की थी। मैं इस सदन और देश की तरफ से उन्होंने जो ऐसा प्रस्ताव रखा था, उन के आदर में अपना सिर नतमस्तक करता हूं क्योंकि उन्होंने भारत की ऐसी जनता की आवाज यहां पर उठाई थी जो कि बाहर नहीं बोलती । उन्होंने एसे लोगों की आवाज उठाई थी जिन की अखबार में चर्चा नहीं होती। आज मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमारे देश में लगभग बीस करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, 62 करोड़ लोगों में से, जिनकी आय 25 पैसा रोजाना से ज्यादा नहीं है । कोई अखबार, कोई अर्थशास्त्री, कोई एकोनामिस्ट, कोई सरकार और कोई दल उनकी बात के बारे में चर्चा नहीं करता । जनरल बातें होती हैं कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए, इण्डस्ट्रीज का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए,—सरकारी कर्मचारी का भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिए, मजदूरों का भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिए—मैं उस के खिलाफ नहीं हूं लेकिन ऐसे लोग भी तो इस देश में हैं जो आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर नहीं हैं, किसी यूनियन के मेम्बर नहीं हैं, जो फार्मर भी नहीं हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में भी नहीं हैं, जो व्यापारी या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट भी नहीं हैं तो उन लोगों की आवाज को कौन उठायेगा ? आज हमारे देश में चारों तरफ रेत या रेगिस्तान है और कहीं कहीं पर देश में आईलैंड दिखाई देते हैं यह गरीबी का रेगिस्तान है लेकिन बीच में कहीं आईलैंड दिखाई देते हैं। आप अशोका होटल में जाय, आप ओबेराय में जाये या शहरों में जहां नाच-गाने होते हैं वहां पर आप जाय तो आप को थोड़ा थोड़ा दिखाई देगा कि यह देश भी बहुत सम्पन्न हो गया है लेकिन अगर आप बिहार में जायें, कबायली इलाकों में जायें, मिजोरम और नागालैंड में जायें या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में जायें तो देखेंगे कि लगातार तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी जब कि उसकी बागडोर हमारे हाथ में है, उसकी किस्मत बनाने वाले हम हैं फिर भी महिलायें आज नंगी फिरती हैं। आज भी उन को खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं मिलती । आज भी लोग गोबर से अनाज चुन चुन कर खाते हैं और पहनने के लिए उन के पास कपड़ा नहीं है । रहने के लिए मकान का तो सवाल ही पैदा

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

पैदा नहीं होता । तो ऐसे बीस करोड़ लोगों की आवाज कौन उठायेगा ?

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

इस देश के विधान ने प्रजातंत्र दिया है, पोलिटिकल इक्वेलिटी भी दे दी है कि हर आदमी का एक वोट है चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हों, टाटा-बिड़ला हों या कोई गरीब आदमी हो जो कि झोंपड़ी में रहता है—हरएक का समान वोट होगा। लेकिन क्या पोलिटीकल इक्वेलिटी से देश की समस्यायें हल हो जायंगी, क्या पोलिटिकल इक्वेलिटी से देश के अन्दर प्रजातन्त्र रह सकता है ? जब तक गरीबी और भुखमरी रहेगी, पेट में आग जलती रहेगी, देश के अन्दर आग बुझ नहीं सकती है, देश में भी जलती रहेगी, उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता । पोलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी लानी लानी है तो आप को इकोनामिक-इक्वेलिटी भी लानी होगी। जब तक आर्थिक व्यवस्था ऐसी नहीं होती, तब तक इकानामिक इक्वैलिटी नहीं आती, तब तक प्रजातंत्र नहीं रह सकता, उस के लिये हमेशा खतरा बना रहेगा ।

आज हड़तालें हो रही हैं, तरह-तरह की मांगें हो रही हैं। मैं हड़तालों के पक्ष में नहीं हूं, लेकिन जो भूखा है, वह क्या नहीं करेगा । तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है—खाली पेट भजन भी नहीं हो सकता है, खाली पेटवाले के लिये कोई भगवान नहीं है । स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने भी कहा है—यदि भगवान को याद करना है, तो पेट भरा हुआ होना चाहिये । अगर प्रजातंत्र रखना है तो लोगों को खाना मिलना चाहिये, एसेंशियल-कमाडिटीज मिलनी चाहिये । आज मेरा सदन के सामने और सरकार के सामने यह सवाल है कि क्या उन बीस करोड़ लोगों के लिये आप इस बात की गारन्टी दे सकते हैं कि चार साल या पांच साल तक जो आप की अवधि है, उस अवधि में उन को आप आवश्यक वस्तुयें देंगे ? यदि आप देंगे, तो क्या देंगे, कैसे देंगे?

आप कहते हैं कि हम ने पीने के पानी के लिये 40 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन किया है, सड़कों के लिये पर्याप्त धन रखा है, राशन की दुकानें खोल दीं, लेकिन जिस चीज की मैं बात करता हूं, जिन लोगों के लिये मैं आज बोल रहा हूं—वहां राशन की दुकानें नहीं हैं, वहां सड़कें नहीं बनती हैं, वहां पीने का पानी भी नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, राशन सिस्टम में 50 करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी सरकार हर साल देती है, फर्टिलाइजर के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी दी जाती है, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी में सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है, इसी तरह जो एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उनको सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपए का इन्सेन्टिव देते हैं। सब मिला कर डेढ़ या दो हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी इन्सेन्टिव और लास सरकार बरदाश्त करती है। लेकिन इसका लाभ किसको होता है ? इसका लाभ ऊपर के कुछ लोगों को होता है। जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो बड़ा किसान है—ये सब लाभ इन लोगों को होता है, उन 20 करोड़ पिछड़े इन्सानों को नहीं होता है, इसलिए कि उनकी आवाज खुलती नहीं है, वे अपना पेट मसोस कर दम तोड़ देते हैं। अखबारों में भी उनकी चर्चा नहीं होती, वे भूख से मर गए या किसी बीमारी में मर गए – किसी को पता नहीं चलता ।

मैं इस सवाल में किसी तरह की पौलिटिक्स को नहीं लाना चाहता । मैं यह

मानता हूं कि यह सरकार जो केवल 9 महीने पहले बनी है, आज उस का जवाब नहीं दे सकती। जिस पार्टी ने 30 साल तक यहां लगातार राज्य किया, शायद दुनिया के इतिहास में किसी भी देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ, जहां बगैर किसी बाधा के तीस साल तक किसी ने राज्य किया हो, केवल इसी पार्टी ने इस देश में राज्य किया, लेकिन पिछले तीस सालों का उसका पिछला इतिहास यह है कि बीस करोड़ आदमियों की आमदनी केवल 25 पैसे रोज है। मैं आप से जवाब नहीं मांगता, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर मांगता हूं कि इन्होंने जो कुछ किया, वह आप के सामने है, लेकिन अब आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? आप पांच सालों में क्या क्या योजनायें लायेंगे। इन लोगों के लिए सड़क, पानी, कपड़ा उपलब्ध करेंगे तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि ये सब चीजें उन लोगों के लिए नहीं है जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, जो पहाड़ों पर रहते हैं उनके लिए आपने कोई चीज बनाई है क्या ? मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं जो सरकार ने दिए हैं। एक तरफ तो यह चीज है और दूसरी तरफ बिग बिजिनैस हाउसिस हैं जिनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने परसों तरसों ही सदन में जवाब दिया है। इनके एसेट्स को आप देखें कि 1951 में जो ये थे उनके मुकाबले में आज कितने हो गए हैं।

The figure was Rs. 594 crores in 1951. It went up to Rs. 2759 crores in 1971 and to Rs. 3717 crores in 1975-76.

1951 से ले कर 1975 तक 24-25 साल में सात गुना उनके एसेट्स बढ़ गए हैं। जब पहले डा० लोहिया ने इन लोगों का सवाल उठाया था अगर परचेजिंग कैपेसेटी का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो पहले से अब उनकी यह कम हो गई है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप अलग से सैस या टैक्स या सरचार्ज हर एक पर लगा दें। जो बड़ा फार्मर है, बड़ा सलेरी क्लास का आदमी है, ट्रेडर है, इंडस्ट्रिलिस्ट है, जिस किसी की एक हजार या पांच सौ रुपए से ऊपर आमदनी है उस पर आप स्पेशल टैक्स लगा सकते हैं और इस तरह से आप एक साल में एक हजार करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं। थोड़ी बहुत माइनर एडजस्टमैंट्स हीयर एंड देयर वुड नाट डू। एक आदमी जो एक या दो कारें रखता है उसकी हर कार के पीछे लगाएं, जो भी लग्जरी आइटम्स हैं उनकी परिभाषा भी उनके हिसाब से आपको देखनी होगी, जो मोटर साइकल रखता है, एयर कंडीशनर रखता है, कूलर रखता है, फीजर रखता है उन सब पर आप इस टैक्स को लगाएं। एक हजार करोड़ रुपया साल का इस तरह से आप इकट्ठा करें और यह राशि आप इन लोगों की बहबूदी के लिए लगाएं। एक अलग से इसकी योजना बननी चाहिए। और उस इलाके में यह खर्च होनी चाहिए। ऐसा आप ने किया तभी कुछ हो सकेगा। जैसे पहले सरकार कहानियां बनाया करती थी वही कहानियां आप भी बनाते हैं, ऐसा कहा जाएगा। आप कभी यही कह देंगे कि हमने पानी इतना कर दिया है, सड़कें इतनी बना दी हैं, सबसिडी दे दी है और इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। स्पेशल टैक्स और इन लोगों के लिए हों। जब आप जवाब दें तो इस का उत्तर आप मुझे अवश्य दें कि आप यह टैक्स लगायेंगे या नहीं। हर एक पर यह लगना चाहिये ताकि पांच साल में आप को पांच हजार करोड़ मिल जाएं जो कि इन लोगों पर खर्च हों। इस से उन का लेवेल कुछ ऊपर आ सकेगा। आज कोई लेवेल ही नहीं है।

हम पांच योजनाएं बना चुके हैं। इनका असर क्या हुआ है। चार योजनाओं में हम पच्चीस हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर चुके हैं। इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी क्या लाभ हुआ है ? इसकी इको-

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

नोमिक्स को आप देख तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो गरीब था वह और गरीब हो गया है और जो अमीर था वह और अमीर हो गया है (व्यवधान) ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बनीं उन से मैं यह नहीं कहता कि देश को लाभ नहीं हुआ । देश आगे बढ़ा है, उद्योग और खेती बढ़ी है । लेकिन इन 20 करोड़ लोगों का क्या हुआ, इनके केस में कोई प्रगति हुई क्या ? मैं कहता हूं कि नहीं हुई, और अगर हुई भी तो बहुत मामली । और इस से यह नतीजा निकला कि गरीब गरीब होता गया और अमीर अमीर होता गया । अब यह डिसपरिटीज़ हो गई । डिसपरिटीज से इरीटैंट्स पैदा होंगे, वायलेंस होगी और फिर क्लेश होगा और एक एसी हालत आजायेगी जो देश में प्रजातंत्र खतरे में पड़ जायगा । मैं समझता हूं कि जो रोलिंग प्लान बनाने की योजना है वह एक अच्छा आईडिया है ताकि हर साल उस पर विचार किया जा सके कहां तक हम आगे गये हैं, किस क्षेत्र में आगे गये हैं, और किस में हमें आगे जाना है और उस के बाद दोबारा उस पर फ़ारमुलेशन हो जाय । मैं समझता हूं कि अभी तक जो तरीका रहा है प्लान बनाने का वह ज्यादा तसल्लीबख्श नहीं रहा । तो यह सारी समस्यायें हैं । अब इस का समाधान क्या होगा ? एक तरफ़ तो भूखा आदमी है और दूसरी तरफ यह है कि जो अमीर आदमी है वह अपनी अमीरी की नुमाइश करता है । उस से गरीब को और ज्यादा पिंच होता है । तो मैंने इस में यह भी कहा है कि जो खर्चा हो उस पर भी सीलिंग लगनी चाहिये । आप को सभापति जी, मालूम होगा कि उधर कानपुर में मिल के मजदूरों पर गोली चली 10, 12 लोग मारे गये और उसी मिल मालिक के यहां दिल्ली में शादी हो रही थी । वहां पर 7, 8 लाख रु० खर्च किया गया । मेरी ज्यादा उम्र नहीं है, माननीय गौरी शंकर मुझसे उम्र में बड़ हैं, लेकिन पहले कितने भी लोग अमीर हों लेकिन अमीर होने के बाद भी उन के रहन सहन से यह पता नहीं लग सकता था कि कौन अमीर है कौन गरीब है । वह अपने पैसे की नुमाइश नहीं करते थे । मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि मैं सुबह सैर करने जाता हूं, सभापति जी, हमारे पड़ोस में 5, 7 मकान छोड़ कर एक आदमी रहते हैं, उन की कोठी है, माननीय तिवारी जी जानते होंगे, उन के 7, 8 कुत्ते रोज जाते हैं, चार नौकर रख हुए हैं और उन कत्तों पर उनका कम से कम 2, 3 हजार रु० महीना खर्च होता है । अब आप बताइये कि एक तरफ़ तो यह नुमायश है इसको खत्म होना चाहिये और सरकार को उस दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहिये । पहले आपने एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स लगाया था लेकिन उनका कोई ज्यादा असर नहीं हुआ । तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस चीज के ऊपर रोक लगाये । किस तरह से हो मेरे ध्यान में कोई तजबीज नहीं है, कोई कानक्रीट प्रापोज़ल नहीं है । लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि इस के बारे में विचार किया जाये कि कोई भी आदमी अपनी रिच नैस और पैसे की एग्ज़ीबीशन न कर पाये । इस के लिये सरकार को कोई योजना अवश्य ही बनानी चाहिये ताकि गरीब के दिल में पिंच तो न हो कि मैं भूखा भी हूं और मेरी बइज्जती चौराहे पर हो रही है ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में 20 हजार लोग रोज अन-एम्प्लायड होते हैं । जनता पार्टी की कमिटमैंट है कि 10 साल में हरेक

को रोजगार देंगे। लेकिन कोई फ़ेज् प्रोग्राम तो बनाना चाहिए कि एक साल में कितनों को, 2 साल में कितनों को रोजगार देंगे। मैं मानता हूं कि पहले साल मशीनरी ज्यादा तेज नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन कुछ तो टारगैट बताइए। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जी ने भी 1976 में कहा था कि हम एक साल में 10 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, लेकिन एक को भी रोजगार नहीं दिया। तो जो आपका कहना है, उसको कैसे पूरा कर रहे हैं और कितना एक साल में पूरा किया, जब तक आप यह नहीं बतायेंगे, तब तक लोग हम पर विश्वास नहीं करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि जनता पार्टी इस चीज में विश्वास करती है कि जो वह कहती है, वह करती है और हमने कर के दिखाया भी है। आगे भी मुझे विश्वास है कि 10 साल में हम करेंगे, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस चीज को स्पष्ट करें कि हर साल कितने लोगों को वह एम्पलायमेंट देंगे।

अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रखी, उसके बारे में तो विचार होगा, लेकिन वह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है कि डिस्पैरिटी दूर हो। मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आज तक हमेशा कुछ थोड़ा इधर उधर एडजस्टमैंट कर के वही 1956 का प्रस्ताव किया गया, लेकिन अब उन्होंने कुछ डैविएशन किया है। लेकिन डैविएशन प्रस्ताव से नहीं, इम्पली-मैंटेशन से पता लगेगा और जब तक वह नहीं होगा कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। मुझे आशा है कि जिस तरह के डायनैमिक मंत्री वह हैं, जरूर पूरा कर के वह बताएंगे।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि डिस्पैरिटीज दूर करने के लिए जनता पार्टी की कमिटमैंट है। जनता पार्टी ने यह कहा है कि जो प्रापर्टी का फण्डामेंटल राइट है वह नहीं रहना चाहिए, वह कानून के जरिये से होना चाहिए। मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि अगर प्रापर्टी का फण्डामेंटल राइट रहा तो आज जो 20 करोड़ लोगों को मकान, रोटी और कपड़ा देना है, नहीं दे सकेंगे, संभव नहीं है। अगर किसी का महल है और बराबर में झोपड़ी है तो उस झोपड़ी पर कम से कम छप्पर जरूर डलना चाहिए और जब तक वह छप्पर नहीं पड़ेगा तब तक डिस्पैरिटी दूर नहीं होगी। फण्डामेंटल राइट आफ प्रापर्टी तो खत्म करिए, लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिए कि इसे तो खत्म कर दिया लेकिन गरीबों को कोई लाभ न मिले। उनको भी लाभ मिलना चाहिए।

आपको याद होगा कि लेटेस्ट केस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी यह कहा है कि बेसिक फीचर्स विधान में रहने चाहिए। उनको यह पार्लियामेंट बदल नहीं सकती और उस बेसिक फीचर में प्रापर्टी का फण्डामेंटल राइट इन्क्लूड नहीं था। मैं यह मांग करूंगा कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिए और अगले सेशन में इस पर विचार और कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

राइट टू वर्क को कम-से-कम सरकार प्रिंसिपल में तो जरूर मान ले। मैं मानता हूं कि अभी दिक्कत हैं, अभी शायद इम्पलीमैंटेशन नहीं कर सकेंगे, आपकी व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं। लेकिन एक प्रिंसिपल जरूर माना जाना चाहिए कि राइट टू वर्क यानी हरेक आदमी को काम का अधिकार मिलेगा। तभी हम समझेंगे कि जनता पार्टी सही मानों में कुछ करना चाहती है।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, वह किसी एक पोलीटिकल पार्टी या गवर्नमेंट का सवाल नहीं है। केवल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा यह काम नहीं होगा। चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट हो, और चाहे कितने भी कानून बनाये जायें, लेकिन जब तक जनता जागृत नहीं होगी, जब तक ट्रेडर्स और इंडस्ट्रियलि-

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

स्ट्स में यह अनुभूति पैदा नहीं होगी कि हमारे जो भाई भूखों मर रहे हैं, उन के लिए भी हमें कुछ करना है, और कुछ तकलीफ उठा कर भी इस के लिए कुछ कान्ट्रीब्यूशन करना है, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। यह जागृति पैदा करने के लिए सरकार को एक राइट टाइप ग्राफ़ एजूकेशन देनी चाहिए। वालण्ट्री आर्गनाइजेशन्ज को भी इस काम में शामिल करना चाहिए, और देश में एक ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण करना चाहिए, जिस के जरिये इन दबे-पिसे, मूक लोगों को काम मिले और कम से कम जीवन के एसेंशल आइटम्ज तो मिल सकें।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल पर सरकार विपक्ष से भी बातचीत करे। मैंने बीस करोड़ लोगों के लिए जो स्पेशल टैक्स का सुझाव दिया है, उस के बारे में और दूसरे स्टेप्स के बारे में सब का कोआपरेशन लिया जाये और एक नैशनल कानसेन्सस डेवेलप किया जाये कि किस तरह देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, किस तरह डिस्पैरिटीज कम हो सकती हैं, कैसे एग्जहिबिशन आफ़ रिचनैस खत्म हो सकती है। अगर सब पार्टियों के सहयोग से इस के लिए एक उचित सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण पैदा किया जाये, तो एक दिन जरूर आयेगा, जब महात्मा गांधी का यह सपना साकार होगा कि इस देश में रामराज्य स्थापित हो। अगर डिसपैरिटीज कायम रहीं, तो प्रजातंत्र भी खत्म हो जायेगा—प्रजातंत्र भी नहीं रहेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved :

"This House urges upon the Government to take effective steps to improve the economy of the country and to reduce the inequalities of income, wealth and personal consumption."

There are some Amendments to be moved.

SHRI S. S. DAS (Sitamarhi): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and the loot of the rural people by the urban elite and organised pressure groups be curbed. The House further directs the Government to basically restructure the outmoded, exploitative and elitist state—capitalist model of the Indian society and the Indian State." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari—not present;

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh not present.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : (Ghazipur) I beg to move:

That in the resolution. —

for "wealth and personal Consumption"

substitute—

"Pay, wealth and fix a Ceiling on the expenditure" (4)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Dhari Shastri——not Present.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : सभापति महोदय, मैं भावानात्मक स्तर पर श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त के प्रस्ताव के साथ हूं, लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव में जो आकांक्षायें व्यक्त की गई हैं, वे ऐसी आकांक्षायें हैं, जिन के बारे में अभी तक प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष कोई मतभेद नहीं रहा है। मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा उन के प्रस्ताव में कुछ बातें जोड़ देना चाहता हूं, ताकि सरकार के सामने केवल इतना ही न रहे कि विषमताओं को कम करना हैं और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने हैं, बल्कि इस बात का भी विश्लेषण किया जाये कि क्या कारण है कि इस के बावजूद कि पिछली सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी इन्हीं लक्ष्यों को मानती रही है, लेकिन पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना से ले कर आज तक गांव गरीब होते चले गये हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के मानचित्र में कुछ शहर या औद्योगिक केन्द्र सत्ता, सम्पन्नता और वैभव के केन्द्र बन कर रह गये हैं। मार्च, 1977 में सत्ता का परिवर्तन हुआ, और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कुछ बातें स्मरण रखनी चाहिए। मेरे कहने का यह आशय नहीं कि सरकार उन चीजों को भूलती जा रही है। लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि जिस प्रकार हम लोगों ने आशा की थी, सरकार को चूंकि पिछला बजट ऐसे समय में बनाना पड़ा कि सरकार उस के अनुरूप महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकी। इसलिए अभी समय है कि जब कि जनता पार्टी की कार्य समिति ने जो फैसला किया है या हमारे चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र

में जिस तरह के फैसले हैं उन दिशाओं में सरकार को कुछ ठोस बातें करनी चाहिएं। द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद जितने देश उपनिवेशवाद के चंगुल से मुक्त हुए उन में हिन्दुस्तान का एक प्रमुख स्थान था। यों रूस की क्रान्ति के बाद बाजाप्ता राज्य के द्वारा नियोजनात्मक विकास से राज्य का आर्थिक ढांचा मजबूत किया जा सकता है ऐसी एक कल्पना आई और ऐसी कल्पना जहां तक आर्थिक क्षेत्र है बहुत मामलों में सफल भी हुई। लेकिन जनतांत्रिक ढांचे के अंदर योजना के द्वारा हम देश का आर्थिक विकास करेंगे, बेकारी दूर करेंगे, प्राइसेस का स्तर एक प्रकार का बना रहेगा या विकास की दर के साथ चाहे मूल्य के स्तर में थोड़ी वृद्धि होगी, ऐसी चीज चलाने की बात हुई। लेकिन देश का जो विकास हुआ वह गलत रास्ते पर चला गया। उत्पादन पर, बड़े उद्योगों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाने लगा। यह सही है कि अब पहली बार लगता है कि रोजगार को केन्द्र माना जायगा, समता के साथ सम्पन्नता आ सकती है और रोजगार के द्वारा ही उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, इन सारी बातों को सरकार मानने लगी है। लेकिन अभी तक जो सरकार की आर्थिक नीति है, मैं नहीं जानता कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी की घोषणा होगी तो उस में इन सारी बातों की चर्चा होगी या नहीं होगी लेकिन अभी तक इस तरह का कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम नहीं आया है। जिस तरह से कास्मोपालिटन सेंटर्स समूचे संसार के पैमाने पर रहे, कुछ मेट्रोपोलिटन कण्ट्रीज रहे जिन्होंने अविकसित देशों को एक्सप्लायट किया ऐडवर्स ट्रेड के द्वारा, उसी तरह से एक देश के अन्दर भी उसी तरह के अनेक उपनिवेश और कुछ मेट्रोपोलिटन सेंटर्स हैं जो समूचे देश का शोषण करते रहे हैं। माओ-त्से-तुंग ने एक बार यह नारा दिया था कि देहात को अब चाहिए कि वह शहरों की ओर बढ़े और शहरों को घेर ले। सम्पूर्ण एशिया, अफ्रीका और दक्षिण अमेरिका के वैसे देश जो कृषि-प्रधान देश हैं वहां की राजनीति शहरी सभ्यता के साथ, शहरी राजनीति केथ केन्द्रित हो गई जहां आर्गनाइज्ड प्रेशर ग्रुप हैं चाहे वह लेबर के हों चाहे बुर्जुआ के हों लेकिन देहात में एक झूठे प्रकार के विभाजन की स्थिति वे बार बार पैदा करते रहते हैं ऐग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स में और फार्मर्स में लेकिन जहां प्राइस फिक्सेशन का सवाल आता है ऐग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज की प्राइस और मैन्यूफैक्चर्ड आर्टिकिल्स की प्राइस में सामान्यतया देखा गया है कि उत्पादित वस्तुओं का मूल्य जिस स्तर पर एक बार चला जाता है अगर घटता भी है तो .5 परसेंट या .4 परसेंट लेकिन ऐग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज में चाहे वह रा-मैटीरियल हों या सीरियल्स हों उन का प्राइस लेवेल बढ़ता है तो फिर उस को आर्टिफिशियली चाहे अमेरिका से अन्न मंगा कर या कैनाडा से रशिया से गेहूं और अन्न मंगा कर उस की प्राइस को घटा दिया जाता है। आप देखें शुगर केन का प्राइस एक और शुगर का प्राइस दूसरा है। काटन का प्राइस कम है और काटन टेक्सटाइल का प्राइस ज्यादा है। बिजली आप देते हैं तो इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में उस का रेट बहुत कम रहता है और वही बिजली जब देहात में इरीगेशन के लिए दी जाती है तो उस का रेट बहुत ज्यादा रहता है। तो एक तरह से प्लाण्ड लूट चल रही है रूरल सेक्टर की अर्बन सेक्टर के द्वारा और इसके कारण आज हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर वर्ग भी दो हिस्सों में बंट गया है— एक तो जो सर्टेन सेंटर्स हैं, बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के जहां केन्द्र हैं वहां जो आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है उस को पर डे जितनी मजदूरी मिलती है, उस की तुलना खेतिहर मजदूरों से करें तो यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि यहां का जो मजदूर वर्ग है उस मजदूर वर्ग को भी दो हिस्सों में बांट

[श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास]

दिया गया है। और उनका शोषण चलता रहा। भारतीय राजनीति का जो सत्तारूढ़ वर्ग रहा है उसका चरित्र रहा है कि मजदूरी के मामले में, जमीन के मामले में या अनेकों दस प्रकार के सवाल उठा कर झगड़ा पैदा करें, अगर मजदूरी और जमीन के मामले में झगड़ा न हो तो जातपांत के नाम पर झगड़ा पैदा किया जाये ताकि देहातों को विभाजित करके रखा जा सके और इस प्रकार से शहरी लोगों का वर्चस्व बराबर बना रहे। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक विकास लापसाइडेड हो गया है। यहां की राजनीति कुछ मुख्यतः चुनिन्दा वर्गों के हाथ में सिमट कर रह गई है जिन्होंने अपना हित बरकरार रखा है और इस प्रकार से ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था का शोषण शहरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के द्वारा होता रहा है। जब तक इसके बारे में अर्थ मंत्री निश्चित रूप से निर्णय नहीं लेंगे तब तक रूरल एइण्डस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करना, काटज एण्डस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करना, इरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज देना सम्भव नहीं हो पायेगा। यह सारी बातें एक नारे तक ही सिमट कर रह जायेंगी और उनका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को संशोधन के साथ स्वीकार करे और उस उस पर ईमानदारी के साथ अमल करे।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, माननीय कंवर लाल जी गुप्त ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसमें मेरा एक छोटा सा संशोधन है। इसकी अंतिम पंक्ति में है: 'Wealth and personal consumption, उसकी जगह पर जोड़ दिया जाये: 'pay, wealth and fix a ceiling on the expenditure:'

यह बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन है। मैं इस समय यहां पर सद्धांतिक प्रश्नों की लम्बी विवेचना नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि प्रस्ताव रखने वाले भाई ने बड़ी व्याख्या कर दी है। मैं चन्द मुद्दों पर थोड़ी सी बातें कहना चाहता हूं। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि आर्थिक सामाजिक परिवर्तन करने के लिए इस देश के समाज में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की कल्पना किसी पक्ष की रही है या है। पहले इसकी कुछ चर्चा अवश्य होती रही है लेकिन आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की कल्पना कभी नहीं रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और अधिक कहने से लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कुछ बातें निश्चित होनी चाहिए। एक तो बिना समाजवाद और ऊंची बातों को कहे हुए इनकम और वेजेज का जो फर्क है उसको कम करना होगा। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक चौकीदार पांच रुपए पाता है और राष्ट्रपति दस हजार रुपये पाते हैं। इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज के जो एग्जीक्यूटिव्ज हैं वे राष्ट्रपति से भी ज्यादा पाते हैं। कुछ लोग तो ऐसी तनख्वाह पाते हैं जिसका रुपये में आप हिसाब नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि आप तनख्वाहें बांध दें और परक्वीजिट्स बन्द की जायें। आज मंत्री जो तनख्वाह पाते हैं, मैं नहीं कहता कि वह ज्यादा है, आप चौगुनी तनख्वाह कर दीजिए लेकिन यह निश्चय हो जाना चाहिए कि कितनी इनकम है, कितना खर्चा है और कितना इनकम टैक्स है। इसी तरह से बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफसर हैं, पार्लमेण्ट के मेम्बर हैं उनको सुविधायें मिलती हैं, उनका आप हिसाब लगाइये। गरीब आदमी को उनके लिए सब जगह पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। तो इस तरह का जो सुविधाप्राप्त वर्ग सरकार में बना हुआ है उसको हटना चाहिए और निश्चित रूप से

वेजेज के बीच में एक उचित अन्तर स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए । मैं नहीं कहता कि आज ही आप एक और तीन का सम्बन्ध स्थापित करदें लेकिन क्या कभी सरकार इस बात को सोचेगी या नहीं ? आमदनी और वजेज में क्या रिलेशंस होंगे, कितने गने होंग, कम से कम इस बात को सोचना चाहिए । सरकार को इस प्रकार से एक नेशनल वज पालिसी बनानी चाहिए । इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज के जो एग्जीक्यूटिव हैं व एक दिन में पांच हजार खर्चा कर देते हैं, राष्ट्रपति भी इस स अधिक खर्च कर सकते हैं और वह खर्चा उचित समझा जाता है । इन सारी बातों को देख कर मिनिमम और मैक्सिमम वेजेज क्या हों, यह निश्चित करना चाहिए । एक सूखी तनख्वाह जिसको नैकेड सैलरी कहा जाता है उसमें कोई सुविधायें नहीं होती है । और एक तरफ तनख्वाह पांच सौ होती है लेकिन उसके बाद वह पांच हजार बनती है और एक जो पांच हजार पाता है उसकी कुल तनख्वाह पांच हजार बैंक में जाती है । तो यह व्हाइट कालर्ड तबका जो है, जिसमें मैं भी हूं, जो सरकार चलाते हैं, जो ब्यूरोक्रैट्स हैं, लीडर्स हैं वे ऐसा इन्तजाम लगाते हैं कि तनख्वाह छोटी मालूम हो लेकिन उसके साथ सुविधायें ज्यादा हों । देखने में तनख्वाह ज्यादा न लगे ।

मैं दोनों पक्षों के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं– सार्वजनिक जीवन में हम बड़े आदर्शों की बात करते हैं , हम एक दूसरे पर चार्ज लगाते हैं । हम उनके ऊपर पिछले तीस सालों का चाज लगाते हैं—इस अवधि में जो क्रोम और हिपाक्रिसी हुई है, उस का कोई मुकाबला नहीं होगा । उस समय यदि कोई अखबार पढ़ता था तो समझता था कि यहां समाज ही बदल गया है, मैं उस समय की आदर्शवादिता की बात नहीं करता, लेकिन यह चाहता हूं कि देश में एक नेशनल वेज-पालिसी बने, नग्न वेतन मिले और विथाउट-पर्क्विजिट्स मिले ।

मैं एक बुनियादी बात और कहना चाहता हूं —हम आमदनी पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन खर्च पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात समझ में नहीं आती है । मैं किसी का नाम लना नहीं चाहता हूं, किसी को मेलाइन नहीं करना चाहता हूं, मैं अपने को ही लेकर कहता हूं—हम पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, 500 रुपया हम को तनख्वाह मिलती है, 500 रुपया और नाम से मिलता है, इस तरह से हम को एक हजार रुपया मिलता है, अगर हमारा खर्च आमदनी से अधिक है तो हम को क्या कहा जाना चाहिये । मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—वे बहुत अनुभवी अधिकारी भी रहे हैं—क्या आप के पास कोई ऐसा मेकेनिज्म है कि आप एक्सपेंडिचर पर सीलिंग लगा सकते हैं ? आप नम्बर दो के पैसे पर ऐश करने वालों को देख लीजिये —उनके कपड़ों को देखिये— उनक ड्राइंग रूम को देखिये—उनके पास इतना पैसा कहां से आया, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है । आप कोई ऐसा हथियार बनाइये जिससे खर्च को नापा जा सके। आज अपने खर्च का हिसाब तो सब बना लेते हैं, दूसरों को एक्यूज करते हैं, लेकिन ठीक से झांका जाये, तो गुनाह सब के हिस्से में पड़ता है । इस लिये इस पर ईमानदारी के साथ सोचना चाहिये ।

एक बात की चर्चा पहले भी बहुत हो चुकी है—पिछले दस सालों में हमारे जितने मोनोपोली हाउसेज हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हैं । वे पिछल 30 सालों में उतना नहीं बढ़े, जितना मोनोपोली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद बढ़े हैं । पिछल पांच सालों में तो उन की हैसियत बहुत ही ज्यादा बढ़ी है । आज पुरानी बातों को छोड़ कर इस दृष्टि से देखा जाना चाहिये कि इस को कैसे रोका जा सकता है, हमारा जो आपरेशन का तरीका है,

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

काम करने का तरीका है, उस को बदलने की आवश्यकता है ।

इतना बड़ा प्रश्न हमारे सामने है, लेकिन समय की बहुत कमी है । कोई नई बात कहने का समय ही नहीं है, इस लिये मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि नेशनल-वेज-पालिसी, खर्च की सीमा और वेतन के साथ बाहरी सुविधाओं को हटा कर, नंगा वेतन देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो—सब के वेतन को समान रूप से देखा जाये । आज आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर में, जैसे इंश्योरेंस मुलाजिम हैं, वे अपने हक के लिये लड़ सकते हैं, ह्वाइट कालर्ड हैं, हमारे वयालार रवि भी उन के सवाल को उठा देंगे, स्टीफन साहब भी उठा देंगे और यदि हमारे पास आयेंगे तो हम भी उठा देंगे लेकिन आज जो दबा हुआ तबका है, उस की बात करने वाला कोई नहीं है, उस के लिये लड़ाई नहीं हो पाती है, इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं—हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, वज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिये ताकि देश में नेशनल वेज पालिसी हो, मैकसिमम और मिनिमम रिलेशन खर्च में हो और नंगा वेतन देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं । आज हमारे देश में जहां आय के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा अन्तर दिखाई देता है, वहां खर्च और पूंजी में भी बहुत अन्तर पाया जाता है और हमारी जो आज की प्रक्रिया है, जिस के अधीन हम समाज को नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं, उस में हर धनवान आदमी प्रतिदिन अधिक धनी होता जा रहा है और गरीब आदमी गरीब होता जा रहा है ।

हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोग आज ऐसी स्थिति में रहते हैं जिसमें कि उन को सही ढंग से भोजन नहीं मिलता, कपड़ा नहीं मिलता, पढ़ाई का कोई सवाल नहीं, औषधि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, रहने के लिये कोई मकान नहीं है । देश में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिनकी पूंजी आजादी के समय में सौ करोड़ से नीचे थी आज उन की पूंजी बढ़ कर हजारों करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है, जहां इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही हो वहां पर किसी हालत में समाज में शान्ति नहीं रह सकती है । इस प्रकार से अन्तर यहां कायम रहेगा तो इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि देश में लोकतन्त्र भी खतरे में पड़ सकता है । जहां आज हम सामाजिक समानता अथवा राजनीतिक समानता की बात करते हैं वहां पर आर्थिक समानता के बारे में भी हमें सोचना चाहिये । प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उस की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप सही साधन मिलने चाहियें, धन मिलना चाहिये । ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं रहनी चाहिये जहां करोड़पति अरबपति बन जायें और गरीब जिस के पास पांच रुपये हैं उस का वह रुपया भी समाप्त हो जाए, वह अपनी जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं को भी खरीद न सके, अपने जीवन को सही ढंग से न चला सके । जहां आप आय पर सीमा लगाएं वहां एक्सपेंडीचर अर्थात् खर्च पर भी सीलिंग आप लगाएं । उन के साथ-साथ कैपिटल पर भी लगाएं । अनियंत्रित पूंजी हमेशा ही देश के लिये घातक होगी । बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में जिन के पास साधन होंगे उन के पास ही उस अवस्था में पूंजी एकत्रित हो जाएगी और वे पूरे समाज को पूंजी के बल पर अपने दबाव में रखेंगे । आज की स्थिति ऐसी ही है । आज हमारे देश में प्रशासन तथा पूरा अखबार का जो तंत्र है जिसे स्टेट आफ जर्नलिज्म कहते हैं यह सभी उन के कब्जे में चला आ रहा है । यह जो स्थिति है अगर इस पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया तो हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र भी खतरे में पड़ सकता है ।

मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में सम्पत्ति के अधिकार का मैं विरोधी हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि सम्पत्ति का अधिकार एक मौलिक अधिकार बना रहे। इस के मौलिक अधिकार बने रहने के कारण हमारे देश में गरीब लोगों का शोषण हो रहा है। ऐसे लोगों का हो रहा है जो आर्थिक विपन्नता में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं।

माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त जी के प्रस्ताव का मैं इन शब्दों के साथ समर्थन करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां आय पर एक सीमा लगाई जाये वहां खर्च और पूंजी पर भी सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, the moti n that has been moved reads as follows:

> "This House urges upon the Government to take effective steps to improve the economy of the country and to reduce the inequalities of income, wealth and personal consumption."

I don't think there should be any difference of opinion in regard to the second part of this resolution, to reduce the inequalities of income, wealth and personal consumption. And, I presume, the reference to the economy of the country means that we should develop the economy in such a way that these objectives, that is, reducing inequalities of income, wealth and personal consumption, are achieved.

I can only say that the steps which we are takng to improve the economy are many, and in fact, I think, we are achieving a measure of success.

Ever since the Government assumed office, it has been making every effort to improve the economy in order to achieve the basic aims of the policy to which it is committed, namely the elimination of poverty and destitution and establishment of a social order which assures freedom and equality to all its citizens. But the dimensions of the problems of poverty in India and complexity of the factors underlying them rule out any quick or easy solution. Failure of over two decades of planning to make any dent on poverty show that if the problem is to be tackled effectively, the entire strategy of the development should be reviewed and priorities re-defined and the economic policy will need to be reformulated in the light of the new strategy and priorities. While in the short region the exigencies of the current situation is to be taken into account, the basic thrust of the economic policy both for the short as well as the land-term will depend on the approach one adopts to the strategy of development.

We have initiated steps already to read-define the priorities conformity with the new strategy of the planning. While the Fifth Plan for 1978 to 1983 is still being formulated by the reconstituted Planning Commission.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister should tell us specifically the steps taken and not the policy which they frame.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow him to proceed.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी (बक्सर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग यह जानना चाहते हैं, 20, 30 वर्ष का कोई सवाल नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार 9 महीने से क्या कर रही है, और आगे क्या करेगी गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए? उपदेश सुनने के लिए हम यहां नहीं हैं। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि गरीबी को हटाने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Chairman, I regret that what the hon. Members desire cannot be achieved with the speed with which they desire. They ask what have we been doing. We have been doing many things. (*Interruptions*). Please keep patience and then you may learnsomething If you do not have patience you cannot learn. What I am pointing out are facts. You have mismanaged the economy of this country for thirty years. You cannot expect us to change things overnight. It takes time.

15.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let us understand this. After all, I should have thought the hon. Members will realise this. The guidelines have been issued by the Planning Commission for the preparation of the State Plans for 1978-79 bearing in mind our basic objectives of accelerating the growth of per capita income to the maximum possible extent and to progress towards self-reliance. That is what is happening. We have to recognise that to tackle the problem of

[Shri H. M. Patel]

poverty, rooting out the problem of unemployment and underemployment, we have to emphasise the need to promote measures which would help to provide employment to a larger number of people. It has been pointed out in the guidelines that in order to attain the contemplated employment targets, taking into account the anticipated rise in the labour force, it will be necessary to ensure significant and sustained increase in the labour absorption in productive work in agriculture including processing storage, transport and distribution.......

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Ten minutes should be give to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At 4 O' clock we have to take up the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Guidelines have to be formulated in order to achieve a substantial shift in the investment target and the Central and State Governments Policies in areas of the economic policy will need to be coordinated with the Plan priorities. Since assured water supply is crucial for increasing productivity of agriculture and creation of employment, highest priority has to be given to investment in irrigation than it has been receiving so far. Funds would have to be preempted for investment in irrigation and agricultural production before allocations are made to other sectors. It is intended to bring an additional 17 million hectares of land under irrigation in the next five years. Large outlays would be needed to increase p wer generation keeping in view the potential for employment generation.

16.00 hrs.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : इनकम पर बोभा निर्धारित कीजिएगा कि नहीं ? यह कितने दिनों में, कम-से-कम और अधिक से अधिक, क्या कीजिएगा ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Hon. Members are getting impatient but they must know that we have appointed a study group on this question of wages and incomes policy with a view to evolve a national wage policy, which I think the mover of this resolution desired. The necessity for appointing such a study group arose because many distortions had come into the economy; in the organised labour for instance, there are groups at high levels of wages; there are others who are at the medium level.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to our rules, we have to take up the adjournment motion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will you abolish the fundamental rights to property?....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up other business. Shri Samar Ghua.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I beg to move:

"That the further discussion on the resolution regarding steps to improve the economy and reducing inequalities of income, etc. moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 9th December, 1977, be adjourned to the next day allotted to the Private Members' Resolutions in the next session and the provisions of sub-rule (I) of Rule 30 and the proviso to Rule 29 be suspended in their application to this resolution to enable the resolution to be set down in the List of Business wothout ballot, as the first item therein."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the further discussion on the resolution regarding steps to improve the economy and reducing inequalities of income etc, moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 9th December, 1977, be adjourned to the next day allotted to the Private Member's Resolutions in the next session and the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 30 and the proviso to Rule 29 be suspended in their application to this resolution to enable the resolution to be set down in the List of Business without ballot, as the first item therein."

The motion was adopted

16.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* REPEAL OF CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT AND WITHDRAWAL OF MISA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I begto move:

"This house recommends to the Government to redeem its sacred pledge, made to the people on the historic occasion of the last Lok Sabha Election, by forthwith repealing the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, which was passed by Parliament under a

precarious condition of *de facto* captivity during the repressive Rule of Emergency and which aimed at conspiratorially crippling the democratic freedom of the Indian people and subverting the basic principle of Rule of Law in an unholy effort to perpetuate a quasi-autharitarian administration in the country in abject violation of the fundamental objective of the Indian Constitution, and recommends further to withdraw immediately the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) which was atrociously used during the above days of darkest period of our democracy as the main arm of suppression and oppression of the people in an ugly desire to protect the personal dictatorship of the former prime Minister in utter defiance of the sovereign will of the people."

Today I have moved my resolution.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): My right of reply is protected?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Mr. Patel has also to complete his speech. Now we take up adjournment motion. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

16.04 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—*contd.*

ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO GIVE PROTECTION TO HARIJAN AND OTHER VOTERS DURING THE RECENT BYE-ELECTIONS IN U. P. AND BIHAR AND LARGE SCALE RIGGING OF ELECTIONS.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I beg to move my adjournment motion.

"That the House do now adjourn"

It is do discuss a very important matter which will have a lot of repurcussions. Attempts have laready begun to undermine the very spirit of democracy in this country. The right of franchise is a fundamental right of the citizens of the country; it is the expressed will of the people. Though that expression everyone of us comes to this House. So every citizen has equal right in this matter and any attempt to prevent people from exercising their vote and taking law into their own hands by a group of people who got protection from the authorities should be condemned. It will be disastrous and it will be a sad day for Indian democracy. This is what happened recently two days ago. This has happened in the constituencies where the nation was looking eargely what was happening, the two constituencies from where the two Chief Ministers were contesting. What happened really there?

Last week I had the privilege, with the permission of the speaker, to draw the attention of the Government to the fear of the Congress and other oppositsion parties that the—official machinery may be misused and they had already started misusing it by transferring officess, putting their own officers, declaring a new project of development work, this and that, in many ways. Moreover, on a large scale people were brought in the name of election campaign to intimidate the opposition party workers. Under rule 377, I drew the attention of the Government and asked them to take necessary steps in this matter. To my surprise and regret, the government has completely failed to give protection to the people, especially Harijans, Adivasis, and weaker sections who wanted to express their franchise as they wished. The more distressing fact is that deliberately a group of people assembled and captured the booths. I can show it through the figures relating to Phulparas in Bihar and Nidhauli Kalan in U.P. where the two Chief Ministers contested. It is tr e that the fate of the Janata Party Government was hanging in balance depending upon thI results of these two elections. So, they had to win them in any case at any cost. They did not care about democracy and other things and they had shown how they could win.

In this connection, I draw the attention of the House to the Phulparas Constituency. It has a voting strength of 1,10,000 94,000 votes have been polled in this bye-election which is a record in the election history of India. The Chief Minister was elected by a majority of 62,000 votes. He polled about 74,000 votes against the Congress candidate who got 12,000 votes. In the June, 1977 elections Mr. Yadav, the MLA who got elected got 62% of the votes. He got 54,000 votes. In this connection, it is worthwhile to take a note of the turn-out in the Lok Sabha election as well as Assembly elections held just three months back. In Bihar, for the Lok Sabha election, the total turn out was 60·92% and for the Assembly election, the turn-out was 50·27%. So, there was a decline of 10% in the turn-out. The Janata Party, with all their might, propaganda about *nasbandhi* and all that, in the Lok Sabha election, could poll only 65% of the votes. That was he maximum. In the Assembly election, the polling went down and Janata Party got only 42%. So. if you go through the statistics and the whole topography of the area, the position is very clear. Now so far as the latest bye-election in Bihar is concerned, there is a report in the *Searchlight*—it is not a Congress paper—saying, the official report is moderate polling, 60 to 65%. It has appeare

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

in the papers. Not only that. The newspaper report has said : "Polling almost over before noon. " Before 1 O'clock or 12 Noon, everything was over. Nobody could vote, because everything was already over. The paper also says that repolling was ordered at one booth at Phulparas.

There was an attempt to capture a booth. Its number is 61. There, a Congressman who resisted it received injuries. They had to make a complaint to the authorities.

Re-polling was ordered in one booth. Congressmen who were with the polling agents, were thrown out. Thousands of people were brought into the constituency, with all kinds of arms in their hands; and they had the support of the police machinery. Nobody was allowed to sit in the booth as the polling agents.

The leaders of the Janata Party and their MLAs were there. It was quoted in all important newspapers. The State Government was on duty there, to see that its Chief Minister won. All the Ministers were on duty there. You can imagine how much of the terror they could inject into the officials. It was a blatant use of the entire Government machinery ; and it was used to such an extent as to capture a booth; and it went to the extent of having to order re-polling in the booth No. 61. The Opposition was helpless, because when police and the goondas were on one side, it was difficult to prevent things.

About polling in Nidhauli Kalan also, the leader of the Congress Party himself has drawn the attention of the Government to the fact that rigging has been done. I can show how they prevented people. An incharge of Kotwali has been fired upon by a group of people. A petition has been given by some people—I do not want to quote their names before the House—in which they have said that a number of persons armed with lathis stopped them from casting their votes. A complaint was filed. There are many complaints filed with the police, according to which Harijans of the area who wanted to cast their votes, were prevented from doing so. They have given complaints to the police and to the Election Commission. Here is an FIR. I do not want to quote from it. Mr. Raj Narain was there at 5 O' clock ; and Mr. Janeshwar Misra was also there. The latter cannot be absent there.

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र): यह गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं, न राजनारायण जी ने मीटिंग ऐड्रेस किया न मैंने किया।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : It is very clear that even a Minister of the Central Government who knows election laws and election procedures very well, has himself taken the law into his hands. If you can allow me, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can place the copy of the FIR on the Table of the House. It is a copy given before the S.H.O. by responsible people, saying how the election law has been violated by the Union Minister himself. These are all concrete facts, showing how these people have used the entire machinery, taken them into their hands and used them against the people. This is on the 17th itself. How can a Minister address a meeting when he knows it is against the law ? He did it, because there is nobody to question him, because he can say " I have delivered the speech, why can't you do it ?". That is how it has happened.

Now let us see what the press reports say ? It is very interesting and revealing . *The Times of India*, a notable newspaper, says "Yadav has 'fair' chance in Nidhauli Kalan". You know the meaning of 'fair chance ' and what is the 'chance ' now; the majority was 32,000. Is it a fair chance ?

On the same day, it is mentioned in the *Hindustan Times* that the leader of the Congress opposition in the Assembly, Mr. Tiwari, and the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee, Mrs. Kidwai "had caused for complaint about booth capturing and prevention of Harijans from exercising their franchise at as many as 30 polling centres." We had expressed our concern then.. (*Interruptions*) Of course, I know you would not agree.

Our Congress leaders, ex-MLAs and ex-MPs, they were not allowed to go anywhere near the booths. I say this with all responsibility and I can prove it. If you appoint a parliamentary committee, or order an enquiry, I can produce before it the Congress leaders who went to the constituency in Nidhauli Kalan and who were prevented from entering the polling booths. They could not go anywhere near the booths, because thousands of people armed with lathis and daggers prevented them from entering the booths.

Then, hundereds of government vehicles were used for election purposes. I can give you even the number of the Government vehicles. UP Roadways

Bus Nos. UPT 2411, UPO 1377, UPO 4305, USA 3143 and UPU 2093. The tractor Nos. are USA 510, UTR 6682 and UPT1160.

These are the Government vehicles used in this constituency. Millions of rupees have been spent in the this constituency.

In both Nos. 37 and 38 when people came to vote they were told that the voting is over at 1 O' Clock. Many booths were captured and when people came to vote, they could not vote. Of course, I cannot say whether they came to vote for which party.

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : क्या आप को कांस्टीटुएन्सी का नाम मालूम है ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The matter is not ending there (*Interruptions*) I know they do not like it. This kind of rigging is going on. When we demanded of the Election Commissioner to send a representative, it was not done. I will tell you what happended in Kerala. When the Kerala Chief Minister was conducting his election campaign, there was a demand from his own party and the Janata Party that some non-official should come from Delhi. We welcomed it. The Chief Minister himself said "they can come". Some observers came all the way from Kerala. They appointed six revenue board officers and they were supervising the elections. Here we have demanded that election observers should be appointed to our satisfaction, at least in every area. The Election Commission have not done their duty properly. The Election Commission was at the mercy of the State Government. Nothing happened.

What happened in these two constituencies? They have got all the powers in their hands both at the Centre and in the States. They misused them. They took law into their hands. They completely made a mockery of democracy. They have butchered democracy. In the name of democracy, they have done all these things. They have won the elections in these two constituencies by rigging, by using the people force and the elements which can take law into their own hands. They believe in coming back to power in any way. They believe in rigging. It is not a new thing for them. They continue to have rigging. They have already started practising rigging. If this sort of rigging continues, it will not help decomocracy. They are not doing any service to Indian democracy. This is what they are doing to day in the name of democracy and in the name of the people's mandate. It is not the mandate of the people. It is the mandate of the rigging. Nothing more than that. They are in power by mean of rigging.

It is the attitude of the Government which has prevented Harijans and other weaker sections of the people from voting. Their policies and their actions are against them. You know what happended in Belchi. I do not want to go into details. The people of Bihar will never forget the name of Belchi, what happened in Belchi. So, the Government is afriad of them. They knew that if Harijans and other weaker sections were allowed to vote, they will not get the votes. It was a deliberate attempt by the ruling party, the Janata Party, to prevent Harijans and other weaker sections of the community from voting. They deliberately captured the booths and threw out the Congressmen and other people who came to vote by saying that the voting had been completed before noon.

I do not want to read the various statements which have appeared in the newspapers. I am only appealing through you, Sir, to the Janata Party leaders including the Home Minister, to have the moral courage to agree to have a parliamentary committee to inquire into these things. They are taking a stand on technical reasons; they are taking a stand on the the electoral law they are taking a stand on the constitutional grounds. They are afraid to face the facts. If they can peak with clear conscience and say that they have not anything wrong, why should they be afraid be of having a parliamentrary committee? I challenge them to face a parliamentary committee, an all-party committee. If a parliamentary committee goes into all these things, the facts will be revealed.

This is the first time that such a shameless rigging has been done by the ruling party in order to win elections to keep the State Governments in tact. The elections have been rigged. The democracy has been butchered. If this sort of a thing continues, it will be a disaster for the democracy. It is just a beginning in that direction. It is a sad day for Indian democracy.

With these words, I move the adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the House do now adjourn."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I really do not know whether I have seriously to reply to the points that have been raised by the hon. mover of the motion. Never had bankruptcy characterised any motion as it had done just now.

The name of this resolution to my mind is the physical force of number. The name of the resoutuion is the legal support of 50 members. You can bring up any motion with the legal support of 50; that is the name of the resolution. The name of he resolution is not an adjuornment motion ; the name of the resolution is the ignorance of the Constitution and the ignorance of the functions that the House should exercise. The name of the resolution is political jealousy. The name of the resolution , if I can add further to the knowledge of the Leader of the Opposition, is the political perplexity which confronts him and the members of his party.

Who will vote for you, I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition ? The state in which his party is at the present movement, he has all our sympathy and commiseration.

The hon. mover of the resolution said that in a particular constituency, Phulparas, more than 92 per cent had voted! I ask them: why did they not ask this very question when they were wiped out completely from eight or nine States? Could such a phenomenon occur in any country that, out of 54 Lok Sabha seats in Bihar, they did not get a signgle one in the last elecions; that out of 85 seats in U.P., not even in any nook and coner, not even in the fastness of hills and jungles, they could get a single seat. Why did they not ask this question at that time? Could such a phenomenon occur anywhere? But this is something unprecedented which has occurred in this country. And let them remember this that the kind of atrocity and repression they had perpetrated on the country was bound to bring this nemesis on their head; this disaster was sure to happen to them. Why did they not come to the house and tell the Chair at that time, "Mr. Speaker; this does not happen in any other country that out of 85 seats in a State, not a single seat has come to our Party; probably there had been something wrong with the ballot box". I repeat: Why did they not come and say this to the House at that time? Probably they were in such a state of demoralisation at that time that they could not muster courage to come to the house and say this. Not only in Bihar, not only in U.P., but also in Haryana in Punjab, in Himachal Pradesh, and in Delhi, this occurred. Also, in Rajasthan, out of all the seats, they got only one; in Madhya Pradesh, out of all the seats, they got only one. Could such a phenomenon, I repeat occur in any country? This was a phenomenon which they had themselves invited on their head.

Then, does this phenoenon also occur in any country that the Prime Minister leading the Party, himself or herself, is defeated? One finds it happening that the ruling Party losses, that the ruling Party shrinks in number; but it hardly happens in any country that the Prime Miniter of the country is defeated ignominously; not only that the entire entourage of the Prime Minister was defeated. Could there have been a more decisive victory (for the Janata Party) than this? Even then they did not ask such a question at that time.

When the hon'ble Member, who happens to be here at the moment, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, won by more than 4,25,000 votes, why again did they not ask this question? Does it happen that a Member wins by more than 4,25,000 votes? The total number of votes cast in any constituency in the past did not come up to this number? And here is an hon'ble Member belonging to the most depressed section of the community who won by more than 4,25,000 votes. Why did you not say that Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan had the support of the Army at that time? Who had conducted the elections at that time? The elections had been conducted under their Government; the Congress Government happened to be in Bihar at that time; they happened to be at the Centre also. But this thing happend. And does anybody think that the people of this country are so immature that, within eight months, they would switch over their loyalty from the Janata Party to this wretched Party of theirs? Was that their expectation? If that was their expectation, I really sympathize with their vision.

Take the example of the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Karpoori Thakur, who has won by this decisive majority of more than 65,000 votes. And what was his majority in the last Lok Sabha elections? Here is a person, the Chief Minister of Bihar, who has never known defeat since the elections began in this country after independece. My friends there always go by calculations

on the basis of castes. Shri Karpoori Thakur's caste-men do not number more than a few hundred in any constituency. And yet, though every majority caste had tried to bring him down, none of them had succeeded and Shri Karpoori Thakur had always come out with success in all the elections. So it has not happened to a person, to whom it did not happen in the past. It has happend to a person who has always come out triumphant against the forces of casteism and against the forces represented by the ruling party of the day and all the resources commanded by the ruling party. Why did you express your bewilderment at the tally of Shri Karpoori Thakur in particular, I really do not know? You could say that about a new entrant, in a sense about one who had come for the first time. Probably the thing under which many people are smarting is the emergence of Shri Ram Naresh Yadav. But has not everybody admitted that in Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, you have got a person of unimpeachable integrity? Is there any person in this house or outside who would come and tell us that he is not a good and honest man? But you have been smarting under a feeling that a man from the backward community had become the Chief Minister of the largest State in this country. Your motion is the evidence of that. He had won during the last election and he has won even now by such a handsome majority of 31,000. Don't we know that you wanted to rake up, stir the feeling of casteism, you tried to rake up, stir the feeling of communalism, and you had sent out batches there for this purpose? I think, this party should have been ashamed of what it had done in the constituency of Shri Yadav. Yet, the society has to be given all encomiums and all congratulations because it saw to it that these evil forces sought to be raised by them could not succeed in that constituency.

My friends say that there was a capture of booths in Phulparas and in some other areas. Here, I have got information how the Election Commission had taken all precautions to see that not a single officer was transferred during the period of elections. In the past we had always been requesting the Government of the day to see to it that no transfers took place during elections. Can any hon. Member from that side stand up and say that this request of ours was ever conceded? But, this time, not a single transfer took place during the pendency of the elections. The Election Commission saw to it that it was so and I must praise the Election Commission for showing all the strictness about it. You cannot point out a single instance of any officer having been transferred during these elections.

The Election Commission also took the precaution that there were observers not only of the State Government, but also of the Election Commission. That is, in all these constituencies, there were observers appointed by the State Government as also by the Election Commission. I have got the figures with me to show how three observers in a small assembly constituency and also quite a few in the parliamentary constituency were deputed by the Election Commission.

My hon'ble friend says that here is one grain from the whole pot from which you can deduce what has happened in the entire constituency — a repoll took place in a particular area of the constituency. May I tell him that soon after the last general election to Lok Sabha, which had brought us here to Delhi and to the Government, I had come before the House to tell them, how the Government of the day had seen to it that many of my booths—more than 100—in my constituency were captured. This is on record of Lok Sabha. Even then, I had come out successful. On one booth Sonapur of Begusarai, there were four riflemen on duty; the hon'ble Law Minister has yet to explain to me I will raise this question some time—how in spite of four riflemen being there at Sonapur, ballot boxes were taken away by the rowdies, who were mobilised by the Government of the day. Who will explain to me (to S. N. Mishra, who happened to be a candidate from the parliamentary constituency of Begusarai), how it happened? That happened during your rule but this would not happen during ours. Not in one but in many, constituencies that happened in your regime but we will see to it that that does not happen now. But may I ask my friends with all humility as to why did they not agree to the electoral re forms that 8 parties had unanimously proposed to them in 1975? I had the honour of presenting the agreement of 8 parties, and the 8 parties included not only the Congress (O), not only the BLD, not only the Jana Sangh of those days but also the DMK, the CPM, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and others. But you did never agree to those electoral reforms. Did you We want those electoral reforms to be put through now, so that there is the least scope for any kind of complaint about the conduct of elections. But you did not agree to our proposals. Now you are bemoaning your lot for nothing. I ask: Why did you not agree to many of these things which we had told you were necessary.

So, Sir, the points raised by them do not stand any scrutiny. In fact, it gives me doubt, it gives me ground to suspect that what was being rumoured after the last General Elections to the Lok Sabha was something which could not be brushed aside. The rumour was that Mrs. Gandhi was thinking of advising the President of India not to take the result of the General Elections seriously. It was the story

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

circulated that she was going to propose to the President of India not to accept the Verdict of elections. I would like my hon. friends to say whether it was not so. I ask with all respect to my hon. friend, Mr. Chavan who happens to be accidentally the Leader of the Opposition now and I do not know how long he will continue to be so. Indeed I am not quite sure, although he is most welcome to us—the most welcome person on that side of the House is Mr. Chavan..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): What about Mr. Stephen?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Stephen— I do not know whether he is jostling for that.........

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Sathe is trying.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, I was saying that during those days it was being suggested that Mrs. Gandhi did not want that the election result should be taken seriously by the President of India. And the way in which my hon. friends had agreed to the particular Constitution amendment, namely that the President will have to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, lends support to this story. That is, of course, the convention and I do not generally disagree with this convention, but the rule is they mean thereby that even the advice of the defeated Cabinet will have to be borne in mind by the President of India. Probably that was the intention in your proposing that kind of amendment. Therefore, it appears the story did not lack credibility. Now looking back, I can think that it could not be lightly discussed when you are now doubting the results which were so obvious, which were bound to be the result in the given situation and particularly when the people find that the nightmarish past is not that far back in their memory. Would the people forget that you had put the entire country, 620 million people of India in a sort of prison house? Would they forget it so soon? Would they forget that all the leaders of the Opposition had been put behind the prison bars? Would they forget that you had put behind the prison bars nearly 200,000 persons? The crowds Mrs Gandhi was collecting, they were trying to capitalise on that. May I tell my hon. friends with all seriousness, that that is only for entertainment and for nothing else. People assemble for the sake of entertainment....(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Is not your strong entertainer there today?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it not established that people only assemble for the entertainment value of the personality whom you are trying to project? What do the election results establish? The election results clearly indicate that the people cannot be taken lightly.

I am only surprised that my hon. friends have not come up with a proposal for the imposition of President's rule in these States. That is merciful enough. They could have called for the President's rule in these two States in which they have come out so badly.

I think they will not have the courage even to go to a court. But that is the proper forum where the issue can be thrashed out; the forum for it is not this House. As I said in the morning, some Acts have been passed in the House, with regard to the conduct of elections. If those Acts have been violated, then, for that. they must go to the court. That is the proper course. Otherwise, what they have done by their action today, they are bound to regret it in future. It is the most unhealthy thing that has been done in Parliament during the course of the last 28 or 30 years, since our independence.

I oppose this motion. I don't think that I require even to say that this Motion warrants any kind of strong opposition. In fact, it has already fallen to the ground whatever my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, might try to say.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we on this side have moved this Motion with a special purpose of national importance. Everybody knows that by discussing this motion we are not going to get a verdict from this House that there was rigging. Nobody is going to be unseated by such a discussion. Whatever way the motion may emerge after voting, no major political development is going to take place.

I would appeal to my friends on the other side to ponder carefully on the purpose of this Motion before the House. The purpose is, to point out that things are happening about which lovers of democracy both on that side and on this side might sit up and take note for a moment.

When there is a grievance, very widely voiced, that there is unfair play in the election, any responsible party, and particularly the party in power, is in duty bound to take note of it. None of us who speak from here were on the spot of the election arena. Therefore, honestly I cannot say from my personal experience that there was

a rigging. All I can do is to look at the facts of the situation, consider the probabilities and try to come to a conclusion as to whether the allegation is correct or not.

Many things have been said about us that when we were in power, particularly, friends from West Bengal were asking: what about the West Bengal in 1971-72. My friend Mr. Mishra was speaking about rigging in his constituency. Well in the victory, we were also in the same mood that was now manifested on the other side.

I would appeal to you that the attitude which some of us have, proves that we bowed to the election verdict. Let us not raise any other grievance with respect to any election battle.

As I said, if there is a dispute, before the Election Tribunal, our convention is to go and get an election set aside. It has to focuss the attention of the people and of Parliament that there is a dangerous situation which one may take note of. That is my purpose of my motion. My friend Mr. Mishra was asking us what about the phenomenal victory in the Parliament election. Has anything of that sort happened anywhere? He put this question. Well, the people's party of Bhutto also put across this question. He asked: Was there anywhere such a phenomenal victory, sweeping victory? Was rigging in such a large scale possible? That was the argument that the lawyer of Mr. Bhutto put forward? It was sub sequently proved that the election was corrupt, my friend, Mr. Mishra said that in his constituency, there was capturing of booths. He further said that there was a rigging in his constituency thereby conceding that rigging is possible. In the election system today, the rigging is possible whether you are a saint or I am a satan or whether I am a saint or you are a satan, that is a different matter. The question is: whether
Mr. Mishra confessed to the House that rigging is possible. Rigging was done in his own constituency. I am concerned more about that.

Then comes about the question whether there was rigging or not in some places. The very statement of Mr. Mishra shows that there was a rigging in his constituency. Also there was a statement of my hon. friends from West Bengal that there was a rigging in their constituencies. If rigging is possible and if certain unscrupulous elements are going to be in charge of these things rigging takes place. The question arises immediately before Parliament of India as to whether democracy can be safe in this country. This is a major problem. (*interruptions*) Well, you put us in the dock. That is a different matter. Let us concede this. I am telling the fact that we went to the bar, the verdict of the people, and we stand condemned and convicted here. Therefore, do not put forward that argument again. We are now trying to learn a lesson on our part and you also learn a lesson on your part. If you do not, you need not. All I am saying is this. I am putting up this proposition that even if Mr. Mishra says that in his own constituency rigging is taking place. It may be in other places also. The simple question is whether rigging could or could not have taken place in this constituency also. That is my question.

Shri Ravi pointed out certain facts of the election results. What are the election results. If you compare the Lok Sabha Election, the total turnover in percentage in the assembly election slumped to 60 for the Janata Party whereas in Lok Sabha it got 65% and that slumped down to 42% in Bihar. In U. P. the same thing was happening. As against 68 per cent vote for Janata party in the Lok Sabha elections, it fell down to 48 per cent in the Assembly elections, there was a 20 per cent slump in U.P. and 23 per cent slump in Bihar. While this is the case, how can it be that in a single constituency voting could jump up to 91 per cent. How could it happen? It is the question I am asking. You cannot say that there was a big wave of enthusiasm this time in U. P. because in the Lucknow elections one Janata candidate won with a margin of 400 while a Congress candidate won with an impressive margin. It is not as if there was a total rout of one party and total win of another party; it has not been repeated. Things are changing fast. In these two areas is it because there were Chief Ministers who were contesting that the voting rose to 92 per cent? In these matters we can take only circumstantial evidence; nothing more is possible. On that basis I am appealing to the government to consider in the light of the allegations that had been brought about, in view of the fact that rigging is possible as confessed by Mr. Mishra, in view also of the fact that there had been a slump of 20 per cent before and there had been sudden jump to 92 per cent this time which cannot be logically explained, in view of these facts do consider making an enquiry as to whether as alleged rigging had taken place or not. Whatever Mr. Mishra or anybody else may say, the Harijans who had been prevented from voting know that they were prevented; the backward class people who were prevented, they know, whatever may be the phrases or gesti-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

culations of Mr. Mishra, whatever he may characterise our motion, those people know that they were prevented. If that thinking remains, does that redound to the credit of democracy? In view of that I am only appealing to the government to consider setting up a committee to enquire whether there was rigging or not. Elections will not be set aside; Karpoori Thakur will remain Chief Minister; Yadav will remain Chief Minister, no doubt about it, whatever be the finding. All of us are concerned about democracy. My friend Mr. Mishra was critical of collecting crowds for entertainment and was pointing his finger far back. Why not point his finger now right across this road, towards the boat club. He can call it entertainment. May be the star entertainer is here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you ever seen such a vast sea of humanity in these grounds?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I can perfectly understand the frenzy and fury with which you are coming up when I mention Mr. Charan Singh's name..... (*Interruptions*) You are not blind, nor are we blind people. We know things, what is going on everywhere. Therefore, whenever Mr. Mishra stands up in ostentatious demonstration to show, shall I say, loyalty to Mr. Charan Singh, I am not astounded to all. You are duty bound to do it. He made an invitation to our leader of the opposition. He said, he was welcome. I had my own misgivings about the goings on in the Janata Party, but I never knew it came to this extent that you have started looking across for some prop so that you may sustain yourself.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : I would like to correct one figure which he mentioned, i.e. 92% polling in Phulparas. The total electorate there is 1,09,831. The total votes polled were 93, 986 which works out to 85.57%.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : My charge about rigging goes down by 5%. That is all the difference! Let us not for heaven's sake swear by anybody, either by Mr. Karpoori Thakur, or by Mr. Yadav, or by Mr. Mishra or Mr. Charan Singh or Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This country has paid enough price for its personality cult. Let not that dark chapter return to this country again. Therefore, it is in that spirit that I am appealing. The Janata Party must sustain not necessarily in the name of a single person. It must sustain on the basis of its philosophy. When I find that a personality cult is being developed and entertained, I look back and see the sorry experience this country has gone through. For heaven's sake, let not personality cult be brought back through somebody else. This is one of the warnings I want to give.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : जनता पार्टी मोसेज की पार्टी है, किसानों की पार्टी है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is not because I consider Mr. Raj Narain less important that I did not mention him. I will say, for heaven's sake, not even in the name of Shri Raj Narain there should be personality cult.

They call it a kisan day. I could have understood it if it was announced far ahead to enable the people to make preparations. This is a late discovery; this is a late discovery. This was arranged by Mr. Charan Singh to celebrate his birthday. This is what I am saying is personality cult. Today is my birthday lso !

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : Have that crowd as for you !

श्री राज नारायण : अगर आज इन का बर्थ-डे है, तो हम इन को बधाई देते हैं, भगवान इन को शतायु करें और सदबुद्धि दें।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : As I said in the beginning the purpose of this adjournment motion is sacred. It is not a political gimmick; it is to draw the attention of this House to certain tendencies which are dismal, certain happenings which we as lovers of democracy, must take note of and certain things which we have got to guard ourselves against. And, as the Opposition has raised this allegation and as certain sections of people in U.P. and Bihar have made the allegations, nothing will be lost if you institute an enquiry and find out whether these allegations are based on facts. If you don't then the argument will remain that the allegations are correct. And if you allow that impression to remain, it will be bad for democracy. In that spirit. I appeal to you to make an objective effort. Let us all make an united effort to safeguard democracy. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : May I congratulate both the Home Minister and Mr. Stephen, and convey to them our very best wishes? I find only one difference between the two. I am told that lakhs of people collected to hear Mr. Charan Singh, whereas Mr. Stephen has not been able to collect anybody here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Last year, Mr. Charan Singh also did not collect so many people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We find that this adjournment motion is really an attempt to boost up their sagging morale. This adjournment motion is not for the purpose for which it is to be used, but is meant for trying to arrest their steep down-fall from the people. Now when they have thought about this adjournment motion, they have been able at least to collect all of them together, for the time being. This group of people who have been unceremoniously rejected by the people of this country are to-day crying wolf, wolf. This is our experience. In 1972, our charge was that this Congress Party—I do not know who represents Congress and which Congress; we hear that Congress will be Congress (B) and Congress (G) deliberately manipulated and rigged the elections in West Bengal. Their hands are reddened with the blood of the ordinary people of this country. In 1972, the biggest conspiracy was made to murder and rape democracy in this country. That was perpetrated by the Congress under the benign leadership of the lady—somebody's mother and somebody's sister; I don't know. Even to-day, even after the shoddy disclosures before the Shah Commission, we find the so-called right-thinking people of this country trying to march behind her for the purpose of putting her as their—I don't know—presiding deity. I hope this country will never have her as the leader of the people and of the Government.

Speaking for ourselves, we have no doubt that these people have got neither the moral, nor the ethical nor the political right to complain of rigging. When we had demanded and cried hoarse—and even when a person like Jayaprakash Narain had said that there was no election in West Bengal—and we had made repeated representations, not a single word came from them. Where was Mr. Vayalar Ravi, the great champion of elections in this country then? Where was Mr. Stephen? We never heard one word. They are talking of rigging. In that election, in Mr. Jyoti Basu's constituency—Jyoti Basu had never lost any election in any constituency, and whose victory was almost a foregone conclusion every time—by 10 O'clock, all the polling booths had been closed, because they said that 100% voting had been completed within 3 hours. It is a magnificent achievement of rigging under the auspices of on the Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Not a single word was heard at that time. And even in March 1977—I am not saying anything on it, because they are subject-matters of pending proceedings—newspapers will show (*Interruptions*) They could not manage all the Mastans in all the States. That is why we say, this is nothing but hypocrisy which is being sought to be perpetrated today. The persons who are the biggest perpetrators of the crime are today trying to take up an attitude of innocence. Therefore, we do not support them; we do not support their move.

I am reminded of one thing as to how they tried to run away from elections. When the question of the elections came and the question of the imposition of the President's rule came in some of the States, the great believers in democracy went, where, not to the people but to the Supreme Court. Again, to justify their Forty-Second Constitution Amendment, they went with bended knees before the Supreme Court and tried to get a clearance from the Supreme Court to that they may not have to face the people. The State files suits before the Supreme Court and suddenly the lost love was resurrected for the judiciary and they wanted a judicial body, a popular body.

Now, the people have given their verdict. They have been rejected outright. I hope, as I said earlier, the unfortunate mistake that was committed by some of our brothers and sisters in some of the southern States will be rectified very soon and they will be wiped out from the map of this country because they are the embodiments of tyranny, because they are the embodiments of repression, because they are the embodiments of all the evils in this country. This is our life's experience. That is why we have been opposing MISA and the Bill that they have been trying to introduce and which they have introduced today. This is borne out of our experience. If you take absolute power, you are bound to abuse it, whether you want it or not, whether you like it or not.

One very pertinent thing which my hon. friend, Shri Shyamnandan Misra, raised was: Where is the talk of electoral reforms? Why should there be even a possibility of rigging? Why should there be an occasion

[Shri Somnath Chatterje]

when there can be even a suspicion of rigging? Our good friend Mr. Jagannath Rao, for whom I have great personal regard and respect, was the Chairman of the Electoral Reforms Committee. It was comprised of all the parties, the members from all the parties—Shri Shyamnandan Mishra was there; Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was there; Shri L.K. Advani was there; the then Law Minister, Mr. Gokhale was there and some Congress members were also there. There were unanimous recommendations in respect of so many aspects of the electoral laws. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Jagannath Rao has been shown the courtesy by having the report of that Committee thrown into the waste paper basket by the former Government. They are now talking of electoral reforms. What has been done by the previous Government ? What had the previous Government done in the past for removing the difficulties and bottlenecks, sometimes inherent difficulties and the scope for rigging in the electoral processes in this country? Never heard a word.

Now, if a single person, a single voter, in any constituency of this country is prevented from exercising his franchise according to his free will, if any such thing has happened, I take it that the Election Commission should look into this matter. If any charges are there, if it is a case of election petition, there are forums where this can be agitated and decided upon. Let it be referred to the Election Commission. If they feel that there is any complaint, let it go to the Election Commission. The Election Commission should look into it.

I am not going to accept the charges on the face of it when the charges are denied, that is, the charges made out by the Congress party in support of the adjournment motion. I did not sell my conscience like you did to that ruthless woman. *(interruptions)* I have neither sold nor mortgaged my conscience. It can be seen from what I did two hours ago on this very floor of the House. I opposed tooth and nail the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill that has been introduced by the Government. I have said that so long as the Janata Party will try to restore the democratic rights to the people and will support the democratic rights of the people we shall be with them. But if we find that they are going against that, then we shall fight with them. It may be that our power, our numerical strength is less, but we hope that the people of this country will be with us on these issues.

Therefore, this Adjournment Motion has neither merit nor bonafides behind it. This is a political gimmick, and I hope that it will meet with the fate that it deserves.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : मान्यवर, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आखिर हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने चुनाव में गड़बड़ी का विरोध तो किया है। हमको उस पर एतराज नहीं है। Like the Devil quoting the scripture अगर यह भी उस बात को किसी तरह से कहते हैं तो अच्छी बात करते हैं, भले ही ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन का उन्होंने सहारा लिया हो। मान्यवर, मुझे आशा थी कि कोई सीनियर मेम्बर इस मोशन को मूव करेगा। मैं समझता था कि माननीय नेता विरोधी दल या स्टीफ़न साहब, जिन्होंने समर्थन नहीं किया है और तथ्यों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी के बाद भी इन्कार किया है, वह मूव करेंगे। लेकिन जिन्होंने मूव किया ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन, सुबह ऐसा लगता था कि कोई तोपखाना चलने वाला है, कोई चार्ज-शीट आने वाली है, लेकिन सुनने के बाद ऐसा लगा कि एक पटाखा भी नहीं, कोई बात ही नहीं कही गई। समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि क्या बात कही जाय। हमारे स्टीफ़न साहब ने कहा, उनको जानकारी नहीं है मैं आपके जरिए उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह जिम्मेदार मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के हैं, इस तरह से अपील करने के लिए, इस तरह से रिक्वेस्ट करने के लिए, एक नोट ऐक्सचेंज करने के लिए ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हुआ करता है। यह सेंशर मोशन है, और सीरियस बात है, और यह कहने के बाद मालूम होता है कि आप स्वयं पार्लियामेंट के फ़ोरम का मुनासिब इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते हैं। और यह तकलीफ़देह बात है।

ग्रभी उन्होंने पर्सनैलिटी कल्ट की बात कही, बोट क्लब पर लोगों के इकट्ठा होने की बात कही, पर्सनैलिटी कल्ट के बारे में मैं बोल कर समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन हमारे नेता विरोधी दल बड़ अनुभवी नेता हैं, ग्रभी एक कांग्रेसी नेता ने इनकी एक स्पीच नोट की, इन्होंने सेंट्रल हाल में कहा

What happens to her happens to India; what happens to India happens to her. I think, he was much above the ex-Congress President who said; "Indira is India and India is Indira".

तो मान्यवर, पोलिटिक्स ग्राफ़ कनवीनिएंस के यह देवता है, इन्द्र हैं। उसके बाद नेता विरोधी दल के नेतृत्व में बैठा हुग्रा दल पर्सनैलिटी कल्ट के विरोध में बात करता है मुझे खुशी है, ग्रौर मुझ ग्रब मालूम हुग्रा है कि मारे डर के यह नहीं बोल रहे थे, वरना पहले भी पर्सनैलिटी कल्ट के खिलाफ़ थ। ग्रौर ग्रब मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि

What happens to her does not happen to India. Now, it is a different matter.

उन्होंने ग्रपना दिमाग बदला है, खुशी की बात है। ग्रौर ग्रगर ग्राज वह कहते हैं कि चुनाव में गड़बड़ी बुरी बात है तो वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। ग्रगर ग्रब वह कहते हैं कि पर्सनैलिटी कल्ट के खिलाफ़ हैं तो ग्रच्छी बात है; चाहे उन्हीं के द्वारा यह बात कही जाय, मैं ग्रपने मित्रों से कहूंगा कि मान लीजिए। ग्रौर हम को खशी है कि ग्राज ग्राप यह बात कह रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, कोई ग्रभियोग नहीं लगाया, हमारे माननीय स्टीफन ने जांच की बात कही। ग्रौर हमारे मित्र ने ग्रभी 1972 की बात कही। जय प्रकाश जी जांच करने गये थे ग्रौर पूरे कांग्रेस दल ने जांच समिति का बहिष्कार किया। जांच में विश्वास है ग्रापको? ग्रापने कभी भी कोई जुडिशस ग्रपील ग्रौर मामले के सम्बन्ध में कोई सम्यक या उचित राय दी है? ग्रब ग्राप इस तरह का इरादा रखते हैं ग्राप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। सजा मिलने के बाद या पहले ग्रगर ग्रब ग्रापने सोचना शुरू किया है तो ठीक किया है। यह ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन के जरिए न बताते देश को कि ग्राप रिपेंटेंट हैं तो ग्रच्छी बात हुई होती। उसके लिए ग्रौर भी तरीके थे ग्रपने रिपेंटेंस को देश के सामने रखने के लिए।

मान्यवर, रीपोलिंग की बात हमारे मित्रों ने कही। मालूम है मान्यवर, फूलपरास में रीपोलिंग हुई। एक पोलिंग बूथ जिस पर पिछले 20 साल से एक भी हरिजन वोट नहीं दे सका था ग्रौर उस पोलिंग बूथ पर कांग्रेस का एक कार्यकर्ता बैलट पेपर ले कर भाग गया था, हंगामा हुग्रा, उसके बाद रीपोलिंग हुई। बिहार का मुख्य मंत्री, मुझे नाज है इस बात का एक बात मैं सदन में कहने में संकोच करता था, लेकिन कह दूं ग्रन्यथा ग्रन्याय हो जायगा इन्साफ़ के साथ, लोगों को तिलमिलाहट है, कांग्रेसी परम्परा थी कि ऊंची जाति नहीं सिर्फ ब्राह्मण ही मुख्य मंत्री होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री का चुनाव हो तो पांच ब्राह्मणों में हो, श्री के० सी० पन्त, श्री केशवदेव मालवीय, श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी, श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी, श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा। पहली दफ़ा एक पिछड़ा हुग्रा ग्रादमी मुख्य मंत्री हुग्रा है। ग्रौर यही देहात की परिभाषा थी ग्रौर कभी कभी चुनाव के वक्त एक मुसलमान। ग्रौर चूंकि ब्राह्मण परिभाषा थी, एक नाई ग्रौर जिसकी ईमानदारी के कदमों के पास बिहार की कांग्रेस की लीडरशिप नहीं है, ऐसा ग्रादमी

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

मुख्य मंत्री बना, और उसके बाद भी आप कहते हैं कि रिगिंग हुई। एक आदमी जो गरीब लोगों के वोट देने का पक्षपाती रहा है ऐसे आदमी को देख कर तिलमिला गये। मैं मानता हूं कि श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र और कांग्रेस के राम लखन यादव के चरित्र की ऊंचाई हो सकती है, वह ऊंचाई न हो हमारे करपूरी ठाकुर में। या जो हमारे चह्वाण साहब को पसन्द है, वह नैतिक स्तर और ईमानदारी की परम्परा को नहीं निभा सके। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आदमी डरता नहीं है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि भय छोड़ दो, लेकिन उन्होंने लज्जा छोड़ने को नहीं कहा था। लेकिन उन्होंने सारी ही छोड़ दी। भय छूट गया, भगवान भला करे। इसलिए रिपोर्तिंग हुई बैलट की, उसके लिए हमारी शिकायत होनी चाहिए, इस बात की बड़ाई होनी चाहिए।

श्री राम नरेश यादव एक छोटे किसान का लड़का है, जिसके पास 4, 5 एकड़ जमीन है। तो वह चुनाव लड़ कर आ गया, वह बहुत नक्शे बाज नहीं है। उसको अंग्रेजी बढ़िया बोलनी नहीं आती कि-- आई एम वैरी ग्लैड टू मीट यू--जैसे हमारे भाई राजनारायण जी अंग्रेजी के सिद्धान्त के विरोधी हैं, उन्हीं की जमात में उन्होंने सीखा है, पढ़ा है। वह कान्वेंट में नहीं पढ़े हैं और न बम्बई में जन्मे हैं। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जैसे खूबसूरत भी नहीं हैं तो क्या इसलिए सजा दीजियेगा, मुस्कराना नहीं आयेगा तो क्या इसलिए सजा दी जिएगा। अगर आपके नेता जैसा खूबसूरत नेता न मिले, तो क्या हमको इसके लिए सजा दीजिएगा। मैं आप से कहता हूं कि आप क्यों तिलमिला रहे हैं, जरा बर्दाश्त कीजिए। आप मैरिट पर विरोध करियें। मैरिट की जब बात करते हैं तो जातिवाद का नग्न नृत्य कांग्रेस ने चुनाव में खेला है। लेकिन उसके बाद भी जातिवाद में कामयाब नहीं हुए। क्योंकि पिछले 30 साल की परफार-मैंस के बाद जनता ने अपनी राय बनाई।

मैं विरोधी दल के नेता से कहना चाहता हूं, उनको स्मरण होगा, क्योंकि उनको अनुभव ज्यादा है, पहली बार इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री अपने पैसे और पार्टी के पैसे पर चुनावों में गया और घेरे बन्दी पर सरकार का पैसा खर्च नहीं किया। पहली बार इस सरकार के मंत्रियों ने सरकारी खर्च छोड़ कर अपने खर्चे पर चुनाव लड़ना शुरू किया। मंत्रियों ने सरकारी मोटर और सरकारी कार्यक्रम छोड़ कर सारे चुनाव लड़े हैं।

मैं नहीं कहता कि जनता पार्टी के लोग गलती नहीं कर सकते, गलती कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस जमात में बहुत ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं जो गलती करने पर एक मिनट भी माफ नहीं करते। लेकिन इस बात को अगर चह्वाण साहब चाहते तो एप्रीशियेट करते कि श्री मोरारजी भाई और चौ० चरण सिंह उस फैन-फेयर के साथ बोलने नहीं जाते। आप लोग जाते थे और मलिका-ए-मोअज्जिमा जाती थीं। उस फैन-फेयर के साथ हमारे लोग नहीं जाते, अगर इसकी प्रशंसा नहीं करते तो शर्मिन्दा ही हो जाते। अगर एप्रीशियेट कर लेते तो बढ़िया बात होती। मुल्क इस बात को एप्रीशियेट करता है। मंत्रिमण्डल का आदमी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता है, इसलिए चुनाव में जायेगा, वह चुनाव का प्राणी है, राजनीति का प्राणी है, लेकिन अगर सरकारी साधनों का प्रयोग किया हो तब तो। अगर कहीं किया होगा, तो मैं उसके लिए शर्मिन्दा होऊंगा, माफी मांग सकता हूं। लेकिन आपने तो कभी कहा ही नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण : यह साबित कर दें तो मैं भी इस्तीफा दे दूंगा।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में सार्वजनिक जीवन के मूल्य में नैतिकता, ईमानदारी, सत्य-पथ का अनुकरण और प्रजातंत्र पर पक्का विश्वास जागृत हुआ है। इसी जागरण से आप पर मैंडम का खतरा कम हुआ है और इसीलिए आपने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन का सहारा लिया है। इस सदन की परम्परा इस फैडरेल कांटेक्स्ट में तबाह हुई हैं। ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन पर रूलिंग के सामने मैं नत-मस्तक हूं। लेकिन परम्पराओं का बड़ा हामी हूं। मुझे सर्वदा अफसोस रहेगा कि सदन को माध्यम बनाया गया। जब कि स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि तथ्यों की जानकारी नहीं है। सैंसर मोशन ऐसे नहीं होता है हाफ हार्टेडली

Shri Stephen has not supported the censure motion, nor has Shri Chavan supported the same.

हरिजन की बात कही गई है। लेकिन मैं आपसे फूलपरास के बारे में कह रहा था हरिजनों के बारे में। मैं चव्हाण साहब को कहता हूं कि जिस तरह से मलिका-ए-मुअज्जिमा बेलछी चली गई, हुजूरवाला चले जाइये फूलपरास और आप ही कह दीजिए। एक भी हरिजन को वहां नहीं रोका गया है। एक भी हरिजन को अगर रोका गया हो तो उसके लिए जनता पार्टी सजा के काबिल है। मैं कहता हूं कि स्टीफन साहब जायें या कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग कमेटी बना कर जायें। मैं स्टीफन साहब से कहता हूं कि सदन में जब कोई बात कहें तो जानकारी के आधार पर कहें, एडवोकेसी में नहीं। मेरे मित्र बहुत हो गये हैं, मैंने कहा था

You are a very good advocate of a bad case.

आज मैंने देखा कि बैड केस के वकील भी गुड नहीं हो सके। इनकी पृष्ठभूमि बड़ी सड़ी हुई और घिनौनी थी। इतना बढ़िया वकील इस खराब केस को प्लीड नहीं कर सकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तलवार का प्रयोग मक्खी के लिए नहीं होता है, और नाही तोपखाने को किसी मामूली मामले के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। यह एडजार्नमेंट मोशन ला कर पार्लियामेंटरी फ़ोरम का दुरुपयोग किया गया है, इस के लिए मुझे खेद है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सदन इस एडजार्नमेंट मोशन को गिरा देगा और हमारे मित्रों को इस के लिए यहीं अफ़सोस होगा।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : I stand not to talk of political jealously or political perplexity in supporting this motion but because it is a question which actually cuts at the very root of democracy.

Well, there is a real anxiety on the part of the people that something has gone wrong somewhere and there is every prolability that where the ruling party is in power and election is held in that constituency and under that Party, naturally there is every possibility that rigging has taken place.

In this connection, in the election that took place in Kerala in the month of October, in thr Kazhakoottam constituency where the Present Chief Minister contested, in that particular constituency the Election Commission sent a number of observers and if it is correct, there were observers from the Election Commission posted to every booth. I am not just raising any objection on that. They were posted from the Election Commission to see that the election was conducted fairly and freely so that there is no apprehension from the people that election was rigged or was not fair and free. So, the election was over and there was no complaint or grievance. Even these Parties which stood unitedly against the Chief Minister to see that he was defeated, after the election in that particular constituency in Kerala which had a high political importance, had not a single complaint that there was any sort of unfair practice or malpractice or any sort of restriction imposed or any sort of Police rule in that particular constituency This government, especially when it is ruling in that particular State where this particular contest took place, has a moral and legal and political duty to see that no apprehension or grievance comes. So there is every possibility that there was rigging, and there was rigging. In that context it is the duty of the Government to

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

see that the real voters were able to exercise their franchise. Perhaps because of the peculiar political situation or political power in their hands, they may be able to come out with a thumping majority But those people who were not able to exercise their franchise, will not sit quite They will see that with a revenge they could exercise their franchise during some other time.

So, Sir, I view this particular question from the proper angle of our democracy So, there is every possibility especially from the past practices also. Wherever election takes place under a ruling party and in a particular constituency where eminent personalities of the ruling party contest, it is the duty of the government to see that it gives no room for all this sort of unfair practices. All these things have come out widely in the Press I am not going into the details of percentage and transport facilities, Simply saying that rigging has been there in the past and so this rigging can be tolerated is no argument. That is no argument. I was really surprised by the argument put forward by my comrades from the Marxist Party, especially when they were the first to raise a hue and cry against rigging So, whoever be the ruling party, if they stand for democracy and justice, they should see that elections are conducted fairly and freely irrespective of whichever party is in power.

I would like to impress on this House that we always stand for fair and free elections because in the larger interests of the country and the larger interests of democracy we should see and especially it is the duty moral and legal duty of the ruling party to see that elections are conducted fairly and properly and rigging is avoided.

With these words I support the motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : When Shyambabu was speaking, I was wondering what the Choudhary Saheb must have been thinking in his mind. as to whether Syam Babu was really supporting him or pulling his leg, for the simple reason, Sir, that he remarked that people assemble in large crowd only to entertain the personallity which is to be projected. These were his words, When he said that, I just thought of the crowds which have assembled today on the birth-day of a personality which is to be projected.

The theme of this Addournment Motion is the highhandedness and the unscrupulous use by the authority, by those who are in power, of the machinery, of their strength to rig the elections and make them unfair and not free. This is the main theme of this Adjournment Motion. What can you expect when unscrupulous persons are at the helm of affairs, those in whose constituency there has been a record that right from thebeginning till today no harijan has ever been allowed to vote? When such persons are controlling the authority, the police force in this country, what can you expect from them? Personalities are being praised by sycophants. Just now it was said that this whole assembly was held as a tamasha to build a personality. Well, in such times, there will always be another persons to act as a joker. As we saw just now somebody praises somebody else sky-high. Somebody does something else. By putting on badges etc. The main idea is to build personality. Now, Sir, let us see what this very person had to say just a few years back about the same personality because this is the main thing. The central theme is, who is at the helm of affairs, what is his approach to the entire question of democracy in this country. That was the allegation which he made earlier. That is the allegation which I am referring to today:

Sir, this is dated 26th January 1968. The paper is: Hindustan Standard, Calcutta. It says:

'Graft Charge against Charan Singh by Shri Raj Narain'.

Let me read it out. It says:

'Varanasi. 26th January, 1968.'

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD (Fatehpur) : On a point of order, Sir, he has to speak on the Adjournment Motion only. Now he is speaking about personality. He cannot do it. He has no right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please go on with your speech. Confine yourself to the Adjournment Motion.

17.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The news item says:

"At a news conference today, after his return from Lucknow, the SSP Leader, Mr. Raj Narain said."

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD : I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us hear the point or order.

SHRI BASHIR AHMED : Mr. Sathe is reading out certain extracts from the paper about Mr. Charan Singh and he was saying about the personality cult. He has no right to say, on the adjournment motion, about any person which is not relevant. He has only to confine himself to the alleged rigging in Bihar and U. P. How can he bring about the name of Shri Charan Singh here? Kindly expunge what all Mr. Sathe said from the records.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I was only meeting the points made by Shri Shyam Babu. He has no tolerance capacity.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : श्रीमन्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । श्री साठे मेरे सम्बन्ध में सन् 1968 के किसी अखबार की कटिंग का हवाला दे रहे हैं क्या अखबार की कटिंग, अखबार की न्यूज का हवाला यहां पर दिया जा सकता है ? (व्यवधान) मैं इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूं । अखबार में कौन सी न्यूज कब और कैसे निकली उसकी सत्यता का प्रमाण क्या है ? जब तक उसकी सत्यता का प्रमाण न हो तब तक उसको यहां पर कैसे कोट किया जा सकता है ? (व्यवधान) पार्लमेण्टरी प्रैक्टिस का मैं अभ्यस्त विद्यार्थी हूं । इस तरह से इसको यहां पर कोट नहीं किया जा सकता । सन् 1968 के कौन से अखबार ने क्या लिखा, कैसे लिखा, सही लिखा, गलत लिखा, मैं समझता हूं उसने जो कुछ मेरे बारे में लिखा होगा गलत ही लिखा होगा ।

I want a ruling from you.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sathe, please confine yourself only to the relevant portions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I will quote only relevant portions. I am making out my case. My case is this. I will prove it to you. My case is that the elections have been rigged or are going to be rigged as long as at the helm of affairs you have persons like Shri Raj Naran and Shri Charan Singh who are doing these things. That is why I am proving their case. This was the personality cult. This was the allegation made by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra. What I am trying to say is this. Please allow me to read. I quote again :

> "*Varanasi*, January 25:
>
> At a news conference to-day, after his return from Lucknow, the S. S. P. Leader, Shri Raj Narain alleged that the Chief Minister, Shri Charan Singh had collected a huge amount which he had not deposited with the Government Treasury.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : What is it that he is reading?

MR SPEAKER : Mr Sathe, what are you reading?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am reading from a newspaper cutting to prove :

MR SPEAKER: No, no

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How can you stop me? I am making out my case that as long as Shri Charan Singh whom Shri Raj Narain himself had called a corrupt man is there, rigging will take place. My point was that Mr Raj Narain says quoting an instance (*Interruptions*)**

MR SPEAKER: Don't record (*Interruptions*)

I am on my legs. You have to sit. So far what Shri Raj Narain said in 1968 is not in evidence against Shri Charan Singh or anybody else, So, you confine yourself to the motion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You are not presiding in the Supreme Court here. What I am saying can be expunged only under rule 380 if it is irrelevant or otherwise unparliamentary. Otherwise, you can shut it out; it is for the House do decide. It is my right to speak in Parliament and article 105 is being curbed, if I am not allowed to speak. How can you do this? ....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA : On a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what rule ? Let him quote the rule.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्रा : मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि क्या कोई सदस्य बिना नोटिस दिये किसी दूसरे सदस्य या मिनिस्टर के बारे में कोई आरोप किसी दूसरी जगह से कोट कर के सदन में पढ़ सकता है। इस पर हम आप का रूलिंग चाहते हैं और जो पढ़ रहे हैं वह भी 10 साल पहले अखबार में छपा था।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The latest instance, I want to bring to your notice...... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into this later and see if there is anything to be expunged.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : They have been making allegations of rigging elections when Congress was in power. Why not listen to him?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Today I have received a telegram : Brutal lathi charge on teachers in Gorakhpur jail. Fifteen teachers.......... (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What has to do with adjournment motion or elections?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not included in the adjournment motion; it has nothing to do with the adjournment motion.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Please listen to him.

श्री राज नारायण : वह इस तरह की बातें कर के अपने प्रोपेगण्डा का साधन बना रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed that.........(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In U.P. there are thousands of instances ; this is the parameter of that; I am saying that on the basis of these lathi charges are taking place and people are terrorised and how can they have
That is the point.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay-North-West) : The whole speech is in violation of rule 353 and it must be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Chaudhuri Charan Singh has terrorised this country so much that no free and fair elections are possible. I say it on the basis of an allegation so boldly made in this weekly....

MR. SPEAKER : No incriminatory statement can be made.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : **

MR. SPEAKER : No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made against a member. I am not allowing it. I am expunging it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It has been circulated all over the country!

MR. SPEAKER : Unless you satisfy me *prima facie*, I am not going to allow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Your ruling expunging it cannot withdraw it from the whole world.

MR. SPEAKER : In this House, I am not allowing it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not saying, he has done it. He has a duty to explain it.

MR. SPEAKER : He has a no dut to explain it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : On a point of order, Sir. When we criticise a minister, we are criticising the government. When we criticise the government, naturally the political authority is that of the ministers and we have to criticise them. You cannot rule it out saying that they are members of this House. We are criticising the ministers.

MR. SPEAKER : Ministers are also members of this House. The point of order is disallowed.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I draw your attention to Rule 353 which in terms says:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker...."

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Can any reasonable man deny that to say that the Minister was guilty of graft in 1968 is an allegation of a defamatory character? What has the adjournment motion got to do with it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any defamatory or incriminatory statement.

श्री उग्रसेन : (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का जो प्रश्न श्री जेठमलानी ने उठाया है उसके बारे में आपने क्या व्यवस्था दी है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have upheld the point. I have not allowed it to go on record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, remember the day in this very House when the wildest allegation was made against the ex-Prime Minister, that she was planning to shoot the people in jail. Did you expunge it?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then how can you expunge this? (*Interruptions*) I am not making the charge. I am saying: here is a weekly which says this; take action against the weekly." (*Interruptions*) Its name is 'Parade.' It is not my paper. I do not know who is the editor.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow no incriminating material. I have not allowed that to go on record. I cannot physically stop him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: A newspaper report is not a part of the record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not sitting down. I will continue. You are acting in an arbitrary manner. Why are you doing this?** (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you don't obey my order, I will have to adjourn the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 6.30 p.m. We will re-assemble at 6.30 p.m.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing both,

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Biju Patnaik came to the Speaker, and was gesticulating and directing the Speaker. By what right? A Member has to speak from his seat. Mr. Patnaik came to the dais.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Because you were howling so much, I could not make myself heard.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, you were in the Chair and when this side.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have to hear both sides.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Biju Patnaik, a Cabinet Minister, came to you after you made the announcement that "the House stands adjourned till 6.30".... (*Interruptions*) I do not question his right to say anything. I am not saying that nobody can protest. Any body can express any opinion. But for a Minister to stand up, going up to your seat, going up to the Speaker, gesticulating to the Speaker, making a show of hands.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What is the harm?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We want to protect the dignity of the House, we want the dignity of the Chair to be maintained. Do you permit what had happened?

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has the right to speak in the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it permitted by you?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then we will also do it.

(*At this stage, Shri C. M. Stephen, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi and some other hon. members went near the Speaker's Chair and made some remarks*)

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, you in your wisdom arjourned the House. We want to know whether you have resumed the House and, if so, I am

**Not recorded.

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

entitled to know the reason. You cannot function here arbitrarily..(*Interruptions*) This is not the place for that. You are bound by the Constitution, you are bound by the Rules of Procedure, you are bound by the conventions of this House. This is not the place where you can act arbitrarily and not follow the Constitution and the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Just as I am, the members are also bound by the Constitution....(*Interruptions*) Are you not bound by the rules?..(*interruptions*)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, you have adjourned the House till 6-30. Why are you still sitting here?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Have you resumed the proceedings, we want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have resumed the proceedings.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Why?

MR. SPEAKER: Now nothing incriminating will go on record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The last thing on record is your announcement to the effect that the House stands adjourned. After that, nothing has happened here. The last sentence that has gone on record was, the Speaker's announcement' "I am adjourning the House upto 6.30 p. m." How did the House resume?

MR. SPEAKER: I have recalled my order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You made an announcement, you rose up and said that the House stands adjourned till 6-30 p. m. There cannot be a House then. We may remain sitting but the House does not sit at all. We may sit here but the House does not sit here.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, this is a rather very unusual situation that we are facing today in this House. I am very sorry to say that this has happened because of your rather unwise decision. It is a right of the member when he is speaking to quote anything. He is not speaking out of imagination; he is quoting from a newspaper under all your laws. If at all you want to take action, you can take action only under the rules against him. But you absolutely stopped him from quoting and from reading that newspaper. The situation that is developing today is a rather very unusual one. It is not a question whether I like it or you like it, whether I approve of it or you approve of it. That is a different matter. He has certainly a right to quote what he wants to quote. You should not come in the way of recording. This is a situation which is developing in an unprecedented manner. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You see rule 352(ii). I have given my order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What does rule 353 says? It says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned...."

If the reference is to a member in the House, it would have mentioned about a member. The rule does not refer to a member of the House; it refers to a person. When the reference is to a person, the person is exclusive of the member of the House. A member can defend himself in the Ho e. A person cannot defend himself in the House. Therefore, in the case of a person, the notice must be given to the Minister concerned so that the facts may be placed before the House. It is a person, not a member. A reference can be made against a member. A member can defend himself; he can make his own position clear. The word used here is "person", not "member."

MR. SPEAKER: The member is also person. I deem that a member of the House is a person, not an animal. He is a person. Therefore, he also comes under that meaning. Rules 352(ii) reads:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(ii) make a personal charge against a member."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not a a personal charge.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a personal charge.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am making a personal charge; it is a public charge. As a Minister, certain allegation is made against him. I say, he might either take action or....(*Interruptions*) He should be obliged to me. Instead of that, you are saying that I am making a personal charge. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): The whole trouble has arisen because you were not here. Mr. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair. When Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra and other Members on that side spoke, they talked about the personality cult which was cultivated by the Congress in this country. Our colleague, Shri Vasant Sathe, has to meet not only the points in the Adjournment Motion but also the points raised by the other Members. He was meeting a point when he was talking about personality cult; he was trying to show that Mr. Charan Singh was being projected as the future leader of India and that he was trying to overawe Mr. Morarji Desai and other people. He was only meeting that point. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You cannot frustrate Parliamentary life; you cannot frustrate Parliamentary proceedings in an arbitrary manner. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not doing anything arbitrarily. Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): With great respect to you, Sir, I would request you kindly to re-read the rules that you have been reading out for our benefit. If I may say so, the entire business of Parliament is to cross and exchange opinions, however sharp they may be, however thrashing they may be. It is the right of every Member of Parliamznt, no matter to which side or party he may belong, to go on quoting from any number of documents and reports including newspaper reports. I am not discussing the merits of this or that argument. Like you, Sir, I was also in the Annexe listening to the distinguished guests. I do not know what happened sharp here. But my point here is more fundamental. If I have understood you correctly, especially after the Leader of the Opposition spoke and you responded to him, we will be barred from referring to anything in this House. The Chair will have to decide on three things; whether it is relevant or irrelevant; it may be reproduction from a document, but if it is relevant, you have no right to stop the Member; if it invovles unparliamentary language, then you can stop him; if it is an abuse, then you can stop him. But if, in our debate and arguments, some Members hit out against the other Members, particularly on this side of the House, it is part of the debate. The same person or persons can reply or on behalf of that person or those persons, the Minister has always the right to reply. It is always the Government side which has the last say in the matter; they can rebutt any criticism or argument. So long as it is not an abusive language or an unparliamentary expression or something irrelevant, I do not see how the Chair can say that the Member cannot quote from the newspapers. I am not bothered about this or that argument. If your ruling is to be taken fully it will stop all Parliamentary proceedings, debates and discussions.

MR. SPEAKER: You have misunderstood me. I have never objected to reading out from newspapers, I have never objected to even using sharp language, because it is part of Parliamentary life. I am only objecting to defamatory or incriminatory expressions or matters being brought in. Beyond that, I have not objected to anything at all. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In this very House, Shri Madhu Limaye has made the wildest charges against Shri Morarjibhai when a censure motion was moved. Was that expunged?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I am only going by the rule.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not making any charge. I am only quoting from the newspaper. That is not my charge against Shri Charan Singh. I am not saying that. I am only saying that this is what has been published. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Mavalankar says that newspaper reports can be freely quoted in the House. I would submit in this context that the newspaper reports cannot be quoted except in connection with the business of the House. The business of the House today is adjournment motion relating to rigging of elections etc. Kindly see rule 349(1). Has this newspaper report anything to do with the business of the House at the moment or is it only designed to throw mud at the ruling party Rule 349(1) is clear in this respect.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 349(1) says:

"While the House is sitting, a member shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House."

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Has this newspaper of 1968 anything to do with these elections?

MR. SPEAKER: That the rule has nothing to do with this. It only means that when the House is sitting, nobody can go on reading a story book or newspaper like that. That is the well-accepted rule.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : Sir, on a point of order .....(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर व्यक्तिगत चरित्र के बारे में किसी अखबार में कोई चीज कही गई हो, जैसे इंदिरा जी या चह्वाण जी के बारे में कुछ कहा गया हो और उस को यहां पर कोट करें तो यह सभ्यता नहीं है। ये बेचारे असल में छ: महीने के बच्चे हैं विरोध में। नौ महीने के भी नहीं हैं। तो इन्होंने विरोध अभी तक सीखा नहीं .. (व्यवधान) .. विरोध करो सिद्धांत को ले कर, गरीब के लिए करो मजदूर के लिए करो, लेकिन इन को तो चरण सिंह भूत नजर आ रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि विरोध में ये कुछ बोलें लेकिन व्यक्तिगत चरित्र क्या है किसी का इस चीज को यहां न लाया जाय। .... (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, will you now allow me to quote and go on record ....

MR. SPEAKER : You can quote anything except defamatory or incriminating statements.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I hope, the Home Minister will take due notice of such allegations and take necessary action—the whole world knows about this allegation—otherwise we will stick to it and this paper has not been prescribed. That is what I am saying. All right, Sir.......... (*Interruptions*)

The next point is this. Has this election been fair? Was it rigged or was it not rigged? They say only 85% votes. Why only 85%? Why not 100%?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : 110%.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, in some polling booths we have been told that there have been 110% votes polled. It should be inquired into.

Therefore, as I said, if you want democracy.........

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : How can he say that?

MR. SPEAKER : He has got a right to say. He may say wrong things. But he has a right to say wrong things also.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN : He is misleading the House. It is a question of privilege.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This Government of Commissions and omissions—you cannot expect fairness from this government because they make a force even of justice. To-day it is *Andher Nagari*.

AN HON. MEMBER : *ChaupatRaja*.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : ......and Chaudhary Raja and Shahenshah. What will be the fate? You may be knowing that story?.......

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is like the Alice in Wonderland which you might have read in your childhood....

MR. SPEAKER : When I come here, I forget everything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is a small story—Alice in Wonderland....

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA (Hassan) : Please put a time limit. He cannot go on like this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am concluding with this. To-day justkce is in the hands of Fury.

Fury said to a mouse, That he met in the house, 'Let us both go to law. I will prosecute you.' 'Come, I'll take no denial: We must have the trial; For really this morning I've nothing to do.' Said the mouse to the cur, 'Such a trial, dear Sir, with no jury or judge, would be wasting our breath.'

> 'I'll be the judge, I'll be jury,' said cunning old Fury 'I'll try the whole cause, and condemn you to death.'

That is the justice and what farce you see going on. How can you expect fair elections? How can you expect any fairness and democracy in this? I know this *Tamasha* of bringing men here to build up a personality cult which was disapproved even by the Prime Minister who has some Gandhian spirit left in him. Therefore, can you build persons like this? Only round about Delhi and Haryana. What is Chaudhary Charan Singh throughout the country? What is Chaudhary Charan Singh in Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, in Karnataka and in Kerala? To boost the

personality cult by bringing men by trucks has been made. Therefore, in such a *tamasha* you cannot expect justice. That is what I have to say.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बड़ी शांति से अपने मित्रों के भाषण सुने और मैं कह सकता हूं कि जो एडजर्नमेण्ट मोशन सदन के सामने रखा गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि यह इश्यू हाईलाइट करने के लिए किया गया है। सवाल यह नहीं है—जैसा स्टीफन साहब ने कहा—कि रिगिंग हुई या नहीं हुई, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है लेकिन अगर सम्भव हो तो इसके बारे में विचार होना चाहिए और एक कमेटी बनायी जानी चाहिए। मैं उनकी स्पीच एक बड़ी बैलेंस्ड स्पीच मानता हूं लेकिन अगर आप प्राइमाफेसी केस नहीं बना सकते जिस कमेटी के लिए आप मांग कर रहे हैं the whole case fails and fails miserably. Your whole case depends upon doubt and suspicion and nothing else. The allegations are nothing.

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप ने जो सदन के सामने रखा है, उस का कोई एविडेंस नहीं है। साठे साहब ने कहा कि एक पोलिंग बूथ पर 110 परसैण्ट पोलिंग हुआ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं साठे साहब से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं—वह मेरे बहुत अच्छे मित्र हैं—क्या आप ने अभी तक इस चीज की शिकायत इलैक्शन कमिश्नर को की है कि किसी पोलिंग बूथ पर 110 परसेण्ट पोल हुआ ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I can stand up and say, yes.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर किया है तो एफिडेविट दीजिए कि आपने ऐसा किया है, तब मैं मानूंगा।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What is the na e of the booth?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I can read it out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That does not mean anything. You might have done it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरी इन्फर्मेशन यह है कि आप ने अभी तक इलैक्शन कमीशन के सामने इस तरह की कोई शिकायत नहीं की है। मैंने उनसे बात की है।

आपने यू० पी० की बात की, बिहार की बात की, लेकिन आप ने राजस्थान की बात क्यों नहीं की, नागालैण्ड की बात क्यों नहीं की, पंजाब की बात क्यों नहीं की ? जब पिछले जैनरल इलैक्शनज़ हुए थे, आप समझते थे कि आप जीतेंगे, ताकत से जीतेंगे, पैसे से जीतेंगे, मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग कर के जीतेंगे, लेकिन आप की आशा निराशा में परिणित हो गई। उस के बाद असैम्बली के चुनाव हुए तो आप ने हुल्लड़ किया, गलत तरीके से होम मिनिस्टर पर तरह तरह के अटैक किए। उस समय आप को आशा थी कि असेम्बली के चुनाव कांग्रेस पार्टी जरूर जीतेगी, लेकिन वहां भी आप की आशाओं पर पानी फिर गया और अब तीसरी आशा थी कि जो बाई-इलैक्शन हो रहे हैं, वहां पर तो कांग्रेस जरूर ही जीतेगी, लेकिन वहां भी दुर्भाग्य से आप जीत नहीं सके। वास्तव में आप के काम ऐसे हैं, जिस में आप को कोई भी वोट देना नहीं चाहता। आज जो यह एडजार्नमेण्ट मोशन आया है— यह उसी फ्रस्टेशन की निशानी है। मैं इस को सब्सटेनशियेट करना चाहता हूं— जब यू० पी० में दो इलैक्शन हुए और एक सीट हमने हारी, उस समय आपकी वर्किंग कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही थी। यह रिपोर्ट मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज से पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूं :—

"The congress victory in the Lucknow East Assembly bye-election has revived

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

the sagging morale of the party's leadership. The news came when the Working Committee of the party was holding a marathon session on the 42nd Constitution amendment. As soon as the message was conveyed to the party President; Mr. Brahmananda Reddi, he read it out at the meeting. The working committee members cheered the announcement and some shouted, 'This is the best news we have had for months'.

Sweets were distributed among the members and waiting Pressmen to celebrate the victory."

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर जनता पार्टी को रिगिंग करना होता तो जो सीट आप ने यू० पी० में जीती, उस को आप कैसे जीतते ? जहां आप जीते वहां की ख़बर तो आप के लिए अच्छी ख़बर है । उसके लिए आप मिठाइयां बांटते हैं । जहां से आप हारते हैं तो वह आप से बर्दाश्त नहीं होता । क्योंकि आपका मारल इतना डाऊन है कि आप इस हार को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । मैं तो अपोजिशन में रहा हूं । मैंने और हमारी पार्टी ने हार भी देखी है और जीत भी देखी है । आप तीस साल तक शासन में रहे इसलिए आप में वह मारल और करेज ही नहीं है कि आप किसी हार को बर्दाश्त कर सकें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी हार क्यों हुई ? इसलिए हुई कि इन के साथ अब पब्लिक सपोर्ट नहीं है । दूसरे जो आपने वहां केण्डीडेट्स खड़े किये उनका इमेज ही अच्छा नहीं था और वहां की जनता उन्हें भेजना ही नहीं जाहती थी । तीसरे आपकी पार्टी वालों ने उनको हरवाया । क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी में यूनिटी ही नहीं है । आपकी .पार्टी में स्पिलिट हो चुका है । पता नहीं वह कौन-सी कांग्रेस पार्टी के केण्डीडेट्स थे । जब आपकी पार्टी में एकता नहीं है तो जो कांग्रेस को वोट देने वाले थे, वे किस को वोट देते । इसलिए आपके लोगों ने ही आपको हराया । जनता ने हराया वह तो अलग है लेकिन आपके लोगों ने भी तो आपको हराया (व्यवधान)

जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि आपको जनता ने भी हराया और आपके लोगों ने भी आपको हराया तो मैं यह बात अपने मन से नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं कांग्रेस के लोगों की ही बात कोट करना चाहता हूं । मैं पंजाब की बात कोट करना चाहता हूं (व्यवधान) जरा मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

He should not get distrubed. I am not irrelevant. I am quoting the candidate who was defeated. He says that he had been defeated by Shri Zail Singh who is the P.C.C. President. If it is inconvenient, I may not quote. The former Punjab Chief Minister, Shri Zail Singh spared the last few days in the constituency to secretly canvass support for the Janata Party according to the defeated Congress candidate, Mr. Ajit Singh.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I am not objecting to his reading. We welcome it. I want your ruling. The Resolution is specific about the by-elections in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. You were very much on the rule book and you even prevented Mr. Sathe to carry on. I want your rulihg as to why you allowed Shri Gupta to make this allegation when it is not within the purview of the Resolution.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. Ravi, I appreciate you.

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is that any defamatory and indiscriminatory matter will be expunged and nothing more than that. Please go on Mr. Gupta.

SHR VASANT SATHE : I rise on a point of order. When he says that a particular person has perforce defeated his own party candidate, is that not defamatory? Or is it praiseworthy?

MR. SPEAKER : No, it cannot be praiseworthy. It cannot be defamatory. Every matter which is not praiseworthy is not defamatory.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Was the allegation that somebody was pitted against a candidate to get him defeated not defamatory? Is it complimentary to you?

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अच्छा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसे कोट नहीं करता। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी जो हार हुई, इलेक्शंस में लास हुआ उसके बारे में अगर आप हाई-लाईट करना चाहते थे तो हमारे प्रेजीडेंट को लिखते और कहते कि हम इसके बारे में डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं। शांतिभूषण जी ने कहा था कि आपसे तय करके आपसे बात करेंगे, विचार विमर्श करेंगे। लेकिन आपका उद्देश्य यह नहीं था। आपका ख्याल था कि प्राइस राइज का, ला एण्ड आर्डर खराब हो गया है, उसका हौआ हम जनता के सामने खड़ा कर के जनता से वोट ले लेंगे। लेकिन आपकी एक न चली। इन इलेकशंस से यह बात साफ़ हो गई कि आज भी जनता, जनता पार्टी के साथ है। इन चुनावों ने बता दिया है कि जनता और जनता पार्टी का मन एक है। इसलिए जब तक श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी —

श्री वसन्त साठे : अगर आप अपने वैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट्स को बनाए रखने के लिए इंटरफीयर न करें तो आपको हर जगह लखनऊ सरीखे हार होगी।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर हमारी हार होगी तो मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई हैं जो केवल उद्देश्यों में विश्वास नहीं करते बल्कि मीन्ज़ में भी करते हैं, उद्देश्य तो शुद्ध होना ही चाहिए, साधन भी शुद्ध होने चाहिएं और इसी सिद्धान्त के अनुसार अगर जनता हमें हटाएगी तो हम हट जाएंगे बाहर बैठ जाएंगे लेकिन एमरजेंसी लगा करके 36,000 लोगों को जेलों में बन्द नहीं करेंगे, कभी नहीं करेंगे —

श्री वसन्त साठे : आपका कहना यह है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई बाहर हो जाएंगे और श्री चरण सिंह उनकी जगह बैठ जाएंगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मानता हूं कि सभी मोरार जी भाई नहीं है, जो उनका स्तर है वह मेरा नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन वह हमारे लीडर हैं और उनकी बात को हम मानेंगे। लेकिन जो कुछ आपके लीडर ने किया —उनका मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूं— वह आपके सामने है। 18 महीने में जो जो किया है वह भारत के इतिहास पर काला दाग है और वह कभी नहीं मिटेगा। जब तक वह दाग लगा रहेगा, कांग्रेस पार्टी पर लगा रहेगा तब तक जनता पार्टी जा सकती है लेकिन इंदिरा गांधी कांग्रेस कभी भी उसका आल्टरनेटिव नहीं हो सकेगी चाहे और कोई बेशक आ जाए।

आपको रिगिंग की शिकायत है। मैंने सारे समाचारपत्र पढ़े हैं। किसी में भी हरिजनों को दबाने की, उनको रोकने की मैंने अखबारों में नहीं पढ़ा है कि शिकायत की गई है। सभी कटिंग्ज मेरे पास हैं। केवल श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी की ही स्टेटमेंट है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि रिगिंग हुआ है। बाकी कोई शिकायत किसी समाचार पत्र में नहीं है। जो समाचार-पत्रों के कारेसपोंडेंट भी हैं उन्होंने भी यही कहा है कि बड़ा पीसफुल पोलिंग हुआ है, आर्डली हुआ है।

मेरा कहना है कि अगर आपके पास कोई केस नहीं है तो यह आपके और कांग्रेस के इंटरेस्ट में है कि वह अपनी हार मान ले। अपने घर में आप ढूंढें कि कमी कहां है। इधर आपने आना है तो आप कुछ काम करके दिखाइए। अपनी पार्टी में परिवर्तन लाएं, सोचने में लाएं, काम के ढंग में लाएं। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आप लालसा तो रख सकते हैं यहां आने की लेकिन सम्भावना कोई नहीं है।

इस मोशन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। आप पोलिटिकल प्रोपेगेंडा ही करना चाहते

[श्री कंवर गुप्त]

हैं और अपनी हार को छिपाना चाहते हैं । मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is now 6.30 p.m. I shall allow five minutes for the Minister to reply.. (*Interruptions*) They do not want to reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order. A serious allegation has been made indirectly but it leads directly against the Election Commission or the whole organisation of the Election Commission. It has been alleged that in certain polling booths voting was more than 100 per cent, even 110 per cent. If it is a fact and is such a complaint has been lodged, it is a very serious thing. At the time of polling, the number of votes polled is checked by the polling officer himself and also by the election agents. Secondly, at the time of counting also, the number of votes polled is first examined by the counting officer. If it happens like that, automatically it would have been announced and there would have been re. polling It is fantastic. The Election Commissioner is not there to defend himself. You have to ascertain it. You have to ask for the papers and if it is not a fact, that 110 per cent polling was there, that portion should be expunged. Otherwise, it will remain as a serious allegation and a serious charge against the integrity of the Election Commissioner. He is not here to defend himself. You should see the papers and if it is not a fact, it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is over. I put it to the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want your observation on my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given me a suggestion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Election Commission is an independent organisation. The Election Commissioner is not present here and a serious and wild allegation has been made. Either it has to be substantiated or you have to expunge it. I want your reaction about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving a legal opinion here. I have noted your point. If it is so, I will expunge it. If it is not so, I will not.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN Mr. Unnokrishnan says he will give the names of the polling booths where it happened.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want your guidance and ruling on the fate of the adjournment motion. Rule 62 says:

> "The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 18.30 hours or at such other a hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate."

You directed that the debate should begin at 4 o'clock and it began at that time. According to this rule, 21/2 hours are over. Either you can say that according to you the debate is adequate or even if it is not adequate, you can still under this rule say that the debate is now to be closed at 6.30 especially because the other debate on sugar is coming. I want your ruling on the fate of the adjournment motion. Can you put it to vote? I am suggesting for your consideration whether as per rules and practices, the adjournment motion stands automatically talked out at 6.30. How can you take a vote? I submit the motion is talked out and the House cannot give a decision this way or that way.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: (Serampore): I fully support Prof. Mavalankar.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA: You have no option in the matter. It is talked out.

SHRI K. P. KRISHNAN : I requested you to give a ruling before you proceed to other ruling. My point was that in regard to a small procedural wrangle, half-an-hour was taken, arising out of an unfortunate remark. But in regard to this particular point, we have conclusive evidence and full proof in our hands. How are you going to shut us out ? I am sure you don't want to give an impression to the country that you are siding with the other side.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot flatter me like this. The time is over. This motion is talked out. We now go to the next item.

No more points of order.

(*Interruptions*)

Several hon. Members.**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

**Not recorded.

At this stage, some hon. Members left the House.

(*Interruptions*)

Some hon. Members went to the dais.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you hear me for a minute ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you read the rule ? Will you kindly read the rule ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The time is extended. Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : My submission is, in this House, unfortunately, because of your arbitrary behaviour ....(*Interruptions*) 40 minutes were taken....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The way in which they have behaved, this must be put on record....(*Interruptions*). It has put the whole Parliament in....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not have any more controversy. For the satisfaction of the House, so that they may not say that my action was arbitrary, I am merely reading what happened in this very House.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, it is not necessary.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you and to the House for kindly permitting me to speak on this subject by kindly extending the duration of time for this discussion.

I am sorry that this occasion which should have been a birthday party to two persons, Mr. Stephen on the other side and Mr. Charan Singh on this side, should have been marred on account of a misunderstanding. In fact, when I received the notice of this Adjournment Motion. I myself wondered as to why this Adjournment Motion had been brought. I did not know then that the birthday of one of the important leaders of the Opposition honoured Mr. Stephen, fell on this date and, therefore, Mr Vayalar Ravi had decided to celebrate the birthday in this House by means of this Adjournment Motion.

I have listened to the speeches with great attention. So much has alrea y been said from all sides of the House that I would not be justified in taking to much time of this House. Still I would like to make a few points in a very short time.

The main point which was attempted to be made by the Opposition leaders was their great surprise at the massive victory of the two Chief Ministers, one in Bihar and the other in Uttar Pradesh. May I say that, while sometimes it does happen that certain results are surprising because when one does not pause to analyse why these results come, why there is such a stunning defeat, if I may use that expression, one can understand that there is an element of surprise and certain conclusions are sought to be drawn rather hurriedly from certain figures or certain statistics, yet, on many occasions I have found that something *prima facie* looks surprising but if one does make an attempt to go deeper into the matter to find out as to what should have been the causes for those statistics, one finds that there can be causes and one comes to conclusion.

It is not for the first time that surprises have taken place; many people have been taken by surprises ; and they have jumped to wrong conclusions ev n in the past. May I say with great respect that, if the hon. leaders of the Opposition would just ponder over what could have been the factors, other than those factors to which they ascribe these results, whether there could have been other factors which could have produced these results, then they would understand this. The Congress, at one time, was a very important organisation, one of the premier organisations in the country; for decades and decades it was there. We remember the election of 1952; we also remember the elections of 1971 when we on this side happened to be on the Opposition; the Congress had scored a very spectacular victory in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections ; in 1972 again in the Assembly elections, the Congress had scored a spectacular victory; in 1952 and 1957 elections also, they had won.—May be, if the leaders of the Congress Party, which happens to be in the Opposition today, reflect upon their massive victory of 1952, 1957 and 1971, perhaps it is an element of surprise as to why the Congress should have fared in these two bye-elections in the manner in which they have done. But if they closely analyse the whole situation as it exists in the country, as every countryman is watching the situation, if they again reflect, once more,—I know they are conscious of the things which have happened during the 19 months of Emergency, the revelations which are being made in the country today when each and every mae-

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

whether he lives in an urban area or in a rural area, is following with rapt attention the various disclosures and revelations which are being made—, if they would just ponder over these and try to see as to what the personality of the Congress today is, they will find that the common man in India, the common citizen, is in a confused mind so far as Congress is concerned. He does not know to lay us to what the Congress of today stands for; he does not know as to who is the leader of the Congress today; he does not know whether the Congress still stands for the days of Emergency, whether it still stands for Mrs. Indira Gandhi's ways and methods, whether it still stands for what Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and other people did in this country. The common man, so far as the personality of the Congress is concerned, to put the matter at the lowest is completely confused as to what does the Congress of today stand for. I do not know—I am not concerned with whatever internal things might be happening in Congress—but all that I know as reader of newspapers, as one who watches events and tries to analyse them all that I can say is that the common man does not know at all as to whether the Congress is looking to West or to East. He is in a confused state of mind. What do you expect from the electorate if the common man is still in a confused mind. I do not even know whether the rank and file of the Congress itself knows as to whether the Congress stands for Mrs. Gandhi: whether the Congress stands for that authoritarian rule; whether the Congress would still like Mrs. Gandhi to reign supreme once again in this country; whether the Congress would still want Mrs. Gandhi to have those very things because Mrs. Gandhi, it is known to everybody, has not repudiated the things that she stands for. She is still going about justifying the kind of things that happened. She sometimes in a light way does say that alright some excesses somewhere or the other on account of some officials took place but basically what happened, the methods which were practised, the suspension of the right to life and liberty, the declaration of emergency and so on she still justifies. She says that the conditions in the country were such that this kind of shock treatment— as she describes it was necessary. If she still imagines and if still the common man does not know whether the Congress is still behind Mrs. Gandhi whether the Congress still believes in what Mrs. Gandhi does how can you blame the common man if he cannot afford to take the risk.

Of course, one aspect of the result came to me as a surprise. I am surprised that even today there should be people—12,000 people in Phulparas constituency and 18,000 people in Nidhauli Kalan constituency—who should still vote for the Congress in the present state of affairs. It is certainly a matter of great surprise. If the hon'ble leaders of the Opposition would ponder over it they would come to this conclusion.

Of course, they have spoken as to why should there 92 per cent polling in Phulparas and why should there be a sizeable voting in Nidhauli Kalan. Firstly, of course, I had pointed out the figure of 92 per cent itself is wrong. The figure is 85 per cent. But at the same time they would kindly look back on their own experience. It always has happened in the past that when an important person—a Chief Minister or a Prime Minister—contacts from a constituency it is one of the factors which must not be forgotten that the constituency feels honoured, the constituency feels alright if we return a Chief Minister that itself would b an important factor. May be there have been occasions—one such occasion was in the recent past—when the constituency with decisive voice rejected even a sitting Prime Minister but otherwise if the people like a particular Chief Minister then in the constituency of that Chief Minister or Prime Minister the voting will always be more massive than in other constituencies because they want to show their solidarity with the leader of the State. (*Interruptions*).

Sometimes in these elections some people do get surprised. I am reminded of an incident when a member of the Bar wanted to contest the election for the Bar Association presidentship. Now, all his friends told him that they wanted vote for him and he was content that he would be unanimously elected and when the ballot papers were counted only one ballot paper was found to have been cast in his favour and every member of the Association went to him and said ; Well, it is I who voted for you. It is your other friends who did not vote for you... He kept on hearing his friends for a long time, but finally he said; I am wondering what happened to my own vote. So, these occasions do come, the election results have some surprises.

19.00 hrs.

I am also reminded of another story. There happened to be a very beautiful young damsel who was very proud of her beauty with the result that when she wanted to get married, many suitors came to her and offered their hands. She was so proud that she would always see some defect or the other in them and reject them. She kept on rejecting suitors after suitors. It came to such a

stage that a 16-year young beautiful damsel became a 65-year old woman. She then decided to get married, but she had not forgotten her beauty. She gave an advertisement in the Times of India, Hindustan Times and even in the National Herald, but nobody applied for her hand. She was wondering what had happened; she did not know as to what tremendous change her face had undergone. That is the trobule with the Congress Party today. I would appeal to my friends on the other side to use a mirror and see their face. So many cosmetics are now available. If they would only make a liberal use of these cosmetics and undergo some plastice surgery—plastic surgeons are also there now— a day may come when they can improve their looks. The hon. Members on the opposite cannot lower down their ages, but they can certainly improve their looks. Let them look forward to that day when they would come with improved looks before the people not with this emergency look, not with this atrocities look, not with this bulldozer look, not with the sterilization look, as if the people of this country were cattle to be caught hold of and sterlised against their wishes. Family Planning is something good, but human beings cannot be reduced to animals. This was the kind of atmosphere created in this country.

I would like to remind the hon. Members in the opposition that the people of India are so anxious that they do not want to take even half per cent risk in regard to this matter. They want to ensure more than 100 per cent that such a day they would never have to see again in this country. Unless they take steps, and can assure the people of this country that they have mended their party in such a way that the people would feel assured that half per cent risk of those days returning would not be there, they would look at the voters in vain. The voters are not giong to vote for you so long as this transformation does not take place. This transformation may be difficult, but then it is for important leaders to attempt the difficult thing. After all, the ruling party, when it was in the opposition, had to face these difficulties; it has also fought against all kinds of adversities and difficulties, but it has overcome them. I wish you all good luck, particularly on this occasion when we are celebrating the birthday of an hon. Member on that side and one hon. Minister this side. I wish you the best of luck, I wish you many happy returns of this day, I do not refer to the Phulparas and Nidhauli Kalan results.

As for the arrangements with regard to these elections, it was said that there has been a massive rigging. May I say that if there could be such a masskive rigging as is beng alleged by the opposition leaders today, we would not have been sitting on this side. The Lok Sabha elections in March took place during the period of emergency—the kind of emergency which the country had never seen before and will never see again. If in those days any kind of large scale rigging was possible, then in that case, it would not have been possible for any of us to be sitting in the treasury benches today.

The March 1977 election is a positive and complete proof. Whenever somebody comes and tells me even in regard to any other constituency where the Janata Party might have lost in the 1977 March elections says that there has been large-scale rigging and so on, my answer to him is also that if such a large-scale rigging is possible in any constituency, then Mrs. Gandhi would have been sitting on that bench and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi would have been sitting on this bench so that the 1977 March elections demonstrate for that people of this country are vigilant enough and also demonstrate that large scale rigging is not possible. Of course, small mistakes here and there cannot be entirely ruled out. But may I say that there is a forum provided. Sometimes it is said that such things have happened. If there is a demand for a commission of inquiry, then in the March 1977 elections some people came to me saying that there should be a Commission of inquiry for certain places. Then, Sir, this Commission of Inquiry is a discretionary thing for the government. I am not saying that that demand is made today. What I am saying is that under the Representation of People Act, there is the best possible forum provided where anybody is free to ventilate any grievance in regard to any election. The courts are there. The High Court is there. The Supreme Court is there. Even recently two Ministers have been unseated in Kerala and I assure you, if any assurance is needed, that we will never amend the election law with retrospective effect in order to see that their elections are validated whether it be Mr. Karpuri Thakur or Mr. Naresh Yadav. I give the solemn assurance to the hon. Members in the opposition that we will not amend the election law. So you are welcome to file an election petition and you can carry on with that election petition.

I would like to tell the hon. Members that the Election Commission took good care so far as these constituencies from where the Chief Ministers have been contesting. Obviously they were important constituencies. So, the Election Commission took good care firstly in issuing a circular well in time to both the States that no official shall be transferred during the period of election.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One interruption, Sir. False promises were made. 40 Ministers were present in the constituencies on election work. They promised to open Tehsil offices and Rs. 2.5 crores were sanctioned immediately for the Medical College. All this took place on the eye of the elections. Is it not an undue influence ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : Apart from that, the Election Commission appointed three observers each from the State itself in each of these constituencies. For instance, in the Phulparas constituency three judicial officers of the rank of Sessions Judge who are directly subordinte to the High Court were appointed as Observers and one observer was sent from the Election Commission itself. One for Phulparas and another to Nidhauli Kalan constituency. All these observers have already submitted their reports. Apart from that, they toured three constituencies and saw the conditions there before the date of the poll and on the date of the poll they went round to a large number of polling stations and they have submitted their reports which show that the elections were fairly held. So these are the arrangements which the Election Commission has made. The reports sent by the observers indicate that the elections were free and fair. If in one place something wrong has happened then it was countermanded and a repoll ordered. What is wrong in it if in one pollingg station repoll was ordered.... *(interruptions)* As I have already said, the forum for the election petition is still open to everybody.

So, Sir, I do not want to dilate further except wishing all the best to the Congress Opposition in the next elections wherever they may take place.

With these words, I oppose this motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ravi.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : May I reply. Sir ? It has been done in this House before in the Rabat debate. I am quoting only the precedent .... *(Interruptions)*.

Why don't you listen? On an adjournment motion on Rabat, an hon. Member other than the mover was allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : He has a right of reply. Mr. Vayalar Ravi has the right of reply.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Please see the discussion on the Adjournment Motion on Rabat Summit. Acharya Kriplani was allowed. Sir, I distinctly remember this. Instead of Mr. Piloo Mody, Acharya Kriplani was allowed. A Member can, with the permission of the Speaker, move or reply, in the Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Unnikrishnan I understand that in the matter of moving instead of one person, the other can do it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It has happened before.

MR. SPEAKER : The right of reply is there to the Member who has moved. If you can point out to me something. I will go into it. Please see the rule. It says :

'A Member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply.'

That is, general debate — in any debate. I don't get a precedent . You say; that I respect; but I must have something.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In many adjournment Motions it has happened.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, although the rule says that the Mover must reply, I must point out to you, in all humility, that in the past-howoever, wrong it may be according to rules— there have been proceedings where other than the mover has spoken.

MR. SPEAKER : Other than the mover had replied ? Do you mean to say moved or replied ? Mr. Mavalankar, I would like to know, moved or replied ?

PROF. P. G. MAAVALANKAR : It is contrary to rules but it has happened in the past.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mavalankar, you are not answering. Was he replying or moving ?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : It is for me to say what my impression is. It is for the Secretariat to guide you whether it is right or wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : My Secretary says there has been no such precedent. In the matter of moving, instead of one person another person has moved.

Shri Vayalar Ravi has a right of reply. He may reply now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Sir, I was hearing the hon. Minister and the members who spoke on the other side. I appreciated one thing. The Minister was cleverly avoiding to give reply to the point raised and he wanted to put calm in this House. In opposing this motion many points were raised from the other

side. The opening speaker from the other side was Shri Shyamanandan Mishra. He was agreeing to some extent to my point that the voting was of the highest percentage. If you go through the voting procedure today you will find this. If anybody has to face a bye-election, what is the position ? Today the voter has to be pass through three people. The Presiding officer has to sign the paper. It takes a few minutes for the voter to pass. In the last election in Kerala. Mr. Anthony was contesting. The highest percentage of voting then was 73 per cent. This is 73 per cent. I have seen that with my own eyes. Even after 5 o'clock a long que was in every polling booth. That was the point I wanted to make. When the election is being conducted properly, 83 per cent or 86 per cent of the people, as was pointed out could vote. Is it the contention of the hon. Minister, Shri Shanti Bhushan that it can be done before noon ? Not at a l. It is our experience also that with all the infrastructure in Kerala like the road communication you find a small road everywhere with all the election officials there it is physically impossible to have so many people to come and vote. In places like Phulpara and Nidhauli Kalan it is impossible to get the voting of 86 per cent of the people. That is the point I am making. It is physically impossible. With the present topography of that area and with the past experience. If I take the voting it can be done only when there is rigging and nothing also.

I have got with me the figures of the election. With the authority I am telling you that 1,04,000 is the total number of votes in Nidhauli Kalan Assembly Constituency with 7,686 dedt votes and the net balance is only 96,314 of which 84,600 of the total number of votes only was polled before noon. Can you explain this ? There are many people who are outside the constituency. Do you believe that only 96,000 people are in the constituency ? Are you so foolish to believe that out 96,000 only 84,600 could exercise their right of franchise? Is it not a rigging ? I can produce evidence. Shri Patnaik asked me the name of the booth. But Shri Shanti Bhushan very cleverly avoids that, I am reading this. Take Polling Station Nos. 74-Barsi, 75-Barsi, 75, Barsi and 77-Barsi. The total no. of votes is 3,541 while the total no. of votes cast was 3,696. I say that the lady of democracy was being raped by you and your party. I can produce further evidence. In 67-Dhiramasi and 68-Dhiramasi the total number votes is 1,950 while the votes cast is 2,110. Here is a great champion of democracy sitting here and defending about the rigging.

You can go through this. Shri Mishra challenged me. He asked me whether any officer was being transferred. For your information I accept that challenge as also that of Shri Gauri Shankar Rai I am reading the names of the officers who have been transferred and posted after the election notification has been given.

Shr Shanti Bhushan should take note of it. They are :

Mr. Satpal Singh, S.H.O. Marhara was transferred.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN : Just a minute. When the Election Commission wrote the U.P. Government that normally no transfer should be made, here the transfers of some police officials had already been made before. So they had not been transferred after the Election Commission Notification was finalised.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Before the Notification, this was done and the Minister and the Chief Minister are clever enough to do that.

He was very clever, but even so the date is there; it was after that date; that is my point. Secondly, I can give the names of officers who had been transferred after the issue of the assembly election notification at Nidhauli Kalan in Etah district and especially in Nidhauli Kalan Assemby constituency. The S.H.O. Mr. Satpal Singh was transferred; the Nidhauli Kalan S.H.O. was transferred; the circle inspector of police, Aliganj and Kasganj were transferred. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police and 33 other officers of the rank of Additional District Magistrate, B. D. Os. and A.D. Os. were also transferred. It is a clear case. I have got a list of persons who are dead but whose votes are shown as having been cast; this is at booth Nos. 122 and 123 Khera; Smt. Ganga Devi, Smt. Pulla Smt. Makatdevi, Shri Harbend Singh, Shri Trilok Chand, Shrimati Naraini Devi, Smt. Munni, Shri Pancham Singh, Smt. Phoolwati, Shri Subedar; there are other instances and I do not want to take the time by giving their names.

Shri Shanti Bhushan was saying about the confusion in the Congress Party. I do not know; what is the confusion in his own party; let him tell us that. The Prime Minister Desai was one of the old veteran political leaders; we differed with him and he was sitting in the back bench; at that time we respected him; even when he threatened Satyagraha our government respected him. 20 lakhs of people, two million exhibited their support here in the Boat Club. For what celebrations ? For the birth day ? Is not naked exploitation of the power struggle in your party ? Can you deny this ? All India Radio is being misused.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The Press Information Bureau has printed and distributed a 16 page book on Chaudhuri Charan Singh using government machinery.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Shri Shanti Bhushan was sorry for the fate of the Congress Party. I remind him about the fate of his party ; the way it goes, it seems it is going to be disfigured. Can he tell me who is the leader of the Janata Party. Is it the Home Minister Charan Singh who wants to exhibit the support at the boat club by transferring thousands of people misusing his authority; or is it Morarji Desai ? No less a person than the present Defence Ministe admitted before the Shah Commission that he was still under surveillance that his telephones were being tapped by the Home Ministry. The Home Minister told on the floor of the House that he had the Supereme authority to check any file, call for any file, suspend any officer in any of the ministries which shows that he is having virtually the tendency of a dictator, Shri Shanti Bhushan accused Mrs. Indira Gandhi because she collected people here, millions of people here, and he said that she was missusing government machinery. We are seeing the same thing today; to celebrate the Home Minister's birthday, they are using the same machinery, same transport, same officers, same number of people here. Is there any difference ? You accused Mrs. Gandhi, rrightly or wrongly, that she concentrated power in her hands. Here is your acclaimed leader, Mr. Charan Singh, who says that he can take any action against any officer in the Ministry of Mr. Patnaik or Mr. Shanti Bhushan or any other minister, without their knowlege. The officer is answerable to the Home Minister, not to you. Is it not dictatorship? What Mrs. Gandhi did to the Congress Party, Mr. Charan Singh is doing to your party. That must be taken care of.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Who tells you thse cockand bull stories?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I tabled a calling attention motion and I put a pointed question to the Home Minister. He replied that it is not the responsibility of the Cabinet, but it is purely the function of the Home Ministry. There is a proverb in Malayalam, "Physician, first treat yourself". Similarly, I say to Mr. Shanti Bhushan: Before crying for the Congress, you cry for yourself ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : With regard to the transfer of some policemen, the Home Minister said that his department has got the power. What you say is not correct.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Sir, the purpose of this adjournment motion is to highlght the need to protect democracy in spirit and letter. Democracy cannot flourish unless the pople are free to exercise their franchise accorrding to their free will. So far they have been intimidated and not allowed to vote freely. It is a great danger to democracy. Here is a clear case proved by records that to avoid a crisis in the Janata Party, rigging has been done. I am sorry that the name of the Election Commission was mentioned. I do not want to make any comment about the Election Commission. My charge is against this government. Deliberately, with all the might at your command, you used all your power and position to ensure the success of not merely the Janta Party candidates, but the nominees of Mr. Charan Singh. That is more important. That is why we are giving a warning to you. This is very dangerous for Indian democracy if it continues like this. I appeal to Mr. Shanti Bhushan to think over this as Law Minister. It is his duty to see that the elections are free and fair. If the Harijans, Adivasis and the weaker sections of the society are not allowed to vote according to their wish, that is a sad day for democracy ; that is the end of democracy.

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is :

"That the House do now adjourn".

The motion was negatived.

गौरी शंकर राय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । कृपा कर के आज जो शानदार व्यवहार हमारे नेता विरोधी दल ने किया है उस के लिए एक लाइन सदन में लिख दीजिए कि यह सदन उन का अनुगृहीत है और दुनिया की पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी उन की और उन के मित्रों की अनुगृहीत है । यह रेकार्ड पर चले जाने दीजिए ।

We are proud of their behaviour.

19·30 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Patil will now reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : Sir, I was replying to the points made by hon. members who opposed the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. I fully understand the feelings of the members who have opposed the introduction of this Bill and the misgivings that arise in their minds regarding the conferment of even of attenuated powers of preventive detention on the administration. Our recollections of the gross abuse to which MISA was put are fresh and vivid.

Nor has Government any pleasure in introducing a measure of this nature. But I would request the hon. Members to bear in mind that Government has at the me time a responsibility to discharge and, were it not absolutely necessary for the discharge of this responsibility, we would not have come forward with this proposal. The country expects rightly that law and order will be maintained. Government has a moral obligation to fulfil this expectation, for, the maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the State and in fact the basic raison d'etre of its existence. The House is aware of the complexity and the nature of the problems of security and public order with which the country is faced and I need not dwell now upon the recent acts of sabotage and terrorist threats, the proneness to violence of certain sections and the divisive forces that are always seeking free rein to undermine the polity. The administration seeks legal sanctions from this House in coping with these problems and denying it these sanctions, would be handicapping it sorely against forces that, in any case, have only contempt for law, society, indeed human life itself.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : What is the matter being taken up now ?

Mr. Speaker : The Minister is replying to the earlier debate.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Under what rules can he do this? Please see the record. The Deputy Speaker had said that it will go to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not said that. Please verify from the records.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I understand from the office that he has not said that it has lapsed.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : The Deputy Speaker had said that it was 3 O'clock and so.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I was not present. My Secretary says that the Deputy Speaker has not said it.

SHRI S. D. PATIL : To allay misgivings, I would like to point out that the main thrust of the provisions of the Bill is to ensure that powers for preventive detention are not abused. Thus it differs from its predecessors in seeking to limit the powers of Government and to provide potent safeguards. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Which record has the Secretary seen ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL : Therefore, the activities prejudicial to the security of the State and the maintenance of public order have been rigorously defined in the Bill so as to eliminate any possibility of the law being used for political or extraneous purposes. The State Government will have no power to issue detention orders for reasons connected with the defence of India or the security of India or with respect to any foreigner. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : My Secretary says that the Deputy Speaker has not said that.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You must be consistent. We are being fooled.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : We want to know what the Deputy Speaker himself has said.

MR. SPEAKER : The Deputy Speaker is here. I would like him to say what had happened then.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI (Vijayawada) : I must strongly protest against the attempt of some Members to say something, as if I have said it. I have never said that it lapses. Actually, what I said is that the time is 3 O' clock, and that we will take up the private Members' Business. I am sorry that Members should put words into my mouth. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to accept it. He said: "Private Members' Business is being taken up." Nothing more than that.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The district authorities will be able to issue detention orders only when such powers are specifically delegated to them and only for activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public order of supplies and services essential to the community. Conditions of detention will be determine by rules to be made by the Central Government and will not be left to the State Governments to decide. A mandatory provision is being made for the payment of monetary relief to the family of the detenu where the means of its subsistence have been rendered inadequate because of the detention. I would, further, like to mention that the constitution of the advisory boards has been so modified as to secure the most independent possible judicial review within two months of detention through a Board nominated by the Chief Justice of the appropriate High Court and consisting of three Judges. Members must have noted that, earlier, the composition of the advisory boards was not restricted by laws to Judges, nor were nominations to the advisory boards made by the Chief Justice. By proposing that the function of nomination to the advisory board be entrusted to the Chief Justice of the High Court and that membership of the advisory board be restricted to Judges (serving or retired), Government have given proof of their good faith and determination to prevent abuse of the proposed legislation.

Further, a detenu will be able to make additional representation against his detention whereas he has no such right to-day.

The total period of detention under this measure has been reduced from three years under the present law to one year in all cases.

I would also like to refer to the provision made in the Bill for the first time in the legislative history of preventive detention that a report on the working of the law will require to be made not only to the two Houses of Parliament but also by each State Government to its Legislature. A statutory provision enabling discussion in the State Legislature as well as Parliament of the manner in which the law has been implemented will be the surest way to ensure that these powers are used with due care and restraint.

We have sought to provide all safeguards that we could possibly think of but, should Members be able to suggest any others during the course of the discussion on this Bill, Government will give their seggestions its most earnest consideration. We will gladly accept any suggestions that will strengthen the safeguards against abuse without weakening the administration in controlling the divisive forces of chaos and disorder.

It is only our awareness of the serious problems facing the country that has prompted us to bring forward this measure. I would appeal to the hon Members' sense of responsibility towards maintenance of peace and order in the country in seeking their support for the measure.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 14] **[19·40 hrs.**

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
Amat, Shri D.
Ananthan, Shri Kumari
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Arif Beg, Shri

Balak Ram, Shri
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Bharat Bhushan, Shri
Brahm Perkash, Choudhury

Chandan Singh, Shri
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chandravati, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra

Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
Dave, Shri Anant
Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna
Dhara, Shri Sushil Kumar
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
Durga Chand, Shri

Fazlur Rehman, Shri

Ganga Singh, Shri
Gattani, Shri R. D.
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Heera Bhai, Shri

Jain, Shri Kalyan
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Kapoor, Shri L. L.
Kar, Shri Sarat
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
Krishan Kant, Shri
Kureel, Shri R. L.

Mahala, Shri K. L.
Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar
Mahi Lal, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Munda, Shri Karia

Negi, Shri T. S.

Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patnaik, Shri Biju
Phirangi Prasad, Shri
Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
Raj Keshar Singh, Shri
Raj Narain, Shri
Rakesh, Shri R. N.
Ram, Shri R. D.
Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Ram Charan, Shri
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Ramapati Singh, Shri
Ramji Singh, Dr.
Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri

Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
Sai, Shri Larang
Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
Saksena, Prof. Shibban Lal
Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sarda, Shri S. K.
Satya Deo Singh, Shri
Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Sinha, Shri C. M.
Sinha, Shri Purna
Somani, Shri Roop Lal
Suman, Shri Surendra Jha

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Ugrasen, Shri

Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
Verma, Shri R. L. P.

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
Yuvraj, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Bhagat Ram, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Bheeshma Dev, Shri M.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kisalram, Shri K. T.

Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Mavalankar, Prof. P. G.

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Rajan, Shri K. A.
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Roy, Shri A. K.

Shankar Dev, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is: Ayes 104, Noes 27. The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it.

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

19·40 hours

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: As the House is aware, one person, who has given his name as Suresh Singh, who is a student of B.A. Final of Gorakhpur University, shouted some slogan and threw leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery at about 12·40 p.m. today. He was immediately removed from the Gallery by the Watch and Ward Staff and interrogated. He has made a written statement but not expressed regret for his action.

As today is the last day of the session, if the House agrees, he may be kept in the custody of the Watch and Ward Officer till the rising of the House today and thereafter released with a warning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I move that he be released forthwith.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): A motion has to be made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The procedure is that the motion is made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and then the House expresses its opinion on it. The sentence is never passed by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not imprisoning him. I only wanted him to be warned and released. Is that the pleasure of the House?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not place the whole matter before the House and ask the House to express its opinion? I do not know who is derelicting in the matter. Somebody is derelicting in the matter. The incident has occurred in the House and we have not even been apprised of the incident. The House requires to be apprised of it and the House will deal with it.

MR. SPEAKER: What exactly do you want?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The incident took place in the House this morning. We do not know much about it. The House will have to take a view in the matter. Somebody has to inform the House about the incident and then the House will take a view and say, whether he should be sentenced to one day or two days' imprisonment, whatever the case may be. But the general practice has been that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes before the House and tells the House about the incident that has taken place. He also makes a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: My Secretary informs me that the precedent in such cases is that if an imprisonment is to be given, then the Miniter for Parliamentary Affairs makes a motion. But if it is merely a question of giving a warning and letting him off, it is done by the Chair.

---

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Charan Singh, Zulfiquarullah, Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, Ramanand Tiwary, Ram Naresh Kushwaha Ram Vilas Paswan, Raje Vishveshvar Rao, Nathu Singh, Ram Murti Rudolph Rodrigues, Shrikrishna Singh Balwant Singh Ramoowalia. and Raghubir Singh Machhand.

NOES : Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How do we know the gravity of the offence?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to know the facts, he has given a statement saying that he is dissatisfied with the educational system and, therefore, he shouted. The statement says, "I am dissatisfied with the state of educational system. That is why I wanted to lodge a protest." Nothing more than that. That is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, after listening to your observation, I thought it fit that I move a motion. I have moved a motion that he be released forthwith. You can put that before the House and you can take the consensus of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: All that you have to say is, whether we should warn him or let him off without any warning. I put that to you.

Those who are for warning him may please say Aye.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are against warning him may please say, No.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The Ayes have it; the Ayes have it.

So, he will be warned and let off.

AN HON. MEMBER: What will be the language of warning?

MR SPEAKER: It will be just, "he is warned.":

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is a young boy. When he goes for looking for jobs, this warning will act against his interest.

MR. SPEAKER: The House has decided it.

19.44 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated the 23rd December, 1977 from Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, an elected Member from Azamgarh constituency of Uttar Pradesh, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from today the 23rd December, 1977.

19.45 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd December, 1977, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1977."

19.45½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT INCIDENTS OF SABOTAGE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, in the course of discussions on a Calling Attention Notice in this House last month on the recent incidents of sabotage in the country directed against vital installations like Railways, AIR, Power Plants etc., I had promised that before the House adjourns I shall try to make another statement on the subject. I had already indicated that it had been impressed upon State Governments concerned and the Delhi Police that no efforts should be spared in making thorough and comprehensive investigations into all these incidents. Arrangements for greater vigilance and protection of all vital installations had also been taken in hand. Fullest cooperation of the Central Government has also been extended to the concerned law enforcement agencies in completing their investigations and in taking all steps according to law against the guilty.

Of the 4 incidents on the Railways in November where the circumstances led to a strong suspicion of sabotage, some break through has been made in the investigations into the derailment of the goods train between Mana and Murtajpur on 19th November in Maharashtra. The other three accidents on the Railways are still under investigation. Some progress has also been made into the case of sabotage at the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station in Bihar. Investigations in regard to the blast at Harduaganj Power Plant, the explosion in the

[Shri Charan Singh]

Baroda Heavy Water Plant and the incident in the Bhandara Ordnance Factory in Maharashtra do not indicate sabotage. Investigations are still in progress in respect of the AIR fire and Ukai explosion.

Apprehensions have also been voiced regarding the recent acts of terrorism against our personnel and property abroad. No fewer than 6 cases of stabbing have occurred from September onwards in Australia, England and USA where our employees abroad have been the victims. The police authorities of the concerned countries are investigating these stabbing incidents.

I would once again like to reiterate that all necessary steps have been taken by Government to ensure prompt investigation into all cases of sabotage and to ensure protection of our vital installations and our personnel both in the country and abroad.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): I would like to say, Sir, that we are sorry that no notable progress has been made in the investigations; we are almost in the same place or stage where we were when the previous statement was made.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is whether the House would like to continue sitting for taking up the sugar debate or whether we should have it at some other time...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I want to make a submission. In Gorakhpur district, there have been lathi-charges on teachers in jail. They have been beaten up barbarously. This sort of inhuman treatment should not have been given to the teachers. Through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister of Education to look into the matter and see that the grievances of the teachers are redressed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you about the *Nationl Herald*. We are now on the last day of this Session...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Sir, you have given me permission to raise a matter....

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज गन्ने के लिये चीनी तथा गुड़ नीति पर विचार करने के लिये समय तय हुआ था। 2 घंटे का समय किसानों की समस्याओं के लिये तय हुआ था क्योंकि गन्ने का डिस्पोज़ल नहीं हो रहा है और चीनी की नीति का किस प्रकार निर्धारण हो इस पर बहस होनी थी जिस के लिये 2 घंटे का समय हम को दिया गया। लेकिन उस समय को दूसरे दूसरे तरीकों से यूटिलाइज किया गया। हमें कब समय मिलेगा यह बताया जाय ?

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) THREAT OF RETRENCHMENT IN BEAS SUTLEJ PROJECT.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are ten statements to be made under Rule 377. Is it the pleasure of the House that these statements be made today?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Sir, I gave this notice long back. I have got the information from the Beas Project empl yees that a large number of junior engineers are going to be retrenched in the coming month of February when the project will be almost complete. These junior engineers were taken on *ad hoc* basis. They have met the Minister concerned but they have not received any reply as yet to their demand made. Their demand is that when the project is completed and the authorities will recruit new engineers why not the old experienced engineers be kept in that service so that these people who have acquired experience during the project work may get a chance to stay there.

Sir, in case new recruitment takes place the new engineers will take time to learn whereas these people are already trained. So, these engineers numbering about 1400 may be kept in that Beas project for the maintenance work for which they are contemplating new recruitment to be made from Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab. My humble request to you and the government is that their services may be retained so that they may not have to face retrenchment.

(ii) REPORTED DECISION TO BAN EXPORT OF PROCESSED FROG LEGS

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I place before the House one important point. When the Parliament is in Session the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Shri Prabhu Das Patwari told the Vegetarian Congress at Madras that the Government of India was contemplating a ban on the export of frog legs. Such a policy decision should not have been so deviously presented when both the Houses were sitting. I want to ask whether a policy of this kind can be pronounced Governors on behalf of the Government of India?

Sir, I wanted to place this matter before this House and also w nted to draw the attention of our beloved Prime Minister. It is thought that the Hindus as a class are vegetarians. But in the four southern States, namely, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, 97 per cent of the Hindus are non-vegetarians; this percentage may not be in the case of Gujarat State as felt by the Prime Minister.

In spite of many Five-Year Plans, it is a matter of regret th t we have not been able to provide full employment; year after year the problem of unemployment is becoming more and more difficult. When we are in such a stage of development, nothing should be done to aggravate this problem of unemployment. Viewed in this light, the decision of the Government to ban export of frog legs is an unwise one. If the Government takes any such decision, it would generate more unemployment on a large scale, loss of foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 15 crores and ill-feeling between Harijans and vegetarian Hindus. Nearly thirty lakhs of labourers, mostly Harijans and other weaker sections would lose employment. They make a living by catching frogs and handing them over to factories who process them into frog legs for export and fish-meal which is a necessary ingredient of protein for chicken feed. This unwise decision will deprive these thirty lakhs of people of their living and I assert that nobody in this country, including the Government have a right to deprive anyone of a living. Whatever might have been the reason for this decision, let it be based on religion that it wounds the feelings of vegetarian Hindus as seems to have been explained by the Prime Minister to a deputation of these people or that it is against Hinduism and vegetarianism, it is not a right decision. If catching frogs offends the feelings of vegetarian Hindus section of the people, then catching fish, slaughtering of goats, sheep and chickens also would offend the so-called feelings. Then, why does the Government promote poultry farming, expend a lot of money on purchase of fishing trawlers and even assist industrialists in diversifying in the direction of establishing new ventures for processing of buffalo beef, though for export. After processing the legs, the residents are all converted into fish-meal which contains 65% protein which is used as chicken-feed whereas the fish itself contains only 40% protein which is also an exportable commodity earning foreign exchange. By this decision, the poultry farms will also be starved of a necessary raw material.

Frogs also live in water along with fish and they are considered as one of the varieties of fish. Another variety of fish called prawns is exported to foreign countries earning foreign exchange worth many crores. If killing the frogs is a cruel act, the same reason should apply to the killing of fish and prawns.

I would like to know from the Government if they are going to ban the catching of the fish because this is also cruel? I would appeal to the Prime Minister, do not touch this and ban the export of frog legs, because this is helping the country to earn a lot of foreign exchange. It is also providing employment to three million people. The poor Harijans and agricultural labour are earning their livelihood by this; they catch one frog and sell it 5 to 7 Rs. each. I once again appeal to the government. This policy I cannot understand. This is an all-India policy. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to think over it and not to ban the export of these things.

20.00 hrs.

(iii) REPORTED BEHAVIOUR OF INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN U.S.A.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras-South): Under rule 377 I rise to bring to the notice of this House and the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs an incident which is inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of this country involving our Ambassador, The Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the United States.

The Hindu dated 21st December carries a report from Washington that a very widely circulated newspaper, *The New York Daily News*, has published a photograph showing our Ambassador Extra-ordinary may I say—and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India, Mr. Palkhiwala kneeling on the floor of a restaurant and holding the foot of Miss

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Lilian Carter, the mother of the President of the United States. I do not know if our Ambassador was engaged in a demonstration of the habit of touching the feet of elders to the American public. I am not also sure whether it is a gesture of new and genuine non-aligned policy assured by the government.

The report further goes on to say :

"It appears that at a lunch attended by our envoy, Miss Lilian had expressed a desire to own a pair of chappals to match the saree she had. The Ambassador quickly jumped out of his seat to take measurements of Miss Lilian's foot oblivious of the fact that there are photographers present around."

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Where is the hon. Minister for External Affairs?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We know, Sir, that Mr. Palkhiwala is a very eminent lawyer but we did not know that he had other concealed virtues including chappal-fitting.

It is a pity that the Ambassador Extra-ordinary should have thought fit to display such accomplishment in the public lowering the dignity and respect of our country and our people.

The President of the Indians Association in the United States has expressed deep concern over the incident which tends to be little the image of our country. It is also reported that one of the newspapers had captioned this picture as a bootstrap diplomacy and this is a compliment to the government that what they are following is a bootstrap diplomacy.

The entire episode is shameful and the least the government should do in this matter is to recall not the Ambassador Extra-ordinary but the extra-ordinary Ambassador and if they so desire, put him in charge of export promotion of chappals to the United States of America.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will you please ask the Minister of External Affairs who is not here to let us know his reactions?

(iv) STRIKE BY THE EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): Sir, with effect from the 16th December, 1977, more than one lakh employees of the Govt. of Assam are on continuous strike demanding implementation of their demands including payment of additional D.A. of Rs. 30 per month which was announced earlier by the State Chief Minister, making it payable from 1-7-77. He has not been able to pay because he pleads that he is in debt of Rs. 553 crores. He has become incapable of administering the State. Therefore the workers have again gone on strike.

Instead of making settlement with the workers the Government has threatened the employees with termination of services of the temporary ones and ordering break in services to the permanent ones. These threats are being issued over the Gauhati Station of AIR. At the same time, armed police battalions are being deployed to terrorise the striking employees and their families in their residences. In sympathy with this strike other government undertakings have also started going on strike. Industriae undertakings and other public utility services are going to strike from December 28, next. It is likely that the strike will extend to other branches of the administration and public utility services including the State Electricity Board. The whole governmental machinery has collapsed in the meanwhile. Supply, procurement and distribution system has also been completely paralysed. So, under Rule 377, I draw the attention of the Government. The Central Government should immediately take steps to dismiss this Government which is incapable of administering the State. The Centre should take over the State administration of Assam and create a situation to satisfy the workers. Only Rs. 6 crores would be needed in order to satisfy their demands. That should be paid. The strike will be called off. At the same time peace will be established in the State. The State is running into difficulties. So, the Centre should step in immediately and save the State from ruin.

(v) CLOSURE OF DELHI EDITION OF NATIONAL HERALD AND WEATHER CONTROL AND EXPERIMENT ON WEATHER WARFARE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Habour): Sir, I have mentioned about the closure of the *National Herald*.

Today is the last day for this session and I am told that we are not meeting before the 19th of February next year.

Is this paper to be allowed to close down because some people want to shield and hide their economic malpractices and corruption? Every month, I am told, Mrs. Gandhi used to give Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs. I have told this to the Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Agarwal, to enquire into the matter through Revenue Intelligence and other sources. In the meantime, some 400 persons are going to be thrown out of employment. Their jobs have to be

secured. On two occasions, the matter has come up on the floor of the House. Yet, the management is going the way they have decided to go. It is proved how ineffective Parliament is. For an illegal closure, we have shown maximum anxiety on the floor of the House. The Minister has given assurance, but nothing happens. This is how the Parliament is getting belittled in the eye of the people, to my advantage, I am telling you, and they also lose faith in Parliament.

One more small thing. I have seen some very important communication which is very categorical. The tycoon in South India is quite likely as a result of experiments on weather warfare. If you go through the report of the Public Accounts Committee, as published in 1975, they have said this about a foreign country experimenting in our country on biological, chemical and herbicidal warfare, which they had conducted from time to time, from the time of late Jawaharlal Nehru. The report is indeed a very revealing one. It has upset those who are now sitting in the WHO and doing harm to developing countries. Now, this tycoon in Andhra Pradesh, it has been stated by very eminent persons, is quite likely to be the outcome of experiments which have been conducted on weather warfare. Weather warfare has already made enormous progress. An agreement has been signed recently. I would request the hon. Minister to give the information if he feels that it can be disclosed. The hon. Prime Minister made a trip to Soviet Russia. I want to know this. Whether this matter was brought to his notice by the Soviet Union friends or not, it is a fact that some time ago in Indian Ocean....

MR. SPEAKER: You are now travelling very far.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Even important matters have got a limit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Some time ago, the Soviet Project had put up a ship in the Indian Ocean and outside it was said that they were watching over the monsoon. In reality, they were watching as to how weather warfare is being experimented in this region of the world.

Therefore, if the hon. Prime Minister would kindly make certain observations to what all I have said about his visit to the Soviet Union, we shall all be grateful to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Before taking up the other matters, I put it to the House.

SHRI JYOTRIMOY BOSU: Sir, it is on record that the sugar discussion will be taken up and that we will be sitting.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House wants it, I have no objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is already 8-10. But, if the House wants to sit, I have no objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, there was a time when the House sat upto 1 A.M. when the hon. Prime Minister was our Leader in the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto the House.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): The Prime Minister is here. Through you I make a request that this is an important matter in the minds of the people. Let an impression not go out that we are not attaching any importance to the farmers. Because of adjournment motion there is a delay. Now, we are at the fag end—it is 8-10. It has not yet come up. I request, the hon. Prime Minister to take this up tomorrow. This will be for discussion of this subject only and there will be no more business excepting this.

MR. SPEAKER: At present I have no proposal from Government. If Government gives the proposal and if the House approves of it, I have no objection. First of all, let the proposal come from the Government.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्यों के अनुरोध पर यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि दो घंटे के लिए इस विषय पर चर्चा होगी। सारे सदस्य यहां पर मौजूद हैं और इसमें किसानों के हित का सवाल है। किसानों को गन्ने का दाम नहीं दिया जा रहा है, वे बड़े परेशान हैं। किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया मिल-मालिकों पर बकाया है जिसका मिल-मालिक अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं। गुड़ बनाने वाले और खण्डसारी बनाने वाले परेशान हैं। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि जैसा आपने पहले इस चर्चा को स्वीकार किया था, आप कृपा करके यह चर्चा होने दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have absolutely no objection. It is for the House to decide one way or the other. I thought that earlier the House expressed

[Mr. Speaker]

its opinion. This is the fag end of the session. Each one will speak and go out. And ultimately I am the last who will be here. It is for you to make up your mind on this.

श्री हिरण्मी प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक अनिवार्य चीज की ओर मुझे आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना है । गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश से एक भूतपूर्व लोक सभा के सदस्य श्री महादेव प्रसाद जी 5 दिसम्बर को दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गये थे और 11 दिसम्बर को उनकी मृत्यु हो गई । मैं अभी तक इंतजार करता रहा कि शायद वहां के जिलाधीश आपके पास इसकी सूचना भेजेंगे लेकिन आज तक वह सूचना नहीं आई है । आज सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है, मैंने आप को लिखकर भी भेजा है । जब मैं ने देख लिया कि कोई सूचना नहीं है तभी मैंने सोचा आप को सूचित कर दूं । श्री महादेव प्रसाद जी रिजर्व्ड कांस्टीटुएन्सी से सदस्य रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: If you want a debate on this, you can go on. I believe that we received the information only at about 5-30 P.M. or so.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, I have a submission to make under 377. You allowed me to make. Now that the House is sitting late, why don't you allow me to make my submission which you have already allowed? You have been indulgent enough today. Please allow me to make my submission. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House is not allowing that. What can I do? They want to take up the debate on sugarcane price.

20.15 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. POLICY ON SUGAR INDUSTRY AND DISSATISFACTION AMONG FARMERS ON PRICE OF SUGARCANE

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to continue the debate on sugarcane price?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then we take up that discussion.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का बयान गन्ना उत्पादकों के बारे में जो आज सवेरे उन्होंने सदन में दिया, वह अत्यन्त निराशाजनक है और उस से एक प्रकार से सभी सदस्यों के मन में, जो किसानों के हित से सम्बन्धित हैं, यह धारणा बनी है कि सरकार किसानों की समस्याओं के बारे में ठीक ढंग से सोचने को तैयार नहीं हैं । माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा की है कि भारत सरकार ने इस बात की घाषणा की थी कि राज्य सरकारें गन्ना-उत्पादकों, चीनी मिल-मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों से मिल कर भाव के मामले में जो न्यूनतम भाव केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये हैं, उस को आगे कितना भाव देना है, यह निश्चित करें । लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि केन्द्र सरकार की इस घोषणा के बाद भी, केन्द्र सरकार के निर्देश के बावजूद भी राज्य सरकारों ने इस ओर जो कदम बढ़ाये और भाव तय किये, चीनी-मिल-मालिक उस भाव को मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं । आज भी कई मिल-मालिक ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने गन्ना उत्पादकों को, जो अपना गन्ना सीधे शुगर मिलों में डालते हैं या विभिन्न तोल-केन्द्रों में डालते हैं, उन को दी जाने वाली पर्चियों में दाम नहीं भरे हैं । न न्यूनतम दाम भरे गये हैं और न वह दाम भरा गया है जो राज्य सरकारों के साथ तय किये गये हैं । भले ही आप ने दाम तय किये

हों , गुजरात ने दाम बढ़ा दिए हों, मध्य प्रदेश ने दाम बढ़ा दिये हों, राजस्थान ने दाम बढ़ा दिये हों, या उत्तर प्रदेश ने दाम बढ़ा दिये हों , लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, या राजस्थान में इस प्रकार से बढ़े हुए दामों का लाभ वहां के किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि किसानों को गन्ने के दाम का पेमेन्ट समय से हो रहा है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान शुगर-केन-कन्ट्रोल-आर्डर, 1966 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। जिस में व्यवस्था की गई है कि गन्ना मिल-मालिक या चीनी मिल-मालिक 15 दिन के बाद गन्ने के दाम का भुगतान करेगा । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में प्राय: सभी चीनी की मिलें ऐसी हैं, जो 15 दिन ही नहीं, महीना बीत जाने के बाद भी पेमेन्ट नहीं कर रही हैं, हालांकि बहुत सी मिलें इस वर्ष 20 नवम्बर से प्रारम्भ हो गई थीं और आज 23 दिसम्बर, हो गया है—फिर भी पेमेन्ट का प्रारम्भ उन्होंने नहीं किया है । राज्य सरकारों के कहने के बावजूद भी वे राज्य सरकारों के निर्देश का पालन नहीं कर रही हैं। चूंकि केन्द्र सरकार गन्ने का दाम देखती है, तय करती है, चीनी नीति का निर्धारण करती है, इसलिये मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में आप से निवेदन करना पड़ रहा है ।

गन्ने का दाम तय करने के बारे में जो प्रक्रिया है, वह ठीक नहीं है, दोषपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है । प्राय: हर उद्योग में व्यापारी या उत्पादक अपने उत्पादनों का भाव स्वयं तय करते हैं और जिस प्रकार से वे चाहते हैं अपने भावों को मनवा लेते हैं, लेकिन किसान अपने उत्पादन का दाम तय नहीं करा पाता है । उस को सरकार तय करती है या बाजार में आ कर व्यापारी जो दाम देना चाहता है, वह देता है । इस काम में कृषि मूल्य आयोग से परामर्श लिया जाता है, लेकिन दुख यह है कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग में भी गन्ना उत्पादकों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है । जहां तक इस संबंध में मेरी जानकारी है—भार्गव कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी— जिस को शुगर एन्क्वायरी कमीशन भी कहते हैं—उन्होंने जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उन सिफारिशों के बारे में भी कोई अमल नहीं किया गया । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाय इस दिशा में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें विलम्ब का कारण क्या है ?

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—यह ठीक है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन 19 लाख हैक्टयर्स से बढ़ कर अब 32 लाख हैक्टयर्स तक हो गया है, लेकिन निरंतर बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन का लाभ किसानों को मिले और किसान उस से लाभान्वित हों—यह बहुत आवश्यक है । आप ने यह किया है कि चीनी मिल-मालिकों को 85 करोड़ रुपये की एक्साइज के अन्दर छूट दी है । ताकि चीनी मिल ठीक से चलें लेकिन खांडसारी वालों को छूट नहीं दी है । वे कहते हैं कि हमें भी छूट चाहिए मिलनी। चाहे वह 16 करोड़ हो या 18 करोड़ हो, खांडसारी वालों को आप छूट देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और इस कारण खांडसारी मिल सफर कर रहे हैं और स्थिति यह हो गई है कि अधिकांश बन्द हो जायेंगे । एक तरफ तो आप यह कहते हैं कि ग्रमीण उद्योगों को हम पनपाना चाहते हैं ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिले लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ उन को किसी प्रकार की सहूलियतें नहीं दी जाती हैं। खांडसारी उद्योग में लोगों को अधिक एम्पलायमेंट मिल सकता है ।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

इस तरफ़ मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे यह देखें कि गुड़-उद्योग की क्या हालत है। आप ने स्वीकार किया है कि गुड़ के दाम गिरे हैं और निरन्तर गिरते जा रहे हैं। गुड़ का उत्पादन भी इस वर्ष अधिक होगा। उस को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि किसी प्रकार की राहत किसानों को दी जाए। आप ने गुड़ का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया है। मुझे इस का कारण समझ में नहीं आया कि गुड़ का बाहर निर्यात क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? दूसरी तरफ़ चीनी की खपत नहीं बढ़ रही है। आप ने बताया है कि 15 लाख टन चीनी का स्टाक आप के पास है और जो चीनी उत्पादित होगी, उस से आप का स्टाक 27 और 28 लाख टन तक पहुंच जाएगा, या इस से भी अधिक हो सकता है। खपत बढ़ाने के लिये आप ने कुछ वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार किया है और चीनी की मात्रा उपभोक्ताओं के लिए बढ़ाई है लेकिन आप यह देखें कि जहां शहरों में एक या डेढ़ किलोग्राम चीनी दी जाती थी। वहां गांवों में 150 ग्राम चीनी दी जाती थी। अब आप ने इस को बढ़ाकर साढ़े चार सौ ग्राम कर दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस मात्रा को इतना ही और बढ़ाया जाए ताकि आप का जो रिजर्व स्टाक है, उस में से चीनी की खपत हो सके।

मैं आप के माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम ठीक से पेमेन्ट करवा रहे हैं लेकिन जो वक्तव्य आप ने दिया है, उस के आधार पर मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां 590.8 करोड़ रुपया पूरा देय है, वहां पर एरियर्स 14.48 करोड़ रुपये के बाकी है और 7.12 करोड़ रुपये की राशि पिछले साल की बकाया है। इस के ऊपर अगर इन्ट्रेस्ट जोड़ा जाए तो शायद यह राशि 2, 3 करोड़ रुपया और बढ़ेगी। शुगरकेन कन्ट्रोल आर्डर, के तहत निर्धारित समय में अगर चीनी मिल मालिक पेमेन्ट नहीं कर पाते हैं तो पेमेन्ट ब्याज के साथ दिया जाए तो आप पायेंगे कि किसी भी चीनी मिल-मालिक ने उस आज्ञा का पालन नहीं किया है और चीनी मिल-मालिक इस प्रकार पेमेन्ट करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं। आज इस कारण जो गन्ना उत्पादक किसान हैं, उन में गंभीर संकट खड़ा हो गया है। देश में 8, 10 करोड़ व्यक्ति गन्ना उत्पादक हैं। अगर केवल एक, दो करोड़ की बात होती, तो इस बारे में ज्यादा चिन्ता न होती लेकिन इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में देश में इस काम में किसान लगे हुए हैं और अगर किसान को अपने उत्पादन का ठीक पैसा मिल जाता है, तो वे कैश प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और सारी चीजें ठीक हो सकती हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श कर के इस प्रकार का भाव किसानों को दिलवायें कि वे गन्ना उगाने में प्रोत्साहित हों। आप यह देखें कि आज जलाने की लकड़ी का दाम 24 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल है, घास भी, 14, 17 या 20 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल मिलती है लेकिन गन्ने का दाम साढ़े आठ रुपये प्रति क्वींटल है। गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य 15 से 20 रुपये क्वींटल उन को मिलना चाहिये। किसान इतना सस्ता अपना गन्ना बेचता है और वह भी पैसा किसानों को नहीं मिलता। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि राज्य सरकारें इस में किसानों की मदद नहीं करती हैं। 65:35 के आधार पर चीनी मिल मालिकों से तय किया और जो लेवी प्राइस बनती है

और जो खुले में चीनी बिकती है, उस में आधा भाग किसान के हाथ में जाता है और आधा मिल-मालिक को मिलता है लेकिन होता क्या है कि मिल-मालिक क्या करता है कि रिकवरी की परसेन्टेज कम बता कर और अपनी लागत ज्यादा बता कर, हमेशा वह ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा कमा लेते हैं और किसानों को जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए उतना लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है ।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिस से कि प्रत्येक चीनी मिल 15 नवम्बर तक हमेशा चालू हो जाए। आप 60–35 के रेशो के बजाय इसका रेशो 70–30 कर दीजिए जिस से किसानों को फायदा हो। मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के लिए आप इस प्रकार का भाव सुनिश्चित कीजिए जिस से कि 15 रुपया न्यूनतम हो और उसे 20 रुपया तक ले जाया जाए ताकि किसानों के गुड़ का दाम ठीक से सुनिश्चित हो जाए और वह कम न हो । इस से किसानों में होड़ लगी रहेगी और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन भी मिलेगा । किसानों को अपने उत्पादन का मूल्य ठीक प्राप्त हो वह निर्यात के आधार पर प्राप्त हो सकता है । निर्यात के आधार पर ही उन्हें गन्ने का अधिक दाम मिल सकता है । अगर आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेंगे तो वह किसानों के हित में होगी ।

गन्ने के उत्पादन का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ा है लेकिन गन्ने के रिसर्च के बारे में किसी प्रकार का कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है । उनकी मशीनें पुरानी पड़ चुकी हैं उन्हें आधुनिक बनाया जाए और हर प्रदेश में रिसर्च सेंटर कायम किये जाने चाहियें । अभी एक रिसर्च सेन्टर कोयम्बतूर में है । उसी प्रकार के रिसर्च सेन्टर सभी प्रदेशों में बनने चाहिएं ।

इस के साथ-साथ जो फैक्ट्रियों का राज्यों के बीच अन्तर है, कहीं छोटी फैक्टरी लगा कर कहीं बड़ी फैक्टरी लगा कर आप उत्पादन करते हैं, इस अन्तर को समाप्त किया जाए ताकि किसानों को उन की उपज का ठीक से दाम मिल सके ।

इतना कहते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के हित में एक निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करने की जरूरत है जिस से खाण्डसारी और गुड़ उद्योग में जो संकट है वह समाप्त हो सके और किसानों को उस की उपज का सही दाम मिल सके और उपभोक्ताओं को सही दाम पर माल मिल सके। इस तरह से आप किसानों का हित कर सकते हैं।

SHRI SHYAMPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider very urgently the interests of the cane growers which have been suppressed so long by the Congress Government. I think Rs. 15/ per quintal should be given to the mills. They would then not be able to say that they were working at a loss. I know that there is a slump in the world market of sugar. India has not been getting any benefit from the price position in the world market. We must ask the cane growers to increase the area of cultivation of cane; that propaganda must be done. Otherwise, it will be difficult. If you raise the price to Rs. 15/ per quintal, the production of sugar will go up further.

My friend has appealed that there should be a research centre in every State, so that better quality cane can be cultivated, and the cane-growers helped in its production. There is also a discontent that the mill-owners are exploiting the situation, and that the peasants are suffering. This is a long-standing grievance; and the Congress had also declared that the sugar industry must be nationalised. If, as a policy, you don't

[Shri Shyamaprasanna Bhattacharyya]

want to nationalise it, you should at least make the cane sugar industry a better developed one. Due to the very old machinery in the mills, why should peasants suffer?

Another thing is, you must develop research centres not only for production but also to develop bi-products from sugarcane, like preservation industry, spirit and aclohol for medical purposes. Theses can be developed and there can be diversification if bi-producats are developed, because it mayr benefit the country and we may also get a good market. These things should be done by our research centres.

We must clear the sentiment that the mill-owners are exploiting the peasantry. That sentiment must be considered very seriously and our Minister should see to it that the peasents are not compelled to feel that way so that they will put in honest and hard work. The Minister should do whatever is required for that.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदरौना) : आज मेरे कृषि मंत्री का ब्यान आया। यह बिल्कुल मामूलमिल ब्यान था, बिल्कुल दिशाहीन था। इस तरह के ब्यान की उम्मीद हम नहीं करते थे। किसी भी बात का उल्लेख उसमें नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि कहां गुड़ के मामले में कठिनाइयां हैं, कुछ सरकार सोचेगी। इस प्रकार के ब्यान की कभी उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती थी। इससे हमें बड़ी निराशा हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर सोचें।

एक मुख्य बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। सरकार की जो गन्ना नीति है, चीनी नीति है, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने पैर के बल खड़े होकर नहीं बल्कि सिर के बल पर खड़े होकर बनाई है। सरकार चीनी को देखती है, मिल मालिकों को देखती है, उनकी मिलें चलेंगी या नहीं इसी को देखती है। सरकार नीचे से शुरू नहीं करती है। जो गन्ना किसान है, जो मेहनत करता है, जाड़े में ठिठुर कर और गर्मी में झुलस कर अपना गन्ना तैयार करता है उसका पालन पोषण होगा या नहीं इसको सरकार देखती नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अपनी नीति में आधारभूत परिवर्तन करें। जब तक जनता पार्टी की सरकार कृषि उन्मुख नहीं होगी काम नहीं चलेगा।

गन्ने का दाम इस सरकार ने बिना सोचे समझे, बिना कोई खतरा उठाए तय कर दिया है। जो पिछले साल पालिसी चल रही थी वही चालू रखने की बात उसने तय की है। कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान मैं पिछले साल की एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उसने यह सिफारिश की थी :

"In the light of the aforesid, and keeping in view the need for ensuring stability in the economy, the Commission recommended that the statutory minimum price for cane payable by the sugar factories in 1976-77 season be fixed at Rs. 9.50 per quintal for a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent, subject to a proportionate premium for every .01 per cent increase in recovery above that level.

यह उसकी सिफारिश थी। एमर्जेंसी में किसान अपनी आवाज नहीं उठा सकता था। उस वक्त सरकार ने इसको मंजूर नहीं किया था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार को इसे मंजूर करने में क्या परेशानी है? उस कमिशन ने इसको इस आधार पर तय किया था साढ़े नौ रुपए की सिफारिश की तो इस आधार पर की थी कि फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत अस्सी प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है, कीटनाशक दवाइयों की 46, डीजल की 90 और बिजली की 30 प्रतिशत। इसलिए गन्ने के उत्पादन में ज्यादा लागत लगती है। इसलिए उसने सिफारिश की थी कि बेसिक दाम साढ़े नौ रुपया साढ़े आठ की रिकवरी पर होना चाहिए। ऐसा महसूस होता है सरकार ने कभी इस चीज पर भी गौर नहीं किया है, कुछ नहीं देखा है। पहले वाली नीति जो कि दकियानूसी नीति थी, किसान विरोधी नीति थी, जिसको लेकर इन्दिरा सरकार चल रही थी उसी को उसने भी अपना लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ने का दाम तय करने के लिए सब से पहले स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवई के नाम से एक फार्मूला मशहूर हुआ था जिसको किदवई फार्मूला कहा जाता है। वह यह था कि जितने रुपए मन चीनी उतने ही आने मन गन्ना। 1948-49 में जब कांग्रेस की सरकार पहले पहल बनी थी तब 32 रुपए मन चीनी थी और दो रुपए मन गन्ना। कृषि मंत्री जी जोड़ ले अगर 32 रुपए मन चीनी बिकी तो गन्ने की दाम की शक्ल में किसान को 20 रुपया मिलता था 32 रु० में और सैंकड़े पर हिसाब लगायें तो किसान का हिस्सा 100 रु० की चीनी में 62 रु० था। मगर आपके राज्य में घट कर 43 रु० हो गया है। और फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि हम किसान की सरकार हैं। कोई औचित्य नहीं है इसके कहने का। ऐग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की सिफारिश भी मान लें 9 रु० 50 पैसे तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि गन्ने का दाम 15 रु० क्विटल से कम हो, और किदवई फार्मूले के अनुसार 18 रु० 50 पैसे प्रति क्विटल गन्ने का दाम होगा। एक जमाना था जब चीनी की कमी थी, आपको बाहर भी भेजनी थी, इसलिए चीनी पर कन्ट्रोल की जरूरत थी। लेकिन आज चीनी काफी पैदा होती है, बन्दरगाहों पर उसका नीलाम हो रहा है। क्या औचित्य है आर्टिफिशियल कन्ट्रोल लगाने का? इसलिए कि देश के 15 फीसदी सफेद पोश 2 रु० 15 पैसा चीनी खायें और बाकी 85 फीसदी 5 रु० किलो चीनी खायें?

मंत्री जी ने कहा इस देश में काफ़ी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इस बात के आदी हो चुके हैं कि उनको 2 रु० 15 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम लैवी की चीनी मिलती रहे। और अगर चीनी को फ़्री कर दिया जायगा तो करीब 3 रु० प्रति किलो मिलेगी। तो मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 15 फ़ीसदी लोग सस्ती चीनी खाएंगे और 85 फ़ीसदी 5 रु० पर खायेंगे। कोई नैतिक और कानूनी औचित्य नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने 14 तारीख को यह मन्जूर किया कि अगर 3 रु० किलो चीनी बिकेगी तो किसानों को गन्ने का 15 रु० क्विटल के भाव से दिया जा सकता है। इसलिए जनता के हित में है कि एक तरह का चीनी का बाजार कीजिये, 3 रु० किलो बिकवाइये और गन्ने का दाम 15 रु० क्विटल होने दीजिए।

आपने गुड़ पर बड़ी चिन्ता की है। आप कितने किसान विरोधी है और आपकी नीति कितनी पूंजीपरस्त है इसका उदाहरण यह है कि जब वह यह समाचार छपा कि गुड़ बाहर जायेगा, गुड़ ऐक्सपोर्ट होगा तो मुजफ्फरनगर में खंडसारी यूनिट पर गन्ने का भाव 10 रु० क्विण्टल हो गया। मगर आपने फिर घोषणा की कि अब नहीं जायगा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि खंडसारी यूनिट पर अब गन्ना 7 रु० क्विटल बिक रहा है, और जब कि गन्ना 40 फ़ीसदी गुड़ में इस्तेमाल होता है, 35 फ़ीसदी बड़ी मिलों में जाता है, 13 फ़ीसदी खंडसारी में जाता है। 40 फ़ीसदी किसानों का आप खून चूस रहे हैं। अगर आप अभी घोषणा करने में गुड़ के ऐक्सपोर्ट के बारे में देर करेंगें तो सारा मुनाफ़ा व्यापारी कमायेगा और किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए फ़ौरन गुड़ पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाइये और उसको ऐंक्सपोर्ट कीजिए।

आप कहते हैं कि लोगों को सस्ती मिलनी चाहिए। मिलों में जो चीज पैदा होती है वह कभी सस्ती नहीं होगी। क्या किसान ही मारा जायगा। मजदूर फ़ैक्ट्री में काम बन्द कर सकता है, सरकारी नौकर दफ्तर में काम बन्द कर सकता है, मगर किसान अपनी फ़सल नहीं जला सकता है। इसलिए उसकी मजबूरी का फ़ायदा आप उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार को किसानों

[श्री रामधारी शास्त्री]

ने बनाया है। और जो सरकार किसानों के हितों की अवहेलना करेगी उसके साथ किसान निपट लेंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि अगर 15 रु० क्विटल से कम गन्ने का दाम हुआ तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा (पाटन) : मैं भी एक किसान हूं अगर आप गुड़ ऐक्सपोर्ट करगें तो फिर गुजरात और हिमाचल प्रदेश में गुड़ का दाम बढ़ जायगा जिसके कारण छोटें किसानों को तकलीफ होगी क्योंकि उनको महंगें भाव पर गुड़ खरीदना पड़ेगा अपने खाने के लिए ··· (**व्यवधान**)

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : आपको बोलने का कोई हक नहीं है। आप चुप बैठिये ···· (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी की नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो कुछ भी निर्णय किया है, हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ताओं ने उसके बारे में अभी-अभी प्रकाश डाला है। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ बात कहना चाहता हूं।

चीनी मिल मालिकों ने, खास तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार के किसानों को लूटने की जो नीति अपनाई है, उस पर सरकार को गौर करना चाहिए। पिछली सरकार ने भी संभवत: कुछ सुविधाएं उनको दी थीं कि वे अपने मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण करें, लेकिन उन्होंने उन मिलों का माडर्नाइजेशन नहीं किया और वे लगातार किसानों और श्रमिकों के शोषण में लगे रहे। मुझे आज भी वह तमाम जगहें मालूम है जहां ऐसे चीनी के कारखाने हैं जहां पर कि किसानों को उनके गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं दिया गया, काफी बड़ी धनराशि बकाया है और साथ ही जो श्रमिक, मजदूर काम करते है, उनको भी तनख्वाहें दो-दो साल तक नहीं दी गई हैं। आज भी यह स्थिति कायम है।

मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूं और आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी जितनी भी मिलें हैं, उनका तो तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये, सरकार उन्हें अपने हाथ में ले, चाहे उसके लिए सरकार को कितना अधिक धन क्यों न खर्च करना पड़े। अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है तो हजारों मजदूर और लाखों किसानों का नुक्सान हो रहा है। ऐसा किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

चीनी के लिए जो छूट दी गई है इससे मिल मालिकों को काफी फायदा हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि उस छूट में कमी की जाये, खण्डसारी के उत्पादन-कर में भी कमी की जाये, ताकि छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को फायदा हो और स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्री को एनकरेज करने में प्रोत्साहन मिले, बढ़ावा मिले।

गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज किसान को जो गन्ने का मूल्य मिल रहा है वह इतना कम है कि किसान को उससे कोई फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गन्ने का मूल्य कम से कम 15 रुपये होना चाहिए, मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूं और माननीय मंत्री से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि गन्ने का मूल्य 15 रुपये क्विटल किया जाये।

चीनी की दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में मुझे सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि लैवी शूगर का फायदा आज खास तौर से प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास के लोगों को मिलता है,

श्राम श्रादमी को नहीं मिल पाता। ऐसी हालत में चीनी की दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली का कोई श्रौचित्य नहीं है। चीनी खुले बाजार में बिकनी चाहिए, उससे किसी एक वर्ग को फायदा न हो कर पूरे समाज को फायदा हो सकेगा।

श्राज जो चीनी श्रौर शूगर-केन के बारे में हमारी नीति है, इसका हमें रिवीजन करना चाहिए, पुनरीक्षण करना चाहिए ताकि हम किसानों के हित में निर्णय ले सकें श्रौर जो श्रमिक इस उद्योग के साथ सम्बद्ध है, उनको फायदा दे सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रापको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर): मान्यवर, मेरे मित्रों ने इस के सम्बन्ध में श्रपनी राय व्यक्त कर दी है श्रौर मुझे कुछ इसमें ज्यादा जोड़ना नहीं है। हमारे भाई श्री पांडेय जी श्रौर श्री रामधारी शास्त्री के कहने के बाद एक-श्राध बात कहने के लिए रह गई है।

गन्ने के दाम के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि गन्ने की सबसे कम रिकवरी पंजाब में है श्रौर वहां पर 15 रुपये के दाम का कोई श्रौचित्य नहीं है जब तक श्रौर जगहों पर एक तरह का दाम न दिया जाये। इसलिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी में छूट देने के बाद सरकार का धर्म श्रौर कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि किसान को 15 रुपये का दाम दिलावे।

एक चीज मैं मंत्री महोदय को कह दूं। तुलाई गन्ने की दो तरह होती है। एक कांटे पर तुलाई होती है श्रौर एक मिल के गेट पर तोल होती है। पिछले साल दोनों का दाम बराबर था। पहले दाम कमोवेश हुश्रा करता था। मंत्री जी ऐसा मानते हैं कि 4 श्राने का नहीं, 8 श्राने का फर्क करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन बिहार श्रौर उत्तर प्रदेश में एक रुपये का फ़र्क है। कृपा करके सरकार किसानों की इस खुली लूट को बन्द कराये।

जिस तरह चीनी की कास्ट प्राइस तय की जाती है, उसी तरह गन्ने की भी कास्ट प्राइस तय की जानी चाहिए। प्राइस कैलकुलेशन पालिसी सिर्फ़ इंडस्ट्रियल प्राडक्ट्स तक सीमित नहीं रहनी चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्ट्स की प्राइस भी उसी ढंग मे निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए, वर्ना प्राइसिज में रिलेशन नहीं चल पायेगा श्रौर यह परस्पर-विरोध चलता रहेगा।

हमारी सरकार ने छोटे उद्योगों की मदद करने का फ़ैसला बहुत प्रचारित किया है। हम लोग भी उस के समर्थक हैं। सरकार ने फ़ैक्टरियों में बनी चीनी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को 1973 के लेबल पर कर दिया है, जब कि खण्डसारी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी इमर्जेंसी के जमाने की चली श्रा रही है। सरकार ने चीनी पर 85 करोड़ रुपये की एक्साइज ड्यूटी छोड़ी है। वह खंडसारी पर लगी 16, 18 करोड़ रुपये की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को छोड़ कर इस छोटे उद्योग की रक्षा कर सकती थी। श्रगर वह नहीं छोड़ना चाहती है, तो कम से कम वह उसे 1973 के लैवल पर तो ला दे, वर्ना इस का श्रर्थ यह होगा कि छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोटेक्शन न दे कर बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा छोटे उद्योगों को समाप्त कराने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

हम लोग शासक पार्टी में हैं, लेकिन श्रगर कोई नीति जनहित के ख़िलाफ़ होती है, तो हम कहेंगे कि सरकार को वह नीति वापस लेनी चाहिए। सरकार यह नीति वापस लेगी, जब कि किसान के घर से सौदा चला जयेगा, श्रौर उस का फ़ायदा मिडलमैन उठायेगा। इस लिए

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

किसान के घर में सौदा रहते हुए इस नीति को बदल दिया जाना चाहिए और खंडसारी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम करना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां गुड़ ज्यादा पैदा होता है । कहा जाता है कि कनज्यूमर के इण्ट्रेस्ट में काम करना चाहिए । मैं इस बात का आदर करता हूं । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या चीनी मिल-मालिक कनज्यूमर के इण्ट्रेस्ट का खयाल रखते हैं । गुड़ को बाहर जाने दिया जाये, किसान अपने गन्ने का दाम ले लेगा । लेकिन न किसान को खुले बाजार में बारगेनिंग करने देंगे और न ठीक दाम देंगे । अगर सरकार गुड़ को खुले बाजार में जाने से रोकती है, तो उसे मुनासिब कीमत एनफोर करनी चाहिए । अगर वह गुड़ को बाहर नहीं जाने देती है, तो देश में गन्ना तबाह हो जायेगा ।

सरकार कहती है कि वह गन्ने के उत्पादन को डिसकरेज करना चाहती है । उसे ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए । गन्ने के उत्पादन को डिसकरेज कर के वह किस चीज के उत्पादन को एनकरेज करना चाहती है ? उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलें एक दिन में आठ हजार एकड़ जमीन के गन्ने की पिराई करती हैं, यानी वे रोज आठ हजार एकड़ जमीन खाली करती हैं । मिल-मालिकों ने अपनी फ़ैक्टरीज को बीस दिन बाद चालू किया, ताकि शूगर कनटेण्ट बढ़ जाये । इस तरह लाखों एकड़ जमीन गेहूं में जाने से रह गई ।

सरकार को ये तीन काम करने चाहिए : गन्ने के दाम किसान को पंद्रह रुपये दिलाये जायें, खण्डसारी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को कम किया जाये और गुड़ को बाहर जाने दिया जाये । प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे बड़े मंत्रियों से हम लोगों की जो बातें हुई, उस से हमारी आशा बंधी थी, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के बयान से हमें बड़ी निराशा हुई है । मेरा निवेदन है कि वह अपनी बात को बदलें और इसे सम्मान का सवाल न बनायें । मैं धमकी देने में विश्वास नहीं रखता हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीस सालों में केन्द्र और प्रदेश की सरकारें शूगर लाबी की गुलाम रही हैं, लेकिन अब इस गुलामी को खत्म किया जाये ।

श्री रमापति सिंह (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस स्थान से आता हूं जहां 9 शूगर मिलें हैं । पुरानी सरकार की जो नीति रही है ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार भी उसी नीति पर चल रही है । पुरानी सरकार बराबर यह सोचती रही कि चीनी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देना है लेकिन यह बात तो सरकार कभी सोचती नहीं कि इस चीनी उद्योग में केवल मिल मालिकों का हिस्सा है या कि इस में हम किसानों का भी हिस्सा है ? अगर मिल मालिकों ने अपनी पूंजी लगाई है तो हम तो सब से अच्छा जो हमारा खेत है उसकी तीन फसल मार कर गन्ना उस में पैदा करते हैं और हमारा अधिक से अधिक पैसा उस में खर्च होता है, मेहनत तो उस के अलावा है । तो क्या हमारी पूंजी उस उद्योग में नहीं लगी हुई है ? आप जिस तरीके से चीनी का दाम तय करते हैं उसी तरीके से हमारे गन्ने का दाम भी तय कीजिए । हमारे मित्रों ने बहुत सी फिगर्स दी हैं । मैं और फिगर्स नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि सूखी लकड़ी का आज जो दाम है उतना दाम भी गन्ने का नहीं मिलता है । चीनी मिलों के मालिक गलत आंकड़े आप के सामने रखते हैं, प्रोडक्शन गलत दिखाते हैं और किसान के हित का कोई काम नहीं करते । वे ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करते जिस से अच्छे से अच्छा गन्ने का उत्पादन

हो और उस से अधिक से अधिक रिकवरी हो। इस के विपरीत वे अधिक से अधिक शोषण किसानों का करते हैं। पहले हम कहा करते थे कि कांग्रेस सरकार चीनी मिल मालिकों से चन्दा लेती है इसलिए ऐसा काम करती है। मैं आज ऐसा नहीं कहता कि हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार चन्दा ले कर ऐसा करती है लेकिन अगर इस तरह की नीति चलेगी तो हम किसान गन्ने के बजाय दूसरा अन्न उस में पैदा करेंगे। हम 50 मन अन्न एक एकड़ में पैदा करते हैं और तीन फसल हम उस में उगाते हैं। अगर हम को गन्ने की मुनासिब कीमत नहीं मिलेगी तो हम उसमें दूसरा अन्न पैदा करेंगे। इसलिए मैं इस में अपने मित्रों के साथ हूं और आप से यह कहूंगा कि अगर आप भी उसी नीति को फालो कीजिएगा जिस में हमें हमारे गन्ने की मुनासिब कीमत नहीं मिलेगी तो यह उद्योग जिन्दा नहीं रहेगा, मर जायगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूं कि गन्ने को मुनासिब कीमत दी जाये।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a discussion in this House four or five times on this subject, but we have not got the desired results. Though the Government has changed, the bureaucracy and the policies have not been changed. That is the unfortunate thing. The previous Government as also this Government have not treated the agricultural population, about 80% of our population, living in the villages, properly. This is because they have no association and have no capacity to make any representation and pressurise the Government in other ways. The issue of sugar-cane is next to foodgrains in importance, in so far as the rural development is concerned. This is also one of the industries in the rural areas which gives a lot of potential to the farmers and the labourers also. The previous Government had decided that no fresh licence for sugar-factories would be given to private parties; these would only be given to the cooperatives constituted by the growers. But I am very much disappointed that the Government has not changed its policy for the real benefit of the growers.

The previous Government had appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission and it had recommended that the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by the sugar factories in 1976-77 season be increased from Rs. 8.50 per quintal to Rs. 9.50 per quintal for a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent subject to a proportionate premium for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above that level. Even that recommendation was not considered by the previous Government and this Government has also no guts to consider that. The other House has been extended for the sake of a small Bill, but the Government has not been able to find time to have a full debate in this House on this important matter which concerns a lot of our people, the sugarcane growers.

When we go to our areas, people want us to explain to them the policy of the Government in this matter; they are not concerned which Government is there; they are concerned with its policies and their livelihood. This matter has been going on like this. We expected that with the change in Government, things will change for the better for the sugarcane growers, but all in vain.

The Agricultural Prices Commission had gone round various States and had examined various Institutions, Universities etc. and they have estimated cost of cultivation for sugarcane in various States. For Punjab and Maharashtra, it is Rs. 4128 and Rs. 6204 per hectare respectively. Tamil Nadu—5600 and Rs. 3200 for UP per acre. And the reason is that in Maharashtra and other States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra, they are developing scientifically and scientifically they have increased the sugarcane production. But because they have grown more, the price has been reduced there. The consumer is given sugar throughout the country at Rs. 2·15, but the factories and the sugarcane growers are not being treated in the same way. After all the consumers form only 20% and the grower and the manufacturer, you will be surprised to know, does not get even an ounce of sugar and all their produce goes to the Food Corporation.

The previous government as also the present Janata Government have not changed the policy. On account of the sugar pricing policy the factories are losing and the grower is also not benefited and all the benefit goes to the urban consumers because the urban people and the officers are the vocal lot and you are not able to increase the price. for the levy sugar. We are not concerned whether you sell it at Rs. 2·15 or rupee one and we do not mind if you distribute it free but the interests of the industry and the grower

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

should not be sacrificed to satisfy the urban consumers. Wherever they have grown more and produced more sugar, there they are getting less price. In the same way, will you increase the price of sugar to those consumers who are getting fat salaries? No. You are selling sugar at the same price to the capitalist as also an officer earning Rs. 1200 and also a clerk earning Rs. 500. You sell it at the same price from the cooly to the capitalist. But the sugarcane price is not like that. That is the problem. You have to reconsider your policy in this regard.

Several times the government asked the people to grow more and to produce more but you are not giving a remunerative price. But if this policy continues, the sugar industry also will go the way of the jute industry. I think only after getting the industry become sick, you will open your eyes. Jute industry has already become and the textile is on the way. On several occasions I have raised this matter and made representations to the Minister but they have not done anything.

Like a *tapasya* we have constructed our factory in West Godavari. We constructed the factory at the lowest cost. But for that, even the previous government as also the present Government are penalising us. We asked the government to revise their policy with regard to new factories. They have not listened to us. My fear is that unless you revise the policy all these new factories will be liquidated.

Last year you appointed an officer to go into the matter--his name was Mr. Marathe. He investigated the prices and he has made very good recommendations.

21.00 hrs.

Unless you agree to it, so far as Andhra is concerned, they are going to the courts. They are going to liquidate the societies also. I have a share capital of Rs. 10,000. I have put Rs. 4000 in the bank and I have taken a loan of Rs. 6000 towards my share capital of Rs. 10,000. The bank has given a notice. They have said: Already your Rs. 4000 is wiped out. Your factory is losing heavily. So, it is no fault of the management. Financial institutions are there. Your representatives are there. In spite of all these things all these industries are being ruined. It is not that you have to satisfy only the urban population and salaried employees. I request you that before we commence our next budget session you should revise the policy and help the industry. I request the Minister to enquire into all these matters. So, I make this appeal, in addition to what I have already represented in writing. I hope that all these things will be properly enquired into so that the industry can be put on proper economic condition.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भाग्य और दुर्भाग्य में विश्वास नहीं करता हूं, लेकिन यह बहुत विचित्र बात है कि दुनिया में जो लोग माल पैदा करते हैं, उत्पादक हैं, उनका सौदा जब बाजार में बिकता है, तो तराजू उन के हाथ में होती है, मगर गन्ना किसान इतनी मुसीबत में है, बेबसी में है कि जब अपना माल तैयार कर के बाजार में लाता है तो उसकी तराजू उस के हाथ में नहीं होती है। वह अपने माल का भाव खुद तय नहीं कर सकता है। मैं देवरिया का रहने वाला हूं, मेरे यहां गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं--जब मैंने चाहा कि चीनी मिल मालिकों से भाव तय कर के गन्ना बेचूं तो सरकार ने उस की इजाजत नहीं दी। आज किसान अपने माल का भाव मिल मालिकों से तय नहीं कर सकता, दिल्ली में बैठे हुए अफसर लोग उस का भाव तय करते हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब से किसान ने गन्ना बोना शुरू किया, तभी से उस का शोषण शुरू हो गया और वह शोषण सरकार ने भी किया और साथ ही टाटा, बिरला, सूरजमल, नागरमल, लंगटा-चुंगटा ने भी किया। हमारे गैंदा सिंह जी आज जीवित नहीं हैं, वे राष्ट्रीयकरण कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, यदि वे होते तो और ज्यादा व्यावहारिक बयान देते।

जब राष्ट्रीयकरण का हौवा शुरू हुआ तो इन बदमाश मिल मालिकों ने अपनी मिलों का पूरा लोहा, पीतल ले जा कर कलकत्ते के बाजारों में बेच दिया और कहते हैं कि हमारी चीनी घटिया बनती है, इसलिये दुनिया में उस चीनी का कोई लेवाल नहीं है। वह चीनी बोरी बन्दर में पड़ी हुई है, कोई

उस को उठाने वाला नहीं है। जिस चीनी को वे खराब चीनी कहते हैं, उस से बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं।

21.04 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

मैं एक बात और बतलाऊं —इस साल चीनी 53 लाख टन बनेगी। मिल मालिक और सरकार दोनों यह दलील देते हैं कि 10 लाख टन चीनी 1976–77 की बची हुई पड़ी है, 53 लाख टन चीनी इस साल बनेगी, इतनी चीनी का हम क्या करेंगे ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—आप जितनी चीनी शहरों में देते हैं, क्या उसी हिसाब से आप गांवों को भी चीनी देते हैं ? बिल्कुल नहीं देते हैं। जैसा हमारे शास्त्री जी ने कहा है—आज तीन बातें मुख्य हैं—गन्ने का दाम 20 रुपया क्विटल यदि आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम 15 रुपये क्विटल तो कर दीजिये। खाण्डसारी के लिये मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा— हमारे दल की मीटिंग में भी कहा गया— कि खाण्डसारी के दाम जब कम हो जायेगा, तब उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटाने के बारे में सोचेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1-11-1977 को चीनी का दाम 398 रुपये था जो 22-12-1977 को घट कर 380 रुपये के करीब हो गया है। और सल्फर खाण्डसारी का दाम 360 रुपये था वह 300 आ गया, 315 और 320 आ गया। इस तरह से जहां चीनी में 10, 5 प्वाइंट कम हुआ, वहां खांडसारी का दाम 40 प्वाइंट कम हो गया। गुड़ के निर्यात का आप पहले हुकम देते हैं लेकिन हुकम दे कर उस को वापस ले लेते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि मंत्री जी, गन्ने पर रहम खाइये। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री जी भी खेतिहर हैं और गन्ने के बारे में जानते हैं लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि 1967 में जब चौधरी चरण सिंह उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने पूरब और पश्चिम दोनों में गन्ने का एक भाव कर दिया। आज जहां पूरब में साढ़े 12 रुपये प्रति क्विटल भाव है तो पश्चिम में साढ़े 13 रुपए है। 1967 में संविद की जब सरकार बनी और चौधरी चरण सिंह उस के मुख्य मंत्री बने, तो 15 रुपए से 17 रुपए तक पश्चिमी जिलों के किसानों को गन्ने के दाम मिले और पूरब के किसानों को 15 रुपये मिले।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि चीनी मालिकों ने करोड़ों रुपया इस चीनी उद्योग में लूटा है लेकिन आज उन की चीनी मिलें बिल्कुल स्क्रैप हो गई हैं और उस में उन्होंने उस पैसे को नहीं लगाया है। करोड़ों रुपये किसानों को मिलने चाहियें और उन को उनके गन्ने का उचित दाम दिया जाना चाहिए। मजदूरों को मजदूरी ठीक से मिलनी चाहिए। जब 6 आने मन शीरा था तब 15 रुपए मिलता था लेकिन जब 6 रुपये मन शीरा हो गया, तो घट कर 12 रुपये हो गये। इस तरह से सारी मिलों ने लोगों को लूटा है। उस दिन जब मंत्री जी ने एक्साइज में कमी करने की बात कही थी, तो मैं बहुत जोर से विरोध करना चाहता था। वित्त मंत्री जी ने उन को 85 करोड़ रुपए की छूट एक्साइज ड्यूटी में दे दी जबकि मिल-मालिक यह कह रहे थे और उन का कागज हमारे पास आया था, कि अगर हमें 50 करोड़ रुपये की छूट मिल जाएगी, तो हमारा मामला ठीक हो जाएगा। उन को वित्त मंत्री जी ने 85 करोड़ रुपये दे दिये और किसान मांगते मांगते थक गये और उन को आप ने कोई राहत नहीं दी। ये मिल मालिक कौन हैं। ये सब संजय गांधी के बूट चाटने वाले लोग हैं जो आज इतना मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। इन के बच्चे दूध पियें, मिठाइयां खाएं और इनके कुत्ते भी रजाई में सोयें लेकिन हमारे जो बच्चे हैं, बूढ़े मां बाप हैं, उन को ओढ़ने के लिये चादर भी न मिले और वे एक चादर के लिये तरसें। यह क्या जनता पार्टी कर रही है ? यह क्या समाजवाद है।

हम आह भी करते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम,
वे कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।

[श्री उग्रसेन]

मैं मांग करता हूं और बरनाला साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि गन्ना किसानों की मांगों को दर गुजर कर के, खांडसारी के भविष्य पर पानी फेर कर और गुड़ के निर्यात को रोक कर आप शान्तिपूर्वक रह नहीं सकते। मैं गन्ना किसानों से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर तुम अपना मान चाहते हो, तो जैसे शूगर लाबी है, वैसे ही गन्ना लाबी बनाओ :

अपनी मांगे लड़ कर लेंगे,

इसके चलते जो कुछ हो ॥

यह हमारा नारा है। मैं मंत्री जी को दावत देता हूं कि वे पूर्वांचल में चलें। वहां पर सारे खेत गन्ने से भरे हैं हम गेहूं बो नहीं सकते, धान बो नहीं सकते। 30, 40 साल से हम यही धंधा करते चले आ रहे हैं। इस चीज के लिए रामधारी शास्त्री जेल जाएंगे और कहां हैं हमारे नेता श्री राज नारायण जी। जिस मिल के फाटक पर पहुंच जाते थे तो मिल बन्द और अपने डंडे के बल पर राज नारायण जी एक, दो रुपया हमें ज्यादा दिला देते। अगर इन को उत्तर प्रदेश का इन्चार्ज बना दिया जाता, तो एक दो रुपया तो वे टेलीफोन पर ही दिला देते। प्राइस कमीशन की बात आप नहीं मानते परन्तु ये टाटा, बिरला और सूरज मल के भतीजे बैठ हुए हैं। ये कौन लोग हैं। मैं कहता हूं, सभापति जी, कि इस बारे में शास्त्रार्थ होना चाहिए, पटेल भवन, कांस्टीट्यूशन क्लब में शास्त्रार्थ होना चाहिए, प्राइस कमीशन के लोग जो इस के खिलाफ लिखते हैं उन से शास्त्रार्थ हो जाए। मैं विभाग के अधिकारियों को चेलैंज करता हूं कि हम गन्ना उत्पादकों और उन लोगों में इस पर बहस हो जाए, और अगर वे हमें हरा देंगे तो हम मान लेंगे, वरना मानने वाले नहीं हैं। जोर जबर्दस्ती करेंगे, हमारा पेट काटेंगे, हमारी आह लेंगे, तो उन का भला नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि गन्ने का दाम 15 रुपये क्विंटल निश्चित करें, साढ़े 18 करोड़ की एक्साइज ड्यूटी में छूट दें और गुड़ का निर्यात करें, तो अपने घर जायें, हम घर जाएं और उन का बेटा जिये।

बस इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे से पहले वक्ताओं द्वारा जो बातें कही गयी हैं, मैं उन को नहीं दोहराऊंगी। हो सकता है कि कुछ बातें दोहरायी भी जायें। मैं इस बात के लिये सब के साथ हूं कि गन्ने के जो भाव किसान को मिलते हैं वे सही भाव मिलें।

मैं एक बात को दोहराये बिना नहीं रह सकती कि किसी भी चीज के दो भाव नहीं होने चाहिये। जिस चीज को भी दो भावों से बेचा जाता है उस से ब्लैक इकोनोमी शुरू हो जाती है और ,हमारे देश में ब्लैक इकोनोमी बराबर चलती रही है। यह आज से नहीं, पिछले तीस साल से चल रही है। इसलिए चाहे वह चीनी हो या गुड़ हो, किसी भी चीज के दो भाव बाजार में नहीं होने चाहिये। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार को नीति बदलनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहती हूं, चाहे वह हमारी पार्टी को बुरी लगे। पूंजीपतियों से जो चन्दा लिया जाता है उस से छोटे लोगों का अहित होता है। हमारे गांवों में एक कहावत हैं कि जो गू खाएगा वह मुंह नहीं दिखाएगा। जब किसी बड़े आदमी से चन्दा लिया जाएगा तो वह जरूर किसी बड़ी चीज के लिए आपके पास आयेगा और आप में उस की बात न मानने की जुर्रत नहीं होगी। इस तरह से आप बड़े आदमी को खुश रख कर छोटे आदमी को खुश नहीं रख सकते।

आज मिल-मालिक किसान को उस की उपज की कम कीमत देते हैं। उनकी दलील यह होती है कि अगर प्रोड्यूसर का दाम बढ़ाया जाएगा तो उससे माल कंज्यूमर को मंहगा मिलेगा। कंज्यूमर को तो माल आज भी मंहगा मिलता है। छोटा आदमी कोई भी सामान साल भर के लिए नहीं खरीद सकता है। वह तो एक दिन के लिए या एक हफ्ते के लिए खरीदता है। उस को जो चीजें मिलती हैं, वह सब से मंहगी मिलती हैं क्योंकि वह एक महीने के या एक साल के लिये चीजें नहीं खरीद सकता है। बड़े लोग तो साल भर के लिए चीजें खरीद लेते हैं। मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को इस की चिंता हो सकती है लेकिन जो रोजाना चीज खरीदते हैं उनको तो चीजों के दाम सब से अधिक देने पड़ते हैं। इस तरह से प्रोड्यूसर को भी माल महंगा मिलता है, कंज्युमर को भी माल महंगा मिलता है। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि आप बिचौलियों को कुछ न दो लेकिन जो प्रोड्यूसर है, जो मेहनतकश है, उस को तो उस की चीज के सही दाम मिलें। प्रोड्यूसर को उसकी चीज के सही दाम मिलें नहीं और दूसरे लोग खा जाएं यह ठीक बात नहीं है। यह केवल गन्ने की ही बात नहीं है जितनी भी चीजें किसान प्रोड्युस करता है, सभी के मामले में यही स्थिति है। आखिर किसान को भी दूसरी चीजें बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। उसके बच्चों को कपड़ा बाजार से लेना पड़ता है और दूसरी चीजें लेनी पड़ती हैं। उसकी उपज कम दाम पर चली जाती है और बाजार से उसे महंगे दामों पर चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। छोटे किसान या मार्जिनल फार्मर में तो होरडिंग की केपेसिटी होती नहीं है। बड़े किसान या मध्यम दर्जे के किसान तो होडिंग कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि हमने जो किसानों से वायदे किये हैं उन्हें हम पूरा करें और किसान को उसकी उपज के सही दाम दिलायें। कंज्युमर को भी चीज सही दाम पर मिले।

मैं यह भी चाहती हूं कि चीनी बड़ी मिलों से हमें नहीं बनानी चाहिए छोटी-छोटी मिलों से हम खाण्डसारी और चीनी बनायें। मेरे से पहले जो वक्ता बोले, उन्होंने भी यह बात कही है कि ये मिल वाले रद्दी से रद्दी चीनी बनाते हैं और रद्दी चीनी बना कर वे बाजार में बेचते हैं। यह चीनी सल्फर डाल कर बनायी जाती है जिसे गरीब आदमी खरीदता है। हर आदमी को जिस को पता नहीं है वह सल्फर में और चीनी में फर्क नहीं कर सकता है। यह उसी तरह से है जिस तरह से सरसों के तेल और तारामीरा के तेल में लोग ज्यादा फर्क नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि केन्द्र को इस बात का जायजा लेना चाहिये हर दो या तीन महीने के बाद कि जो काम राज्य सरकारों को डिवेलपमेंट का दिया गया है, प्राइस कंट्रोल का है, या प्रोड्यूसर को क्या मिल रहा है, इस को उसे देखना चाहिये और इस चीज को समय समय पर रिव्यू करते रहना चाहिये। उसको देखना चाहिये कि जो बात कही है उस पर राज्य अमल भी कर रहे हैं या नहीं। पार्टी की तरफ से भी इस प्रकार का रेजोल्यूशन होना चाहिये ताकि अपने लेवेल पर वह भी इस सब चीज को देख सके। ऐसा नही होगा तो चुनाव के वक्त दिक्कत हो जाएगी। जो हम कहते हैं वही नहीं हुई तो मुश्किल हो जाएगी। इस वास्ते रिव्यू तो होना ही चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो लोग हमें भी कहेंगे कि हम बात तो गरीब की करते थे लेकिन काम हमने किया अमीर के लिये। जब हमारी पार्टी पावर में आई तो उसको तो इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये।

कुछ नीतियों में अगर आमूलचूल परिवर्तन नहीं किए जाएंगे और पुराना ढर्रा ही चलता रहेगा तो हम गुड्ज डिलिवर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं आपको वार्निंग भी देना चाहती हूं इसके बारे में। जो ढर्रा चल रहा है उस पर चल कर आप

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

गुड्ज डिलिवर नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस रेड टेपिज्म को हम को समाप्त करना चाहिये ।

मैं चाहती हूं कि किसान में शक्ति पैदा की जानी चाहिये कि वह गुड़ को स्टोर कर सके, इस के लिए उस को साधन मुहैया किये जाने चाहियें क्योंकि बरसात में गुड़, खांडसारी आदि जो चीजें हैं ये खराब हो जाती हैं ।

गुड़ के एक्सपोर्ट की बात भी कही गई है । अगर हमारे देश में कोई चीज फालतू है वह हमें एक्सपोर्ट भी करने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये ताकि किसान को अधिक कीमत मिल सके। जब आपने पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत गेहूं का इम्पोर्ट कम किया तो किसान ने आपको ज्यादा गेहूं पैदा कर के दिया । उसी तरह से अगर हम किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं ताकि वे ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें तो उस के द्वारा पैदा की हुई जो चीजें हैं अगर वे फालतू हों तो उन के एक्सपोर्ट की भी हम को इजाजत दे देनी चाहिये । मैं ने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि अमरीका में किसान द्वारा पैदा किया हुए गेहूं के भाव गिर न जाएं इस वास्ते वहां पर सारे का सारा गेहूं समुद्र में फिंकवा दिया गया था । इस तरह से हम करेंगे तो कभी प्रोड्यूसर घाटे में नहीं रहेगा और कंज्यूमर भी नहीं रहेगा । जो आप की वर्तमान नीति है उस में कुछ ही लोग हैं जो मौज करते हैं इन दोनों की कमाई के ऊपर । मैं चाहती हूं कि इन दोनों का जो शोषण हो रहा है इस को बन्द करने के लिए आप कार्रवाई करें ।

सभापति महोदय : अभी बारह सदस्य और हैं जो बोलना चाहते हैं । जो पांच मिनट का समय रखा गया है उसी में अगर माननीय सदस्य समाप्त कर दें तो इन सभी को मौका मिल सकता है । अगर इस पांच मिनट में समाप्त नहीं किया तो और भी अधिक देर लग सकती है । इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट से ज्यादा न लें ।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर): हमारे यहां एक कथा है । एक किसान अपने खेत में जब मचान पर जा कर बैठ जाता था तो बकने लगता था कि फलां राजा के यहां इतना बकाया है फलां के यहां इतना बकाया है और फलां के यहां इतना बकाया है , उसको पकड़ लो, उस को फांसी दे दो । जब वह मचान से नीचे उतर जाता था कुछ भी नहीं कहता था । राजा ने सुना कि वह कहता है कि हमारे ऊपर इतना कर्जा है तो वह भी गए । उन्होंने पूछा कि तुम तो कहते हो कि इस पर इतना कर्जा है, हम पर इतना कर्जा है तो बताओ कहां क्या कर्जा है तो वह कहने लगा कि हम ने तो यह नहीं कहा । उस को पकड़ कर मारा भी गया । फिर वह मचान पर जब बैठ जाता तो कहने लग जाता कि इस पर इतना, उस पर इतना बकाया है , उस को पकड़ लो, उस को फांसी दे दो । राजा ने सोचा कि इस मचान को खुदवाया जाय । उन्होंने उसको खुदवाया और खुदवाने पर उस मचान के नीचे से सिंहासन बत्तीसी निकली । उस सिंहासन बत्तीसी पर जब वह बैठता था तो उस का दिमाग खराब हो जाता था। और सब के यहां बकाया रहता था और सब को फांसी देता था, और जब नीचे आता था तो अक्ल दुरुस्त हो जाती थी । हमारी सरकार भी सिंहासन बत्तीसी पर बैठी है । इन्दिरा जी का सिंहासन जो है उस ने इन्दिरा जी की तरह इन का दिमाग भी खराब कर दिया ।

30 वर्ष तक जो खिलवाड़ गन्ने और गुड़ के साथ हुई है चाहे वह गन्नों का दाम हो, शीरे का दाम हो, खोई का दाम हो, मजदूर का सवाल हो या उस के उत्पादन का सवाल हो, हम कांग्रेस के जमाने में कहते थे :

"एक शोर मचा है गुलशन में
बतलाओ मेहरबां क्या होगा,
हर शाख पर उल्लू बैठा है
अंजामे गुलिस्तां क्या होगा ।"

पेड़ वही है, उल्लू वही है, बैठे हुए हैं 11 जनवरी के बजाय 12 जनवरी की रात हो गई है । इस के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है, नौकरशाही वही है, गुमराह करने वाले लोग वही हैं ।

दोहरी मूल्य नीति हमारी समझ में नहीं आयी । गरीब आदमी को सस्ता माल देने के लिये कंट्रोल लगाया गया था । हमारी चुनौती है, पिछले 30 साल का अनुभव है कि कभी भी गरीब को कंट्रोल की चीज नहीं मिली । कंट्रोल गरीब के नाम पर लगाया लेकिन उसका कोई फायदा उसको नहीं हुआ । शहरी बाबू लोग, मजदूर लोग वही कंट्रोल की चीज खाते रहे और जिन के लिये कंट्रोल किया किया गया वह 5 रु० चीनी खाते रहे । आप दोहरी नीति खत्म करेंगे तो क्या बिगड़ेगा ? 3 रु० किलो चीनी हो जायगी तो गरीब को 1 रु० किलो सस्ती चीनी मिलेगी, और शहरी बाबू लोग जिन के लिये कंट्रोल लगाये हुए हैं उन को 50 पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ेंगे । लेकिन इस से गरीब को सस्ती चीनी मिलेगी और किसान को तीन रुपये अधिक गन्ने का दाम मिल जायेगा । आप चीनी पर एक्साईज ड्यूटी खत्म कर के सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था चौपट करते हैं और उन को पूरा करने के लिए फिर गरीब पर टैक्स लगायेंगे तो यह कब तक चलेगा ? मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता, तालाबन्दी नहीं कर सकता, कारखाने में आग नहीं लगा सकता, आपका घेराव नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए इस मजबूरी का आप फायदा उठाते हैं । कभी कभी मैं बहुत गुस्सा होता था जब लोग कहते थे कि महंगाई आई है, चौदह रुपये सरसों का तेल है, चार रुपये किलो दाल है । आप देखिये कि बावन रुपये यूरिया तो आठ रुपये सरसों का तेल । हिसाब लगायें जब 105/– रुपये यूरिया हो तो कितने रुपये सरसों का तेल हो । 52/– रुपये यूरिया तो 200/– रुपये क्विटल गेहूं और अगर 105/– रुपये यूरिया हो तो गेहूं का क्या भाव हो ? 52/– रुपये यूरिया तो ढाई रुपये किलो दाल और 105/– रुपये यूरिया हो तो कितने रुपये दाल ? हम हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे लेकिन आप को सबक सिखा देंगे और सबक सिखा दिया है । सरसों तब होती है जब चित्रा नक्षत्र में बोई जाती थी अब लेट बेरायटी का गेहूं नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में बोया जाता है, उस में सरसों डालेंगे तो कीड़े लग जायेंगे और अगर चित्रा नक्षत्र में गेहूं बोयेंग तो दो पसेरी कट्टा होगा । तो आप को सस्ता सरसों का तेल खिलाने के लिए दो पसेरी का कट्टा गेहूं क्यों कांटे और अपना खेत बेचें ? अरहर तब होता था जब मडूआ और कोदों बोया जाता था। अब अगर मडुआ और कोदों बोयें तो उस की निराई में ही कोदों मडुआ और अरहर सब का दाम दे देंगे । कठमन गेहूं और धान कांटें या आपको सस्ती दाल खिलाने के लिए अरहर और कोदों बो-कर सस्ती दाल खिलाने के लिए अपना खेत बेंचें। जिनको बड़ा मुनाफा और महंगाई दिखाई

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

पड़ती है तो वह अपने खेत में सरसों और अरहर को बोकर खुद मुनाफा कमायें । नहीं तो जिस तरह इन्द्रा सरकार ने पी. एल. 480 का गेहूं मंगाकर किसान को मार डाला आप रेप-सीड मंगा कर सदा के लिए उसके गुलाम बने जा रहे हैं। वरना अगर गेहूं और धान के मुकाबले में सरसों के दाम मिलते तो किसान यहीं आपको सरसों पैदा कर देता । आप विज्ञान कितना ही बढ़ा लें लेकिन सरसों, अरहर, गन्ना कारखाने में पैदा नहीं कर सकते । इसलिए अगर आप कृषि आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था इस देश में कायम करना चाहते हैं तो किसान की उपेक्षा करके इस देश में न कोई रह सकता है और न रहेगा । एक बार जब किसान को आत्म विश्वास हो गया । कि हम इनको हटा सकते हैं । उन्होंने इन्दिराजी को हटाया जो इतने बरस रहीं, कल परसो आपको भी हटा सकते हैं। मेरा कहना है यह कि आप कोई और व्यवस्था कीजिये, अब किसान इंतजार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है ।

श्री चिरंजी प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूं।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ब्यान मैंने भी पढ़ा है। वह एक तरह से घड़ियाली आंसू हैं । हम लोग भी विरोधियों में रहे हैं और अब थोड़ी सी आदत इधर से आकर सत्ता में बैठने पर कुछ और हो गई है । बात वही रह गई है केवल सत्ता मिल गई है । हम लोग जब भी यही कहा करते थे कि कांग्रेस सरकार किसान विरोधी है और आज भी वही कह रहे हैं अन्तर कुछ नहीं पड़ा । लाश वही है केवल कफन बदल गया है। इतनी सी बात हो गई है। वही सारे अफसर हैं केवल पार्टी का परिवर्तन हो गया है । उनकी ही नीति उनके ब्यान, वक्तव्य मंत्री लोगों को सीधे सीधे यहां आकर पढ़ देने पड़ते हैं ।

गन्ने के विषय में मूल रूप से शिकायत यही है कि जो गन्ना किसान पैदा कर रहा है उसकी लागत जोड़ कर कुछ फायदा देकर उसको कीमत दे दी जाये तो उसको संतोष हो जाएगा। वह और कुछ नहीं चाहता। वह यही चाहता है कि जो उसकी उत्पादन लागत है उसका उचित रूप से दाम मिल जाये । लेकिन हम आज भी वही कर रहे हैं अभी हमने मिल मालिकों को तो 85 करोड़ रूपया दे दिया लेकिन खण्डसारी के जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग वाले हैं वह रो रहे हैं। गुड़ को विदेश जाने से रोक कर सारी अर्थव्यवस्था को भंग करने की बात आ गई। माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि वह बात सही है, मैं उससे पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हूं । मूल रूप से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कृषि करने के लिए किसान सरकारी आदमी की तरह से नहीं बल्कि रात और दिन लगा रहता है चाहे जाड़े का दिन हो, मूसलाधार बारिश हो रही हो चाहे गर्मी पड़ रही हो। अगर कोई पशु उसके खेत में चला जाता है तो वह अपनी कमरी ओढ़कर वहां चला जाता है। छुट्टी का दिन उसके लिए कोई नहीं होता है। खेत में उसके परिवार का एक ही सदस्य नहीं जाता है बल्कि जितने परिवार के सदस्य होते हैं, सब उस पर लगे होते हैं। इतने लोगों के परिश्रम और खून से सींचे हुए गन्ने जो कई फसलों का हिस्सा मारकर पैदा होता है, का भाव लकड़ी के भाव के

बराबर भी नहीं है। हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि किसान आज तड़प रहा है, लेकिन इस देश में मिल मालिक आज इस अवस्था में पड़े हुए हैं कि चित्त भी मेरी और पट भी मेरी। वह अपने चीनी के मूल्य को देखता है कि रिकवरी कम हुई है। उसका जो कैमिस्ट होता है वह बड़ा अनुभव प्राप्त होता है, वह उल्टा सीधा हिसाब जोड़कर बता देता है और वही हिसाब हमारे मंत्री महोदय भी मान लेते हैं और उसी पर नीति विषयक वक्तव्य दे देते हैं।

किसान का कोई संगठन नहीं है इसलिए वह चिल्लाता रहता है। लेकिन हम लोग बराबर यहां आवाज उठाते रहे हैं। पूर्ववर्ती सरकार थोड़े मिल मालिकों से नोट ले लेती थी, और उनके पक्ष में बात कहती थी। प्रान्त की सरकार यह कह देती थी, कि केन्द्र के पास जाओ जब केन्द्र के पास किसान आते थे तो केन्द्र कहता था कि प्रान्त में जाओ। इस तरह से दो गोलों के बीच में वह फुटबाल बना हुआ था।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि आज जो कानून हैं, उन पर इस सदन में विचार करें। आपके यहां 15 रुपए क्विन्टल का भाव है और हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कम कीमत है। कम से कम 18 रुपए का भाव कर दें तो आपके यहां का भी किसान खुश हो जाएगा और इधर का भी खुश हो जाएगा।

हो क्या रहा है? हम देख रहे हैं कि इस देश में किसी के मजार पर ताजमहल बनता है, किसी के मजार पर फूल बरसता है, लेकिन जब यह मजदूर मरता है तो बिना कफन के दफन होता है।

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, गन्ने के दाम का विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। कृषि मंत्री के ब्यान में कहा गया है कि 1977–78 में 31,32 लाख हैक्टेयर में गन्ना बोया गया है। इस स्थिति में अगर गन्ने का उचित दाम किसानों को न दिया गया, तो उसका क्या परिणाम होगा, यह मंत्री महोदय स्वयं सोच सकते हैं। इस लिए सरकार को यह तय करना चाहिए कि क्या देश में गन्ने का उत्पादन करना है या नहीं। दोनों के बीच अधर में लटके रहना उचित नहीं है।

किसानों के साथ शुरु से ही अन्याय हो रहा है। आजादी के बाद 1946–47 से ले कर 1950 तक किसानों को एक निश्चित सिद्धान्त के तहत गन्ने का दाम दिया जाता था, और उसी के अनुपात से चीनी के दाम तय किए जाते थे। 1946-47 में जब गन्ने का दाम दो रुपए मन था, तो चीनी का दाम 34 रुपए मन था। जब गन्ने का दाम 1 रुपए 12 आने हुआ, तो चीनी का दाम साढ़े 30 रुपए हुआ। 1950 तक तो यह सिलसिला चला, लेकिन उसके बाद 1951 में गन्ने का दाम 1 रुपया 5 आने कर दिया गया और चीनी पर छूट कर दी गई। इस लिए उस जमाने में हमारे नेता, श्री राज नारायण, और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नेतृत्व में एक दिन जबर्दस्त आन्दोलन हुआ था। और तत्कालीन सरकार को मजबूरन गन्ने का दाम 1 रुपया 5 आने के बजाए 1 रुपया 7 आने करना पड़ा था। 1951 से 1958 तक चीनी के सम्बन्ध में बिल्कुल छूट थी और किसानों का लगातार शोषण होता रहा। 1958 में फिर आन्दोलन हुआ और चीनी के गेट के दाम 36 रुपए तय हुए।

हमेशा यह सिलसिला चला है कि गन्ने के दाम कम रहे हैं और चीनी के

[श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी]

दाम ज्यादा। यह सही कहा गया है कि जैसे तमाम इंडोस्ट्रियल प्राडक्टस की कास्ट ग्राफ प्राडक्शन तय करने के लिए सरकारी ग्रौर गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें है, उसी प्रकार कृषि उपज के दाम तय करने के लिए भी संस्थायें होनी चाहिएं। एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन मौजूद है, लेकिन उस में कौन लोग बैठते हैं? जिन्हें गन्ने की खेती की तमोज ग्रौर ग्रनुभव नहीं है ग्रौर जो झूठे ग्रांकड़े देते हैं।

एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि सब इनपुटस के दामों को देखते हुए गन्ने का दाम पन्द्रह रुपए उचित है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि गुड के दाम गिर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस पर केवल चिन्ता प्रकट करने से, या उन्हें रोकने का ग्राश्वासन देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उसकी एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से यह स्वीकार करे कि ग्रगर किसी भी कृषि उपज का दाम पचास फीसदी से ज्यादा गिरने लगे, तो उसकी एक्सपोर्ट की छूट होगी, क्योंकि ग्रगर कृषि उपज के दाम घटते हैं तो लाख सबसिडी देने, ग्रौर बैंकों द्वारा लोन देने, के बावजूद किसान का शोषण होगा, उस की ग्रार्थिक स्थिति बर्बाद होगी, जिस के कारण देश की ग्रार्थिक स्थिति भी बर्बाद होगी। यह मामला दस करोड़ किसानों से सम्बन्ध रखता है। किसानों के दाम ग्रभी भी बकाया हैं। ग्राज यह सरकार जांच कराए कि कितना रुपया बैंकों से सरकार से इन मिल मालिकों को ग्रनुदान दिया गया मिलों को, माडर्नाइज करने के लिए, नई ग्रौर ग्रच्छो मशीने लगाने के लिए मगर कुछ नहीं हुग्रा, सारा रुपया दूसरा धन्धा शुरू करने में खर्च कर दिया ग्रौर इन की जो ये मिलें हैं वे तपेदिक की मरीज बनी रहीं। ग्राज इन की उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग नष्ट हो गई है।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि फिर से नये सिरे से इस नीति पर पुर्नविचार होना चाहिए ग्रौर मिलों के ग्राधुनिकरण के संबंध में सरकार को स्पष्ट नीति की घोषणा करनी चाहिए।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्षों तक कांग्रेस ने हर जगह दोहरी नीति चलायी। विदेशों में ग्रहिंसा ग्रौर नि:शस्त्रीकरण की बात करते रहे लेकिन देश में जितनी गोलियां 30 वर्षों में कांग्रेस ने चलायीं उतनी ब्रिटिश सरकार ने 150 वर्षों में नहीं चलायी। इसी तरह हर जगह शिक्षा में एक तरफ पब्लिक स्कूल ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ बच्चों के लिए प्राइमरी स्कूल ग्रौर लगता है कि वही दोहरी नीति चीनी में भी उन्होंने चलाई। हम नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं कि इस ग्रन्याय-पूर्ण दोहरी नीति को जनता सरकार जो जनता का पर्यायवाची शब्द है क्यों ग्रभी तक सहन किए हुए है। तर्क क्या दिया जाता है कि ग्रगर दोहरी नीति समाप्त की जाएगी ग्रौर कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाएगा तो कीमत बढ़ जाएगी । हम विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि कंट्रोल के द्वारा जो यह चीनी मिलती है वह किस को मिलती है? शहर में हम लोगों को मिलती है ग्रौर गांवों में दलाल मुखिया लोगों को मिलती है। वस्तुत: जो गरीब है जो ग्रपना मुंह खोल नहीं सकते, जो ग्रपना ग्राक्रोश व्यक्त नहीं कर सकते, जिन के मुंह में वाणी नहीं है उनको कंट्रोल की चीनी नहीं मिलती। प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहते है, मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूं, शायद उसके यहां गुजरात में ग्रपवाद स्वरूप गांवों में चीनी मिल सकती है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के सारे गांवों के लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं वे जानते है कि गांवों में किसानों को, मजदूरों को कन्ट्रोल की चीनी नहीं मिलती है।

तो क्या करना है ? आर्थिक न्याय को जब हम बात करते हैं तो किस को देना है ? जिसकी आमदनी ज्यादा है उसको ? ठीक है, हम नहीं कहते कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आमदनी बहुत है लेकिन उनको कम से कम पांच सौ हजार तो मिलते ही हैं लेकिन गांवों के खेतिहर मजदूर और किसान जिन की राष्ट्रीय आमदनी एक रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं है उनको चीनी महंगी खरीदनी पड़ती है। इसीलिए आर्थिक न्याय की यह मांग है कि चीनी की इस दोहरी नीति को समाप्त किया जाये। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आज किसान दिवस है और यही कारण है कि हम किसानों की समस्या पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और चौधरी साहब के लिए इस से अधिक अभिनंदन का कोई शब्द नहीं हो सकता है। हम देख रहे है कि किसान के पक्ष में कौन है और कौन विपक्ष में है। बिलकुल छिद्रान्वेषण की बातों पर दो-दो तीन तीन घंटे समय व्यर्थ कर रहे हैं लेकिन कृषकों की वेदना और व्यथा को समझने के लिए आज कौन साक्षी है वह यह सदन बता रहा है। हम देख रहे हैं कि ये सारी सीटें खाली हैं।

इसलिए हम आप के माध्यम से अपने कृषि मंत्री और सरकार के जो लोग यहां उपस्थित हैं उन से यह कहते हैं कि यह कोई ऐसा न समझे कि यह वाद का विवाद हो रहा है। इस विवाद को वह वैसा विवाद न मानें जिस पर दो तीन घण्टे व्यर्थ किए। यह सचमुच में जीवन का विवाद हो रहा है और यह जीवन का प्रश्न है। अगर इस की हम ने अवहेलना की तो भारतवर्ष की जनता हमारी भी अवहेलना कर देगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत ही विनय के साथ कहूंगा कि ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्राईसेज कमीशन ने जो साढ़े नौ रुपया कहा था उस से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। आज औद्योगिक नीति की सदन में घोषणा की गई और हमने बापू को स्मरण करके कहा कि लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग को हम प्रश्रय देंगे। क्या यही है उसका उदाहरण कि 80 करोड़ रुपये हमने चीनी के धन्ना सेठों को रिबेट में दे दिए और खांडसारी और गुड़ के लिए एक्सपोर्ट का भी दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया क्या यही लघु उद्योग के प्रति हमारा न्याय है? हम सोचें। हम यही प्रार्थना करेंगे कि कृषि मंत्री और सरकार के लोग इस आर्थिक न्याय के प्रश्न को अच्छी तरह से सोचें और अगले सत्र में हम आक्रोस ले कर नहीं आवें बल्कि संतोष ले कर आवें।

श्री रामसूति (बरेली) : चेयरमैन महोदय, जनता पार्टी की यह घोषित नीति है कि जिस तरह से भी हो वह तमाम साधन जुटाये जायें जिनसे जो छोटे-छोटे ग्रामीण किसान हैं किसानी से सम्बन्धित जो छोटे छोटे व्यवसाय हैं उनकी इमदाद की जाये और उनको तरक्की दी जाये। पचास फीसदी आदमी इस देश में ऐसे हैं जो सब्सिस्टेंस लेविल से नीचे है, गरीब ही नहीं बल्कि दरिद्र हैं, जाड़े के दिन है लेकिन उनके पैरों में जूते नहीं हैं, उनके तन पर कपड़े नहीं हैं, मकान के नाम पर छप्पर हैं और जेठ बेसाख में जब हवायें चलती हैं और आग लगती है तो मेरे जिले में ही हर साल सौ-सौ गांव जल जाते है। जो गांव जल जाते हैं उनका बेड़ा गर्क हो जाता है, 4-6 साल तक वह सम्हलते नहीं हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि बरनाला जी के यहां खेती होती है, वे नये मंत्री हैं, मंत्रियों की हवा से ओतप्रोत नहीं हुए हैं, वे हमारी बातों को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं और एप्रिशिएट भी कर सकते हैं। जो मिल मालिक हैं उनके एसोसिएशन बने हुए हैं, वे अपनी ताकत के बल पर मजबूती के साथ सौदा करते हैं। जो मजदूर चीनी बनाते हैं उनकी भी यूनियन बनी हुई है वे भी मिल मालिकों के साथ सौदा करते हैं। परन्तु

[श्री राममूर्ति]

जो किसान हैं वे बिखरे हुए हैं, उनकी कोई यूनियन नहीं है और यही उनकी बड़ी कमजोरी है जिसका कि सारी दुनिया के लोग फायदा उठाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें खास बात यह है कि मिल के ऊपर गन्ने का रेट 15 रुपया क्वींटल जरूर होना चाहिए। जब गन्ने का भाव 14-15 रुपये क्वींटल हुआ था तो किसानों के घरों में साइकिलें आने लगी थीं, कपड़े और बरतन आने लगे थे। जनता सरकार की नीयत है कि अगले बजट में 40-50 फीसदी तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तरक्की के लिए पैसा खर्च किया जाये लेकिन फिर भी उतनी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है जितनी कि किसानों की इस प्रकार से मदद करने से जो रुपया उनके पास आयेगा वह अरबों रुपया होगा। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में खाण्डसारी और गुड़ के प्रोडक्शन का हाल यह है कि बिजली 12 घण्टे मिलती है, डीज़ल आयल ब्लैक में 20 पैसे अधिक दाम पर मिल रहा है, खांण्डसारी का डीज़ल यूनिट डेढ़ लाख में आ रहा है और इंजन के लिए टेक्नीशियन्स नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में खाण्डसारी दो चार दिन में 350 रुपए से घटकर 285 रुपये क्वींटल पर आ गई है। अगर आप इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो हजारों साल पुराना खाण्डसारी का रोजगार बर्बाद हो जायेगा। एक-एक खाण्डसारी यूनिट पर दो-दो सौ आदमी काम करते हैं, उनको वहां रोज़ी मिलती है वे बेकार हो जायेंगे। इसलिए अब वह समय आ गया है जब मंत्री जी को इस तरह कदम उठाने चाहिए। हम लोगों ने एक एक प्वाइंट कह कर सारी बातें कह दी हैं। एक तो यह है कि 15 रुपये क्वींटल का दाम रखा जाना चाहिए, खाण्डसारी पर एकसाइज में छूट मिलनी चाहिए और गुड़ का निर्यात होना चाहिए। अगर यह तीनों बातें हो गई तो पूरी कामयाबी मिल जायेगी और लोगों को कोई कष्ट नहीं होगा। जनता पार्टी को भी दुवायें मिलेंगी और जनता पार्टी मजबूत होगी और अभी तक किसानों की जो बरबादी हुई है वह भी समाप्त हो जायेगी।

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज सत्रावसान के दिन सारे एजेंडे के बाद किसानों की एक समस्या पर विचार करने के लिए सदन को समय मिला लेकिन इस समय, आज तक किसानों के नाम पर जो सब कुछ करते रहे उनकी सीटस खाली देखकर मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होता है, यह एक सत्य की स्वीकारोक्ति है। मुझे दुःख है कि 9 माह के इस सारे परिवर्तन के बाद एक मंत्रालय ऐसा है जो अभी पुरानी रीति-नीति से सब प्रकार से उस के ऊपर चल रहा है। मंत्री जी नये हैं, उन्हें समय नहीं मिल रहा है जो उसमें परिवर्तन ला पाते। एक परिवर्तन के बाद ही बहुत जोर से सोचा गया कि इस देश के दस करोड़ लोग चीनी उत्पादन या गन्ने से सम्बन्धित हैं, उनके उत्पादन का पचास प्रतिशत चीनी मिल के पास जाता है। यहां पर अधिकांशत: चीनी मिल की बात हुई है।

अधिष्ठाता जी, मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 80 मिलें है और उत्तर प्रदेश से 85 एम० पीज़ हैं। 6 मिलें तो मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हैं। इस से आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां पर कितनी गम्भीर परिस्थिति है। 50 प्रतिशत गन्ना चीनी मिलों में जाता है, जिस का मूल्य लेने के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ता है और बाकी का पचास प्रतिशत कहां जाता है, सरकार की नीति के कारण किसान को उस गन्ने को बाजार में आधे से भी कम मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। मुझे आज बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की

गन्ना मूल्य नीति और चीनी के कण्ट्रोल के कारण आज किसान को उस की उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है।

यह ठीक है कि आज किसान आर्गेनाइज्ड नहीं हैं। मैंने अपने बजट भाषण में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया था— आज हम लोग उन की बात को सुनने को तैयार है, जो जलूस लेकर यहां आते है, उन की बात सुनने को तैयार हैं जो हम को गालियां देते है, जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को नष्ट करते है, लेकिन किसान की भाषा सुनने को आज कोई तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए कि वह हड़ताल नहीं करता है, दल-बन्दी नहीं करता है। लेकिन मैं एक बात बतला देना चाहता हूं—आज के दिन किसान जागा है, आज पहली किसान रैली इस देश में हुई है, दिल्ली के इतिहास में यह सब से बड़ी रैली हुई है, यह किसी के जन्म-दिवस का सवाल नहीं है, किसान जागा है और जनता पार्टी ने जगाया है और अब यदि कोई किसान को इगनोर करेगा, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में रह नहीं सकेगा।

आपके आंकड़े कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के 85 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते है, लेकिन उन को चीनी सस्ते मूल्य पर नहीं दी जाती। वह किसान जो जाड़े की रात में अपने खेतों को पानी देता है, सारी रात मिल के दरवाजे पर अपनी गन्ने की गाड़ी लेकर खड़ा रहता है, उस को सस्ती चीनी नहीं मिलती है, किस को मिलती है—जो वातानुकूलित कमरों में आराम से रहते हैं। आज किसान को बिजली नहीं मिलती, बिजली मिलती है शहरों में रहने वालों को। शहरों में प्रायोरिटी बेसिज पर 24 घण्टे बिजली रहेगी, 50 हजार की आबादी वाले शहरों में 24 घण्टे बिजली रहती है, लेकिन गांवों में—मेरा अपना अनुभव है—12 घण्टे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं मिलती है। आप ने शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए 2 रुपये 15 पैसे किलो में चीनी देने की नीति बनाई—इस का लाभ कितने लोगों को हुआ, कुछ प्रतिशत लोगों को हुआ और उसी का यह परिणाम है कि गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ता। हम गांव के लोग इस देश में 85 प्रतिशत हैं, लेकिन लाभ 15 प्रतिशत को मिल रहा है। हम ने आज तक मैजारिटी के लिए कुछ काम होते सुना है, लेकिन किसान का भाग्य ऐसा है कि मैजारिटी में होते हुए भी उस का गला काटा जाता है और उस का लाभ माइनारिटी को दिया जाता है।

आज 1973 की मूल्य नीति को इस देश में लागू करने की बात की जाती है— आप ने मिलों के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी को हटाया है— मैं आप से साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहता हूं—जो 50 प्रतिशत गन्ना किसानों को बाजार में बेचना पड़ता है, उस का उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए आप को गुड़ और खाण्डसारी पर से भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी को हटाना होगा। अगर यह रियायत उस को नही दी जायेगी तो इस से किसानों का बहुत ज्यादा नुक्सान होगा। हमारी बहिन चन्द्रावती जी ने कहा था कि हमें कम से कम ऐसे साधन तो दीजिए जिस से किसान अपने गुड़ को स्टोर कर सके। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं—किसान गुड़ को स्टोर नहीं कर सकता है, वह उस को होल्डिंग नहीं कर सकता है, उस को बाजार में बेचना पड़ता है। अगर इस को देश से बाहर भेज कर इस की खपत पैदा नहीं की गई तो यह स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि किसान को गन्ने का मूल्य जो 8 रुपये से 10 रुपये हुआ है—एक हवा के फैलने से कि गुड़ बाहर भेजा जायेगा—वह फिर नीचे गिरा है और अब जब इस सदन का सत्रावसान हो जायेगा और हमें यहां पर बात करने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा, तो यह 5 या 6 रुपये क्विटल तक बिकेगा। इस स्थिति का परिणाम आप जानते हैं— 1962-63 में गन्ना जला था, मैंने भी उस

[श्री भारत भूषण]

समय अपने खेत में आग लगाई थी, क्योंकि उस साल 27 लाख टन का चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था, जब कि खपत 20 लाख टन की थी, अगले वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन 27 लाख टन से गिर कर 21 लाख टन हो गया, फरवरी में ही चीनी मिलें बन्द हो गई, किसान ने गन्ना बोना बन्द कर दिया जो बात आज आप दाल के लिए कह रहे हैं, तेल के लिए कह रहे हैं, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि चीनी के अन्दर भी वही स्थिति हो जाए और आप को एक नई समस्या का सामन करना पड़े और जनता पार्टी इस कलंक को अपने माथे पर ले ? हमारी जनता सरकार किसानों का हित करने वाली सरकार है। उस के माथे पर यह कलंक लगे कि उस के जमाने में चीनी का उत्पादन गिर गया। यह कहां तक उचित होगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप का मंत्रालय उन लोगों के लिए कार्य करे जिन से वायदा कर के आप स्वयं आए हैं। आज वे लोग जिन को उनकी चिन्ता नहीं है, वे यहां नहीं हैं लेकिन हम इस वक्त 10 बजे भी उन की समस्या को यहां पर रखने के लिए इकट्ठा हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उनका मंत्रालय सड़ी गली नीति को समाप्त कर के क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाए और गुड़ और खाण्डसारी उद्योग को संरक्षण दे जिस से छोटे उद्योग पनपें और किसानों को पैसा मिले।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि यह जो चीनी के बारे में दोहरी मूल्य नीति है, यह समाप्त हो और इकहरी मूल्य नीति अपनाई जाए ताकि देश में किसानों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय मिले और ऐसा न हो कि सम्पन्न लोगों को ही रियायतें मिलती जाएं और किसानों का गला घोटते चले जाएं और इस कारण किसान खेती करना ही छोड़ दें।

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : यह जो गन्ने की समस्या है वह न केवल 10 करोड़ लोगों के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली समस्या है बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडू आदि प्रदेशों के 25, 30 करोड़ गन्ना उत्पादकों की समस्या आज हमारे सामने है। यह जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट गन्ने की प्राइसेज के बारे में थी, उस में यह था कि किसानों की मेहनत और लागत के हिसाब से गन्ने की कीमत का निर्धारण होना चाहिए। इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद और इतनी लागत लगने के बाद भी आज किसान का यह हाल है कि आज जो गन्ना वह पैदा कर रहा है, उस को वाजिब दाम पर नहीं बेच पाता है और न्यूनतम कीमत भी उस को नहीं मिल पा रही है। गन्ना एक केश क्रोप है और इस से एक मोर राशि विदेशी मुद्रा की भी अर्जित होती है। पिछले वर्ष जब 220 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा (अर्जित हुई थी, तो हम यह सोचते थे कि इस बार 1500 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होगी लेकिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में जो तूफान आया है उस से वहां की मुख्य केश क्राप जो है, उस को बहुत हानि पहुंची है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तो बड़ी बर्बादी हुई है और 50,000 एकड़ में फ़सल बर्बाद हुई है। गांव-गांव में जहां एक तरफ धान के पौधे क्षत-विक्षत हो गये हैं, वहां गन्ने के पौधे भी टूट गये हैं। इसलिए इस बार चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी रहेगी। दूसरी तरफ़ गन्ने की कीमत इतनी कम निर्धारित की गई है कि किसान उन को काट कर बेचना नहीं चाहते। आप यह देखें कि घरों में जो लकड़ी जलाई जाती है, उस की कीमत भी आज गन्ने की कीमत से ज्यादा है। जब तक किसान की लागत और उस की मेहनत के मुताबिक गन्ने की कीमत नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक उस का भला नहीं होने वाला है। गन्ना एक कैश क्रोप है और बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र

आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडू के जो किसान हैं वे इस केश क्रोप पर बहुत निर्भर रहते हैं और यहां पर इस की बहुत खेती होती है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार नहीं करेगी, तो किसानों के सामने बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी। एक तरफ़ तो यह बात है और दूसरी तरफ आप यह देखें कि चीनी इतनी महंगी है और जो चीनी मिल-मालिक हैं, जो चीनी अपने कारखानों में बनाते हैं, उन को आप ने एक्साइज में पूरी छूट दी है। किसानों को आप ने कोई राहत नहीं दी है। एक किसान जिस के पास 5 एकड़ तक भूमि है, यह अनएकोनामिक होल्डिंग उस के पास है, वह उस जमीन में से एक एकड़ में गन्ना बोता है लेकिन उस को अपनी उपज का इतना पैसा भी नहीं मिल पाता है कि वह अपने लिए कपड़ा खरीद सके, अपने बाल-बच्चों को पढ़ा सके और उन के लिए दवा-दारू का इन्तजाम कर सके। आज देश में 70, 75 फीसदी जो खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं, उन की हालत बहुत खराब है। जिस इलाके में केश क्राप होती है और केश क्राप के अलावा और कोई क्राप नहीं होती, वहां के लोगों के सामने बड़ी समस्या है। इस स्थिति के कारण बड़ी चिंता है। गन्ने का भाव भी इन सब बातों से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और गन्ने की न्यूनतम कीमत 15 रुपये से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारी निर्यात नीति से भी गन्ने की समस्या जुड़ी हुई है। अगर हम किसान को उसकी उपज का सही दाम नहीं देंगे तो निर्यात पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि चीनी की जो कीमन हमने निश्चित कर रखी हैं वह एक कीमत होनी चाहिए

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री बन्वन सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, गन्ने को बोने का टाइम अक्टूबर और फरवरी होता है। इसे पकने में डेढ़ साल लगता है। जो गन्ना अक्तूबर में बोया जाता है वह डेढ़ साल बाद मार्च में कटता है। उसकी किस प्रकार परवरिश की जाती हैं, उस के बारे में मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी लागत पर प्रति रुपये पर एक पैसे के हिसाब से हमें दे दिया जाए। हमें गन्ने को तीन पानी देने पड़ते हैं। ट्यूब वेल से जिसके लिए तीन घण्टे बिजली मिलती है। फिर कैनाल से थोड़ा सा पानी मिल जाता है। उसके बाद ट्यूबवेल पर हमें ट्रैक्टर खड़ा करके पानी निकाल कर देना पड़ता है। इस तरह से तिहेरा रेवेन्यु हम पर लगता है।

सन् 46 में जब गन्ने की कीमत दो रुपये थी तो हमें कुछ मिल जाता था क्योंकि हम ग्राऊण्डनट का इस्तेमाल करते थे जिसकी बोरी 6 रुपये में आती थी या सल्फेट का इस्तेमाल करते थे जो कि 8–10 रुपये बोरा आता था। उस वक्त यूरिया तो था नहीं। अब हमें चार तरह के मेन्योर का इस्तेमाल करना होता है—एक ग्रीन मेन्योर, कम्पोस्ट खाद, यूरिया और पोटाश डाई। अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हमें इस कठिनाई से बचाया जाए जो कि हमारे सामने है। हमें ये चीजें सस्ते दाम पर मिल जाएं, हम गन्ने को पांच रुपये पर बेचने के लिए तैयार हैं।.

आज इस मुल्क का किसान मेक्सिन गेहूं की पैदावार करने लगा है। उसका असर यह हुआ कि हमें सरसों नहीं मिल रही है। जब सरसों नहीं मिल रही है तो तेल की कमी हो गई है। यही हालत गन्ने के बारे में हो सकती है। आज गन्ना बोने वाले किसान का उस पर लागत मूल्य इतना आ जाता है कि उसे कुछ नहीं बच पाता है।

[श्री चन्दन सिंह]

हम तो यह कहते हैं कि बेशक आप इसकी कीमत पांच रुपये कर दो ताकि न रहेगा बांस और न बजेगी बांसुरी। इस तरह से फैक्ट्रियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी अपने आप हो जाएगा।

21.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आप के द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह हमें बचाये। नही तो हमारी आज यह हालत हो गई है कि न इसे बोएं बनता है न इसे छोड़े बनता है। हमारे यहां की एक बात मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। एक दिन तीन आदमी रात को नदी के किनारे जा रहे थे। रास्ते में उन्हें माला काला दिखाई दिया। उन्होंने सोचा कि कम्बल है। उनमें से एक आदमी कूद कर वहां जा पहुंचा। वहां था भालू। अब वह क्या करे। थोड़ी देर बाद उसके साथियों ने कहा कि भई छोड़ो इसे। इस पर वह कहता है कि भई मैं तो इसे छोड़ने को तैयार हूं, मगर यह मुझे नहीं छोड़ता। यही हालत आज गन्ना बोने वाले किसान की है। क्योंकि गन्ना मीठी चीज है और मीठी चीज छोड़ने को मन नहीं करता। अगर बरसात कम होती है तो भी इसकी परिवरिश हो जाती है। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि इसकी कीमत 9 रुपये न हो 4 रुपये हो जाए तो बहुत अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन मीठा होने की वजह से सब की नजर इस पर जाती है। इसलिए मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से और कृषि मंत्री से अध्यक्ष महोदय आपके द्वारा दरख्वास्त करुंगा कि हमें इससे बचायें। नहीं तो जैसे मेक्सिन गेहूं बोने से सरसों की हालत है, वही इसकी भी होगी। मिलें मुश्किल से पच्चीस प्रतिशत ले पाती हैं। उनको तमाम बॉडिंग करना पड़ता है इस वास्ते कि पानी दूसरी जगह डाइवर्ट न हो जाए। हमारे यहां पर एशिया की सब से बड़ी फैक्ट्री है। इस फैक्ट्री की एक लाख मन क्रशिंग की कैपेसिटी है। यह देर से चली है, एक महीना देर से चली है। यह अपनी कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक काम नहीं कर सकेगी और चीनी कम पैदा होगी। ऐसा मालूम देता है कि इस बार सावन में रस और माह मास में ककौडे नहीं मिल सकेंगे। क्रशिंग नहीं हो सकेगा। गेहूं की यह हालत हो गई है कि ऐसा लगता है कि इस बार भूखों ही मरना पड़ेगा। अप्रैल महीने में सरकार ने 110 रुपया भाव निर्धारित कर दिया था। थोड़ा सा उसने बढ़ा दिया था भाव को। एग्रिकलचरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स पर भी उसने कुछ छूट दे दी थी। बड़ा एहसान उसने दिखाया था। उस वक्त हमारा गेहूं 90 रुपया सरकार ने बिकवा दिया था। सी 73 जो कि हलका फुलका होता है और जिस को आप लोग खाते हैं वह आज 168 से 175 के भाव पर बिक रहा है। जिस को हम खाते हैं वह आज 165 में बिक रहा हैं। हमें मार दिया गया है। हम लोगों को मार दिया है, हमारा पेट काट दिया है। न हमारे घर उसको रहने दिया है और न ही आपने अपना फायदा किया है। दो चार प्रतिशत आदमी ही इसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि आप हमारे गन्ने को पांच रुपये में बिकवा दें। हमारी भी छुट्टी हो जाएगी और आपकी भी हो जायगी। साथ ही साथ फैक्ट्रियों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाएगा।

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामवालिया (फरीदकोट): मैं नया सदस्य आया हूं। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि भारत की इस पार्लियामेंट में मैं बोल रहा हूं। यह मेरा पहला भाषण है। मुझे खेद है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जो हमेशा यह कहती रही है कि उस के दिल में किसानों के लिए दर्द है और किसानों के लिए वह हमेशा लड़ती रही है आज जब इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर बहस हो रही है तो उसके बैंच खाली हैं और केवल उसके नेता ही यहां

उपस्थित हैं। वह कहती रही है कि वह किसानों के लिए आसमान से तारे तोड़ कर लाना चाहती है और तरह तरह से उनको भुलावें देती रही है लेकिन आज आप देखें कि उसके बैंच खाली पड़े हुए हैं और उसके सदस्य अपने घरों को चले गए हैं और वे किसानों के हित की बात को भी सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

जनता पार्टी ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं, बहुत से वादे किए हैं। यह भी कहा है कि चालीस प्रतिशत जो बजट है वह किसानों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। लेकिन जो अमल हो रहा है उसमे निराशा हुई है, दिल टूटा है। हम देख रहे हैं कि चालीस प्रतिशत बजट देने की बात करने वाले हमारे नेतागण गुड़ और चीनी के बारे में जो नीति अपना रहे हैं उस में जो प्राइमरी प्रोड्यूसर है जो उत्पादन करता है उसके खातमे का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं। आप देखें कि गन्ना पैदा करने में जो अखराजात हैं वे बहुत बढ़ गए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ गुड़ के भाव को भी आप देखें। गुड़ आज मार्किट में 105 रुपये क्विंटल से भी नीचे चला गया है। एक और भी दुख की बात है। गुड़ की मार्किट हमारे सामने है। बहुत से लोग विदेशों में गये हैं वहां गुड़ की मांग है क्योंकि वहां पैदा नहीं होता है। यहां यह किया जा रहा है कि गुड़ की कीमत तेजी से गिर रही है लेकिन सरकार अपने कानों पर हाथ रखे बैठी हुई है। गुड़ को एक्सपोट करने की बात नहीं कर रही है और किसान कुचला जा रहा है। इस साल गुड़ का उत्पादन 75 से 80 लाख टन होने की आशा है। जब इतना गुड़ हो जायेगा तो मण्डियों में उसका भाव भी कम हो जायेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि अगले साल किसान गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा करें, और अगर गन्ने के उत्पादन को प्रोत्सहान न दिया गया तो किसान गन्ना पैदा करना छोड़ देगा और खेत में वो चीज बोयेगा जो उसकी अपनी जरूरत को पूरी करेगी। फिर सरकार इस तरह से चिल्लायेगी जैसे दालों के मामले में चिल्ला रही है। दालों के मामले में बात हाथ से गई चीनी से भी जायेगी, गुड़ से भी जायेगी तो हा-हाकार मचेगा। सामने जो बैंचे खाली पड़ी हुई है वे इसलिए हुआ है कि उन्होंने किसानों का गला घोंटा था। अगर हम भी वही नीति अपनायेंगे तो हमारा भी वही हाल होगा। एक समझौता हुआ है जिसके मुताबिक साढ़े सात लाख टन चीनी हमको एक्सपोर्ट करनी है और यह भी हमें मालूम है कि इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट में चीनी के दाम कम हैं। बेशक कम हो लेकिन हमारी सरकार को चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करनी चाहिए और किसान को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

एक बड़ी बात है कि हमने खुली छूट दे रखी है चीनी मिल मालिकों को उन पर भी हमें मजबूत हाथ डालना चाहिए और उनकी लूट और मुनाफाखोरी पर कण्ट्रोल करना चाहिए। पिछले साल हमारा कन्जमशन साढ़े अड़तीस लाख टन था, हो सकता है कि इस साल वह और बढ़ जाये। लेकिन चीनी की पैदावार चावल लाख टन होने की आशा है। इसलिए ऐसा भी प्रबन्ध करना है कि किसान के गन्ने को खरीदने के लिए चीनी मिल मालिक मनमर्जी न करें।

अन्त में कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जनता पार्टी के मेनी फैस्टो में भी और अभी-अभी जो जनता पार्टी की वर्किंग कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें भी यह कहा गया था कि कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना है। लेकिन काश्तकारों और किसानों के मौत के वारण्टों पर दस्तखत करने के बाद मैं नहीं समझता कि कैसे कुटीर उद्योग बढ़ेंगे ? मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं कृषि मंत्री जी से—एक तो यह कि गन्ने की कीमत कम से कम 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की जाये और गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा मात्रा में

[श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया]

किया जाये और दूसरे यह कि खण्डसारी पर एक्सइज में छूट दी जाये। और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर पीस-एण्ट्री ओरियण्टिड पालिसी अपनानी है तो उस पर कुछ अमल करना होगा खाली कागजी कार्रवाई से काम नहीं चलेगा। किसान के जीवन मरण का सवाल है। यह डिगकशन का सवाल नहीं है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि किसान की जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है उसके साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं की जाये।

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) : मान्यवर, मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने इस विषय पर बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक सब प्वाइन्ट्स पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। मैं तो अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की दैनीय दशा कृषि मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। किसान तीन-चौथाई क्षेत्र में गन्ना बोये हुए हैं। इस वक्त उसका गन्ना खड़ा है और एक चौथाई क्षेत्र में दूसरी फसल है। हमारे यहां एक गन्ना मिल है और वह भी बिमार मिल है तीस साल पुरानी। दो हजार खण्डसारी यूनिटों में से एक तिहाई यूनिटें बन्द हो चुकी हैं? जिनका साइज 11 और 14 था। एक खण्डसारी के यूनिट के बन्द होने के मायने हैं कि 100 मजदूर वहां का बेकार हो गया है। इस तरह से आपके और अपनी सरकार के बारे में मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि नाम बड़े और दर्शन छोटे। वही रफ्तार चलेगी, जो पहले थी सो अब भी है। क्या औचित्य था कि आपने मिल की चीनी पर तो एक्साइज ड्यटी छोड़ी और आप की नीति के मुताबिक खण्डसारी जिसको वरीयता देनी चाहिए थी उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं दी? इसकी क्या आर्ग्यूमेंट और दलील है? एक तरफ घोषणा करते हैं ज्यादा रोजगार देने के लिए और दूसरी तरफ नीति ऐसी बनाते हैं जिसे मजदूर बेकार हों और किसान को उस पदावार के दाम न मिलें।

मेरे मित्रों ने यहां 15 रुपये की बात कही है, लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र के किसान को इस समय साढ़े 6 और 7 रुपये गन्ने की कीमत मिल रही है और वह भी 24 घण्टे खड़ा रहता है और मिल वालों की खुशामद करता है। आप इस का औचित्य बतायें। हमारे मंत्रि-मण्डल स्तर के 3 मंत्री यहां बठे हैं, वह बतायें कि क्यों ऐसा निर्णय हुआ जो आपकी मौलिक निति के विरुद्ध जाता है?

आपके पास चीनी सरप्लस है। 25 लाख टन पिछले साल का स्टाक है और 15 या 16 लाख टन आप अगले साल सोचते हैं। जब आपके पास चीनी मौजूद है, और बाहर आपको गुड़ के दाम मिल रहे थे तो आपने उस पर पाबन्दी क्यों लगाई? क्या यह किसान विरोधी फैसला नहीं है? मैं आशा करता हूं कि निर्भीकतापूर्वक माननीय कृषि मंत्री यहां आज घोषणा करेंगे कि जो पाबन्दी गुड़ पर लगाई गई है, उस पाबन्दी को हटायेंगे। हमारे देश में मीठे की कमी नहीं है। खण्डसारी और चीनी हमारे पास बहुत ज्यादा है। जब गुड़ के दाम उनको मिल रहे हैं तो क्यों नहीं गुड़ बाहर भेजा जाये?

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अशरफी लुट रही हैं, और कोयलों पर मुहर। 82 करोड़ रुपये एक्साइज ड्यूटी मिल को छोड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन 14 करोड़ रुपये खण्डसारी पर नहीं छोड़ सकते। पैंनरों की पैंशन बढ़ा सकते हैं, जिनको बिजली, सड़क दवा मुफ्त है, लेकिन किसान को कहीं ज्यादा पैसा न मिल जाये, इसलिए

आपने खाण्डसारी पर ड्यूटी कम नहीं की।

हम आपकी तरफ से किसान को क्या जवाब दें, जरा बताइये? मुझे आश्चर्य है कि जिस कैबिनेट में माननीय राजनारायण जी बैठे हों, मजदूर नेता रवीन्द्र वर्मा हों, उस कैबिनेट से यह फैसला हो कि खाण्डसारी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लें। संयोग की बात है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट के अग्रवाल साहब भी यहां बैठे हैं, वह भी एक बड़े पापुलर लीडर अपने क्षेत्र के हैं। मैं उनसे भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर क्यों यह फैसला हुआ?

मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं को देखते हुए आप हमारे विचार पूरे मंत्रिमंडल तक पहुंचायेंगे और गुड़ पर जो पाबन्दी लगाई है, उसे अविलम्ब समाप्त करायेंगे। गन्ने को कीमत बढ़ायेंगे और खाण्डसारी पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी है, उसको अविलम्ब समाप्त करने की घोषणा करेंगे। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री कल्याण जैन (इन्दौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हिन्दुस्तान के बीस लाख किसानों ने किसान दिवस मनाने के लिए दिल्ली में एकत्रित हो कर एक मांगपत्र के माध्यम से यह मांग की है कि गन्ने की कीमत पन्द्रह रु० से कम न हो। इस वक्त हाउस में श्री चव्हाण को छोड़ कर सब जनता पार्टी के सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं। मैं जनता पार्टी के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी में श्री चरण सिंह को ख्याति न बढ़े और गन्ना किसानों की लाबी की इज्जत न बढ़े, इसलिए जनता पार्टी की अन्दरूनी राजनीति के द्वारा गन्ने के दाम नहीं बढ़ाये दिए जा रहे हैं। बार-बार यह घोषणा की गई थी कि एक दाम निश्चित किये जायेंगे, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय की घोषणा को सुनकर बड़ी निराशा हुई है।

वास्तव में इंडियन शुगर मिल एसोसियेशन की बहुत बड़ी लाबी है। उसने न जाने कितने संसद-सदस्यों और मंत्रियों को पार्टी दी है। शुगर मिल वालों ने पिछले चार पांच सालों में बहुत पैसा कमाया है, और जनता पार्टी की सरकार द्वारा जो घोषणा की गई है, उसके कारण वे अब भी उतना ही पैसा कमा रहे हैं।

श्री किदवई ने गन्ने और शुगर के दामों में 1 और 16 का अनुपात रखा था। आज कंट्रोल की शुगर का भाव 2 रुपये 6 पैसे है और खुली शुगर का भाव 4 रुपये है। इस प्रकार शुगर की औसत कीमत 280 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल पड़ती है। उसके हिसाब से गन्ने का भाव साढ़े 17 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस वक्त उसका भाव 15 रुपये भी नहीं है; 11-12 रुपये बंधे हुए है, लेकिन वे भी नहीं मिलते हैं।

कृषि विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि हर चार साल के बाद गन्ने और शुगर इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में एक क्राइसिस पैदा होता है। इसका कारण यह है कि गन्ना उत्पादन करने वालों के हितों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिए उनके हितों का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है।

मैं समझता हूं कि किसानों को 15 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गन्ने का दाम देने के बावजूद हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को 3 रुपये किलो में चीनी मिल सकती है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कमी किये बिना। सिर्फ हिम्मत और संकल्प की जरूरत है। इस हिसाब से गन्ने की कीमत 165 रुपये होती है, 2 रुपये शुगर मिल में प्रासेसिंग का खर्च होता है और एक्साइज ड्यूटी वगैरह को मिला कर 220 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होता है। इस तरह लोगों को चीनी 3 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से आसानी से मिल सकती है।

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

खंडसारी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बिल्कुल खत्म करनी चाहिए। किसानों को गन्ने के ठीक दाम दिलाने में खंडसारी की मिलों का सब से बड़ा हाथ है। शुगर मिलों ने तो किसानों को लूटा है। किसानों को थोड़ा बहुत पैसा केवल खंडसारी मिलों ने ही दिलाया है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर दुख हुआ कि श्री पटेल ने शुगर मिलों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने की घोषणा की, लेकिन खंडसारी पर नहीं। पिछले चार पांच सालों में खंडसारी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी चार पांच गुना बढ़ा दी गई है। वास्तव में खंडसारी वालों को तो सबसिडाइज करना चाहिए, और कम से कम उनकी एक्साइज ड्यूटी तो माफ कर देनी चाहिए। यह पग उठा कर, और एक प्राइस निश्चित करके उस धनराशि की पूर्ति हो सकती है, जो शुगर इंडस्ट्री से एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में मिलती है, गन्ने का भाव 15 रुपये क्विंटल दिया जा सकता है और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को चीनी 3 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से दी जा सकती है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को गुड़ का निर्यात करना चाहिए, खंडसारी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी को खत्म करना चाहिए और दोहरी मूल्य नीति का अन्त करना चाहिए। इस समय सदन में श्री राज नारायण, कृषि मंत्री, श्री बरनाला और किसानों के प्रतिनिधि सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की लाबी को मजबूत न किया गया, तो जनता पार्टी जनता और किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं कर पायेगी। यह जरूर है कि आज महीना दो महीना इस तरह से जा सकता है लेकिन एक महीने के बाद फिर रिवाइज होना चाहिए कि क्या शक्कर की नीति हो।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण): एक बात मैं आपसे कह दूं कि आप अगर हिसाब लगाइए तो 15 रुपये क्विंटल किसान को गन्ने का दे कर ढाई रुपये किलो चीनी बेच सकते हैं। यह हिसाब लगा कर देखा गया है।

श्री कल्याण जैन: मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय श्री राज नारायण जी ने कहा कि ढाई रुपये किलो चीनी मिल सकती है। लेकिन मैं तो उनसे कह रहा हूं कि सरकार को घाटा न हो, एक्साइज ड्यूटी जितनी लगी है उतनी भी लगी रहने दें तो भी तीन रुपये में चीनी मिल सकती है और 15 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का भाव दिया जा सकता है। अब राज नारायण जी क्यों नहीं दिलाते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान के 20 लाख किसान आज दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर आए थे जो एक ऐतिहासिक दिन था, किसानों का प्रदर्शन था। आज तक किसानों का प्रदर्शन कोई हुआ नहीं था। क्यों नहीं उनको 15 रुपये क्विंटल दिलाते?

मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आज कृषि मंत्री कम से कम इन चीजों के ऊपर घोषणा करेंगे और अपनी नीति को बताएंगे। आज अगर बताने में अक्षम हों तो एक महीने या दो महीने बाद बता दें ··· (व्यवधान). ······ ठीक है आज ही बताएं और खंडसारी पर जो ड्यूटी है उसको बिलकुल खत्म करें।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री महोदय ने यह एलान किया कि चीनी मिलों पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटाएंगे और वह हटा कर करीब 65 करोड़ रुपये उनको छोड़ दिए। लेकिन यह

शुरुआत कहां से की ? बड़े उद्योगों से शुरुआत की और यह भी कहा कि अगर कोई नये कारखाने लगाएगा तो 5 साल के लिए अन्य टैक्सों से भी हम छूट देंगे। तो यह शुरुआत कहां से की ? आज सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा की गई है। सरकार की नीति शुरू की जाती है माथे के बल पर जब कि चलना चाहिए पैर के बल पर। इस देश में जो लाखों करोड़ों आदमी लगे हुए हैं गन्ने की खेती में या खंडसारी मिलों में या गुड़ बनाने में उनसे शुरुआत नहीं करते हैं, ऊपर से करते हैं। ताज्जुब की बात है पुरानी नीति पर चलते हुए 85 करोड़ रुपये की छूट देते हैं चीनी मिलों को। उसके बजाये 15–16 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दे दें खंडसारी मिलों को और गुड़ का निर्यात शुरू कर दें, यह नहीं करते। उस दिन कृषि राज्य मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि किसानों का झगड़ा है कन्ज्यूमर्स के साथ। कन्ज्यूमर्स दो तरह के हैं। एक तो लेवी चीनी खाने वाले हैं, दूसरे हैं आम जनता के लोग। 85 प्रतिशत जो महंगी चीनी खाते हैं। हमारा कहना यह है कि आप चीनी पर न कंट्रोल किए हुए हैं न डि-कंट्रोल किए हुए हैं। 2 रुपये 15 पैसे वाली चीनी है कंट्रोल की और बाकी जो खुली बिकती है वह है कंट्रोल के बाहर। तो न तो चीनी पर कंट्रोल है न डि-कंट्रोल। एक पालिसी रखिए। अगर आपको पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के जरिए बंटवाने में बड़ी ममता है तो ठीक है आप 2 रुपये 85 पैसे का हिसाब रखिए और अभी तो राजनारायणजी बोल गए कि ढाई रुपये किलो चीनी मिल सकती है, तो कंट्रोल रखना है आपको तो चीनी का एक भाव रखिए। दोहरी नीति क्यों चलाते हैं : एक नीति रखिए। ढाई रुपये किलो चीनी सबको खिलइए और ढाई रुपये न खिला सकिए तो 2 रुपये 85 पैसे खिलइए। लेकिन सारे देश की जनता को तो आप खिलाएंगे 4 रुपये 25 पैसे किलो। आपने कहा कि इतने करोड़ रुपये की छूट देने पर 5 रुपये किलो से घट कर फी चीनी बिकेगी 4 रुपये 25 पैसे किलो। 75 पैसे की छूट देने के लिए 85 करोड़ की आपने छूट दे दी। आपका तर्क अजीब है। सारी चीज को एक इंटीग्रेटेड तरीके से लेना चाहिए। चीनी की हम बात करते हैं तो क्या हमारे सामने खाली चीनी मिलें हैं? क्या हमारे सामने केवल लेवी वाली चीनी का ही सवाल हैं ? सारे देश की जनता है 62–65 करोड़, गन्ना उपजाने वाले हैं लगभग 10 करोड़, उससे लगे हुए, मजदूर और गुड़ बनाने वाले लोग हैं। इसलिए हमारी चार मांगें हैं— आप गन्ने का भाव 15 रुपये क्विटल तुरंत कीजिए।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि आप गुड़ निर्यात होने दीजिए। तीसरी चीज यह है कि खंडसारी पर भी आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी छोड़िये। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दोहरी मूल्य नीति की वजह से बड़ा भारी करप्शन हो रहा है। हर लेविल पर करप्शन हो रहा है। सप्लाई अफसर, सप्लाई इंस्पेक्टर, सब डिवीजन्स और जिलों में चीनी बांटने का ही काम करते हैं। हम लोग भी परेशान हैं, हमारे क्षेत्रों में लोग ब्याह-शादी और मरनी में सर्टिफिकेट देने के लिए कहते हैं और सिफारिश मांगते हैं। इस प्रकार से हर लेविल पर करप्शन हो रहा है इस चीनी के बंटवारे में। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि चीनी पर कंट्रोल वगैरह कुछ नहीं होना चाहिए। आपको कन्ट्रोल रखना हो तो रखें लेकिन एक चीज ही होनी चाहिए—या तो कंट्रोल रहे या डि कंट्रोल रहे। और आप चीनी का एक ही दाम रखिए। और इस देश के 65 करोड़ कंज्यूमर्स को एक तरह से ही मानिये सभी के लिए एक ही दाम रखिए। इस तरह

[श्री ... सिंह]

अपने आप चीनी के दाम थम जायेंगे। ढाई रुपया किलो चीनी बिकेगी । गन्ने का दाम भी बढ़ जायेगा और गुड़ तथा खाण्डसारी उद्योग को भी लाभ होगा ।

मैं समझता हूं हमारे बरनाला साहब जो कि एक किसान हैं, खेतिहर हैं, उनके दिल में किसानों के लिए दर्द है फिर उनके हाथ क्यों कांप रहे हैं और पैर क्यों ठंडे पड़ रहे हैं । आपने 85 करोड़ की छूट दे कर काम शुरू किया जब कि आपको 16 करोड़ की छूट देकर, गुड़ का निर्यात खोल कर और सारे देश में चीनी का एक भाव करके यह कार्य शुरू करना चाहिए था। आपने शीर्षासन से शुरू किया, पैरों से शुरुआत नहीं की । इसके लिए हमें बड़ा दर्द है। कैबिनेट में आप जैसे किसान के प्रतिनिधि के रहते हुए भी उसी पुरानी लीक पर चले जिस पर पिछले 30 सालों से चले आ रहे हैं। शुगर मिलों की लाबीं बनी हुई है । किसानों को आपने छोड़ दिया । आज आप देश की हवा को पहचानें, इस देश का किसान आज जाग गया है, यदि आपने नहीं दिया तो भी किसान अपना हक ले कर रहेंगे ।

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा (तामलुक): अध्यक्ष महोदय गन्ने के दाम के बारे में जो इस सदन में बहस हुई उसमें दो बातों पर मैं अपना पूरा समर्थन देता हूं। एक बात तो यह है कि गन्ने के दाम 15 रुपया क्विंटल होना चाहिए । दूसरी बात यह है कि खाण्डसारी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी पूरी की पूरी समाप्त होनी चाहिए। आज हमने सुना और हम जानते भी हैं कि देश में करीब 50 लाख टन चीनी पैदा हो रही है । इसका मतलब यह है कि 500 लाख टन या 5000 लाख क्विंटल गन्ने की उपज इस देश में हो रही है । यदि आप 7 रुपए और बढ़ा दें तो 15 रुपये क्विंटल का भाव हो जायेगा । जो गन्ने के खरीददार हैं उनको इस भाव के हिसाब से 350 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा देने होंगे । कुछ समय पहले हमारी मंत्रि परिषद् ने यह निर्णय लिया कि कारखानों के जितने मजदूर हैं उनको कम से कम 833 प्रतिशत बोनस दिया जायेगा । कुछ समय पहले मैं एक बुजुर्ग मंत्री के घर गया था अक्तूबर के महीने में उनसे जाकर बात-चीत की थी और मैं ने उनसे पूछा था, कि दादा जितने कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उनके भाव क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं, क्या आप घटा नहीं सकते हैं तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कैसे घटा सकते हैं जब कि अभी बोनस देना पड़ा और कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट स्कीम को बन्द कर देना पड़ा । हमने कहा ठीक है, 500–600 करोड़ रुपया बोनस के कारण लग गया । अब, महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि यह किसके कारण लगा, 50 लाख कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को देना पड़ा । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमारे यहां 1 करोड़ गन्ना किसान है उनके लिये यदि 350 करोड़ तथा इसमें 50 करोड़ और जोड़ दीजिये, हालांकि हमारे यहां सेल्ज टैक्स 15–20 करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं है, फिर भी आप 400 करोड़ मान लीजिये—यदि 400 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्चा आये तो इसमें क्या नुकसान है ?

हमने मंत्री साहब से पूछा कि आपने बोनस क्यों बढ़ा दिया ? उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हमारा वायदा था, इलैक्शन का वायदा था। हम आपसे पूछते हैं—क्या हमारा वायदा किसान के साथ नहीं था ?

किसान के साथ भी हमारा वायदा था तो फिर आज उस को पूरा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ? मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम को यह काम आज ही पूरा करना चाहिये। इतना ही नहीं आगे बढ़कर यह देखना भी जरूरी है कि हमारा जो गेहूं और चावल है—उस का भाव भी हम को बढ़ाना होगा और नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तो खेती का उत्साह कम हो जायगा ।

आज आप देखिये—उधर की सीटें बिलकुल खाली पड़ी हैं—कांग्रेस के लोग यहां नहीं हैं, वे छोड़ कर चले गये हैं। उन को आज हम सावधान करना चाहते हैं—जैसे आप छोड़ कर चले गये हैं, किसान लोग उन को बिल्कुल उसी तरह से छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूं, जिन्होंने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है, लेकिन मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि उधर अभी-अभी चव्हाण साहब आये हैं, उन के आने से पहले सभी सीटें बिलकुल खाली पड़ी थीं ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण (सतारा): आप ही के लिये तो आया हूं ताकि आप का जबाब सुन सकूं।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: इस बहस में कई किस्म के सवाल उठाये गये हैं । यह भी कहा गया है कि पैदावार कम कर दो, पैदावार कम हो जायगी तो आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता दाम बढ़ जायेंगे । लेकिन हमारा ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि पैदावार कम हो । हमारी कोशिश है कि हर चीज की पैदावार देश में बढ़े , गन्ने की पैदावार भी बढ़े । लेकिन इस के साथ यह भी ख्वाहिश है कि पैदावार के दाम भी किसानों को मुनासिब मिलें। एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि इस को घटा कर 5 रुपये कर दो तो छुट्टी हो जाय —ऐसा भी करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, हम छुट्टी नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

इस वक्त इस बहस में चार जरूरी सवाल उठे हैं और तकरीबन सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इन चार सवालों को उठाया है । पहली बात तो "दोहरी नीति" के बारे में कही गई कि इस को खत्म कर दिया जाय । इस बात को बहुत जोर से कहा गया, बड़े जज़बात के साथ सारे सदस्य बोले, क्योंकि बात ही ऐसी है । आप सब लोग ऐसे इलाकों से आते हैं जहां गन्ने का उत्पादन काफ़ी होता है, उन इलाकों में अनेकों चीनी की मिलें हैं—उन सब के हालात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए—आप ने यह सुझाव दिया कि चीनी के बारे में दोहरी नीति को खत्म कर दिया जाय । लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि ठण्डे मन से इस पर आप ने विचार नहीं किया है । अगर ठण्डे मन से इस पर विचार किया जाय तो विचार बदले भी जा सकते हैं । जैसा बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों का विचार है, किसी समय मेरा अपना भी ऐसा ही विचार था — लेकिन बाद में मुझे अपने विचारों को बदलना पड़ा ।

एक ऐसी बात कही गई कि हमारे स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने किसी दौरे में बातचीत करते हुए कुछ कह दिया , जो बाद में अखबारों में भी आ गया और उस से लोगों को हिंट मिल गया कि कहीं ऐसा न हो जाय कि दोहरी नीति खत्म हो जाय और चोट लग जाय, क्योंकि जनता पार्टी की यह पालीसी है । इन्होंने गेहूं पर जो पाबन्दी थीं, वे सब उठा लीं, चावल पर से पाबन्दी उठा लीं गई , तो यह पाबन्दी भी न उठ जाए और दोहरी नीति भी खत्म

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला,

म हो जाए। यह बात चली और जब अखबारों में यह बात आई तो अगले रोज ही मेरे पास डेपुटेशन आने शुरू हो गये और दरख्वास्तें आनी शुरू हो गई। मेरे पास बहुत सी पड़ी हुई हैं और एक ढेर सा लगा हुआ है। कौन थे वे लोग? खांडसारी वाले थे, गुड़ वाले थे और थोड़ी देर के बाद गन्ना पैदा करने वाले भी आ गए और किसान लोग भी आए। काफ़ी समय से इन सब से हम बातचीत करते रहे और यह हिसाब लगाते रहे कि यह जो दोहरी नीति है, इस को खत्म करने से क्या होगा। अन्दाजा यह था कि दोहरी नीति खत्म करने से चीनी के दाम तकरीबन तीन रुपये प्रति किलो हो जाएंगे क्योंकि आप भी बहस में यही कहते रहे हैं कि तीन रुपये दाम हो जाऐंगे। .... (व्यवधान) ...... ढाई रुपये की बात कह रहे हैं। पहले वे तीन रुपये की बात कह र थे। लेकिन अब मेरे कुछ दोस्त ढाई रुपये की बात कहते हैं। माननीय राजनारायण जी और कुछ और दोस्त ढाई रुपये की बात कह रहे थे। अब उन्होंने अपने को कुछ दुरुस्त कर लिया और ढाई रुपये की बात कहते हैं। खैर, ढाई रुपये से ऊपर अगर तीन रुपये की बात करें और तीन रुपये का खुला भाव चीनी का हो जाय तो फिर खांडसारी वाले कहां जाएंगे यह जरा सोचने की बात थी और गुड़ वालों ने खुले तौर पर यह बताया कि अगर इतना भाव हो गया तो हम बर्बाद हो जाएंगे और इस इंडस्ट्री में इतने ज्यादा आदमी लगे हुए हैं। सल्फोट्रेशन के छोटे छोटे कारखाने हैं जहां पर कहीं 200 आदमी काम करते हैं और कहीं 300 आदमी काम करते हैं। वे सब बेकार हो जाएंगे। उन्होंने गिन कर बताया कि 10 लाख आदमी बेकार हो जाएंगे और अगर चीनी का खुला भाव तीन रुपये हुआ तो हम काम नहीं कर पायेंगे क्योंकि छोटे छोटे कारखाने हैं। उन की मशीनरी भी ऐसी नहीं है जिससे ज्यादा रिकवरी हो सके। किसी ने छोटा कारखाना लगाया हुआ है और किसी ने बड़ा लगाया हुआ है लेकिन वे शुगर के कारखानों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते।

इस के अलावा गुड़ का क्या हाल होगा जब तीन रुपये किलो चीनी मिलेगी। कौन गुड़ खाएगा? खांडसारी के साथ जो चीनी का ताल्लुक है उस को भी हम ने देखा और उन की बातें सुनते रहे। गन्ना उत्पादकों की बात भी हमने सुनी। उन्होंने कहा कि गन्ने का थोड़ा सा हमें दाम इस लिए मिल जाता है कि शूगर मिलों और खांडसारी वालों में थोड़ा सा कम्पीटीशन हो जाता है। जब गन्ना आता है तो खांडसारी वाले भी आ जाते हैं और शूगर मिल वाले भी आ जाते हैं और इस तरह से थोड़ा कम्पीटीशन हो कर हमें कुछ पैसा मिल जाता है। वे यह सोचते हैं कि कहीं मिल वालों के पास ही सारा गन्ना न चला जाए. इसलिए थोड़ा सा भाव मिल जाता है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो दिक्कत हो जाती है, कम भाव पर गन्ना बेचना पड़ता है और मजबूर होकर उसे बेचना पड़ता है। अगर खांडसारी की मिलें फेल होने लगीं, छोटे छोटे यूनिट फेल होने लगे, तो कहां हमें ज्यादा दाम मिलेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बहुत दिनों तक यही बात चलती रही और ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जल्दी में फैसला ले लिया गया हो। डेढ़ महीने तक यह बात चलती रही और सोच-विचार होता रहा। हम भी जब अपोजीशन में थे तो हमारी एक आदत सी हो गई थी कि पब्लिक जल्से में बोल दिया करते थे कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी बैठी हुई है और वह सब करती रहती है। कुछ इस तरह का

ख्याल रहता था लेकिन इस में ब्यूरोक्रेसी वाली बात नहीं है । अपने तौर पर हम इस पर बहुत विचार करते रहे हैं। मेरे दोस्त श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह तो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं और उन को इस के बारे में बहुत कुछ पता है । मेरे पास तो कोई गन्ने की मिल नहीं है । हम तो गुड़ बनाते हैं थोड़ा सा क्योंकि गन्ने की कोई मिल हमारे नजदीक में नहीं है । इसलिये सब हालात का जायजा लिया और जायजा लेने के बाद ही इस का फ़ैसला किया गया ।

श्री कल्याण जैन : मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर खांडसारी वालों को भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी में रिबेट दे दिया जाता, जैसा कि शूगर मिल वालों को दिया है, तो दोनों जिन्दा रहेंगे और चीनी भी ढाई रुपए किलो बिकेगी ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस बहस में पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है । आपके पास हिसाब-किताब क्या है । आप मेरे पास आएं और दो घण्टे लगाएं कि किस तरह से ढाई रुपये में दे सकते हैं । मैं खुश हूंगा अगर हम इतने भाव में दे सकें और आप को धन्यवाद दूंगा । जो बात आप ने कही थी, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई ।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि सब चीजों को देख कर यह फ़ैसला लिया गया है और महज यही नहीं कि 2 रुपये 15 पैसे प्रति किलो में लोगों को जो चीनी मिलती है तो उन का क्या होगा । वे शहर वाले हैं या गांव वाले हैं ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है लेकिन यह भी एक पक्ष हो सकता है इसका कि 65 परसेंट शूगर 2 रुपये 15 पैसे में जाती है और 35 परसें खुले बाजार में बिकती है । अब खुले बाजार में कौन लोग चीनी लेते हैं ? ये दुकानदार हैं, हलवाई हैं, होटल वाले हैं या दूसरे ऐसे ही लोग हैं ।

आप कहते हैं कि गांवों में भी ऐसा होता है । कुछ ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जिनमें शहरों में और गांवों में एक-सी चीनी मिलती है-- जैसे गुजरात का नाम लिया गया । उसी तरह से हरियाणा, पंजाब और केरल भी ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जहां शहरों में भी वही है और गांवों में भी वही है और वहां गांव वालों को पता है कि हमें इतनी चीनी मिलेगी जिन लोगों को पता है कि हमें तीन-सौ ग्राम चीनी मिलेगी, वे अपना हिस्सा छोड़ते नहीं हैं, लाठी लेकर के कहते हैं हमें तो मिलनी चाहिए । वह चीनी उन्हें मिलती है । एसा नहीं है कि वे जाते नहीं हैं । वे लेने जाते हैं और उन्हें मिलती है । इस इंतजाम में कोई फर्क नहीं है । अब शहरों को क्या गांवों में भी ज्यादा चीनी दी गई है । कहीं पांच सौ ग्राम दी गई है, कहीं छः सौ ग्राम दी गई है । पहले गांवों में सौ-डेढ़ सौ ग्राम भी नही जाती थी । यह नहीं था कि वे लेना नहीं चाहते थे लेकिन उनके पास पहुंचती नहीं थी । राशन कार्ड बनते थे, लेकिन जैसा कि बताया गया, करप्शन चलती थी । जरूर चलता था । अब यह फैसला किया गया कि उत्पादन ज्यादा हो रहा है, इसलिए गावों में और शहरों में एक-सी चीनी दी जाए और गांवों तक चीनी पहुंचाई जाए । इसके लिए राशन भी बढ़ा दिया गया है । जहां लेवी में दो लाख पांच हजार टन रिलीज करते थे वहां अब दिसम्बर के लिए दो लाख इकहत्तर हजार टन रिलीज की गई है। सारा हिसाब लगाया गया कि कितना कोटा बनता है, उसी हिसाब से रिलीज की गई है जिससे वह शहरों में भी जा सके, गांवों में भी जा सकें । महाराष्ट्र का मुझे खत आया है और बताया गया है कि वहां गांवों में भी और बोम्बे जैसे हर शहर में भी एक-सी पालिसी अपनाते हैं, एक-सी क्वांटिटी सप्लाई की जाती है । अब यह भी फैसला किया गया चीनी 425 ग्राम मिलनी चाहिए । गुजरात

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

में शायद ज्यादा मिलती है—447 ग्राम मिलती है। सब प्रान्तों में 425 ग्राम मिलनी चाहिए, यह फैसला, किया गया है। दिल्ली चूंकि एक खास शहर है इसलिए यहां के लिए ज्यादा रखी गई है, चण्डीगढ़ में 6 सौ ग्राम रखी गई है। बाकी जगह तो कहीं तीन सौ, कहीं साढ़े तीन सौ मिलती थी। अब यह फैसला किया गया है कि सभी जगह 425 ग्राम मिलनी चाहिए। इससे विदीन दि कण्ट्री ज्यादा कन्जम्पशन होगी।

हम चीनी को बाहर भी एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए हमने सात लाख टन से ऊपर का कोटा फिक्स किया है। आज से पहले भी चीनी बाहर जाती रही है लेकिन जब इण्टरनेशनल मार्किट डाऊन आ जाए तो बहुत घाटे से चीनी बेचनी पड़ती है। इस वक्त जो टाइम गुजर रहा है, उसमें इण्टरनेशनल प्राइसिज बहुत डाऊन आ गई हैं। अगर सवा या डेढ़ लाख टन भी हम बाहर बेचें तो 15 करोड़ रुपए का नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है। फिर भी—जैसा कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा—एक्सपोर्ट तो हमें करना ही चाहिए क्योंकि हमें इण्टरनेशनल मार्किट में रहना है। इसके लिए हमें कुछ और पैदावार बढ़ानी पड़े लेकिन एक्सपोर्ट तो हमें करना ही चाहिए और समय आने पर हम एक्सपोर्ट भी करते रहेंगे।

हमारी बहन श्रीमती चन्द्रावती ने यह भी कहा कि शूगर लाबी काम करती है इसलिए दो प्राइसिज रखी गई हैं। शूगर लाबी की बात शायद कभी होती होगी, अब तो कोई शूगर लाबी नहीं है। कहने को तो सभी कह देते हैं कि चन्दा भी लिया गया, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के समय में कोई चन्दा नहीं लिया जा रहा है। अभी बाई इलेक्शंस भी हुए, उनके लिए भी किसी किस्म का चन्दा नहीं लिया गया। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट से कह दिया, असेम्बली के मेम्बर से कह दिया गया कि भाई एक महीने का अपना आनरेरियनम दे दो लेकिन किसी से भी चन्दा नहीं लिया गया। मिल-मालिकों का दबाव या किसी और किस्म के चन्दे तो अब खत्म हो गये हैं। अब ये सारी बातें खत्म हो गई हैं। अब मिल वालों की कोई लाबी काम नहीं करती है। अब तो उनके खिलाफ ही लाबी काम करती है।

पिछले साल के भावों की बात उठायी जाती है। लेकिन हम भूल गये कि पिछले साल में चीनी के क्या दाम थे। पिछले साल में क्या हो रहा था? पिछले साल चीनी के भाव पांच रुपये से ऊपर थे। जब से जनता पार्टी आयी है तब से इसके भाव 4.20, 4.25, 4.30 और 4.40 रुपये भाव रहे हैं। मैं तो चार्ट देखता रहता हूं। 4.40 रुपये से भाव नीचे ही गये हैं। मुझे तो इस बात की चिन्ता रहती है कि कहीं भाव बढ़े तो नहीं हैं। इससे नीचे रहे। आपके आने से पहले गन्ना काफी क्रश हो चुका था। जब आप आए उससे पहले चीनी बन चुकी थी तकरीबन-तकरीबन। लेकिन दाम क्या थे इसको भी आप देखें। गन्ने का भाव वही था। लेकिन चीनी का दाम पांच, सवा पांच, साढ़े पांच और पांच रुपये साठ पैसे रहा है। तब आप और मैं भी जेल में थे। वहां पर अखबार देख लिया करते थे और इसका पता चल जाता था। यहां तब तक भाव छपते रहे हैं। आपके आने के बाद चार रुपये चालीस पैसे के नीचे रहे हैं। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि चार रुपये से बढ़ने नहीं चाहिए, उसके आस पास रहने चाहिए।

खंडसारी की बात भी आ जाती है। अगर चीनी के भाव ये रहते हैं तो खंडसारी वाले कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : छः सौ क्रशर बन्द हो गए हैं।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : चूंकि चीनी के भाव चार रुपये या चार रुपये दस पैसे पर आ गए हैं इसलिए वे बन्द होने लगे हैं और उसकी वजह से दिक्कत हो गई है। किसान को कहते हैं कि सात आठ दस रुपये में वह गन्ना दे दे। वहां मिलें नहीं हैं। वहां कम्पीटीशन कोई नहीं है। क्रशर वहां बन्द होते जा रहे हैं इसलिए कि भाव कम हो गए हैं चीनी के। अब इसका हल कैसे होगा। मुझे भी शौक रहा है और मैं भी इस में दिलचस्पी लेता रहा हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि गन्ना मिलों का ऐसा सिलसिला है कि उनके बिना यह समस्या हल हो नहीं सकती है। जहां मिलें नहीं हैं वहां दाम कोई है ही नहीं। इस वास्ते मिलों का होना जरूरी है। अब मिलें एक्सप्लायट न कर सकें यह भी जरूरी है। मिलें एक्सप्लायट करेंगी तो गन्ने के दाम गिर जाएंगे। इस वास्ते मिलों को एक्सप्लायट करने नहीं देना चाहिए। ऐसे हालात पैदा करने चाहिएं जो हम करने जा रहे हैं, सोच रहे हैं, जिन में मिलें एक्सप्लायट न कर सकें शूगर केन प्रोड्यूसर को। थोड़ा बहुत कम्पीटीशन हो ताकि उसको दाम पूरा मिल सके। लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी है कि ऐसे हालात भी पैदा न हो जाएं कि मिलें बन्द करनी पड़ें। बहुत सी शिकायतें आ रही हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि सिक मिलें हो गई हैं। इनको आप भी जानते हैं और सरकार भी जानती है। सरकार ने भी कुछ किया है। बावजूद इसके कि सरकार ने उनको ले लिया वे सिक ही रही हैं। यह मसला बहुत कम्प्लैक्स सा है। गन्ने के ठीक दाम वसूल करने के लिए हमें मिलें चाहिएं। बिना उनके पूरे दाम मिल नहीं सकते हैं। अकेले क्रशर से, गुड़ से कोल्ड लगा कर, पावर प्लांट लगा कर या मल्फिटेशन या कोई और हो जो आप कहते हैं 13, 14 और 15 रुपये दाम होने चाहिएं वे उसको मिल नहीं सकते हैं। उसके लिए मिलों का होना जरूरी है। हमारे पास मांग आ रही है कि हमारे यहां मिल लगे। तकरीबन हर प्रान्त से आ रही है। इस वक्त मिलों की क्रशिंग कैपेसिटी हमारी जितनी जरूरत है तकरीबन तकरीबन उतनी है, हमारी जरूरतों को यह कैपेसिटी पूरा कर रही है। जहां बहुत जरूरी है वहीं हम इजाजत देते हैं। बहुत सोच विचार करके ही दी जाती है। यह भी कोशिश करते हैं कि प्राइवेट पार्टीज को मौका न दिया जाए, कोआप्रेटिव्ज वगैरहा बने ताकि लोगों का भी उस में हिस्सा रहे। कोआप्रेटिव्ज को ही हम बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। मुझे थोड़ा सा पंजाब का एक्सपीरियेंस है। वहां तीन मिल मालिकों की मिलें हैं और तीन कोआप्रेटिव्ज हैं। कोआप्रेटिव मिलें किसानों को थोड़ा बहुत ज्यादा दाम दे देती हैं। एक दो बार ऐसा भी हुआ है कि यहां से मांग आई तो थोड़ा थोड़ा सा देती रही हैं।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि भाव एक से हों सारे देश में। लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं सकेगा। लेवी शुगर के एक भाव सारे देश में नहीं हो सकते हैं क्योंकि अलग अलग क्षेत्रों की अलग अलग उपज है, अलग अलग काश्त के ढंग हैं। जैसे महाराष्ट्र में चले जाइये वहां कुछ और भाव हैं, वहां शायद 16–17 रुपये तक भाव चला जाता है। वहां ठेके का सिस्टम है और गन्ना ज्यादा समय तक रहता है, ज्यादा उसमें पैसा लग जाता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कुछ और है, तामिलनाडु में कुछ और है, उनका मसला कुछ अलग है। बिहार में चले जाइये वहां पर रिकवरी थोड़ी है, थोड़ा सा इस्टर्न यू० पी० में चले जाइये, वहां रिकवरी थोड़ी है। लेकिन इधर वेस्टर्न यू० पी० में आ जाइये तो थोड़ी

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

रिक्वरी बढ़ जाती है। हरियाणा में ज्यादा है, पंजाब में थोड़ा ज्यादा है, ऐसे अलग-अलग हैं। उसके हिसाब से लेवी का भाव मुकर्रर करना पड़ता है। तो जहां तक दोहरी नीति का सवाल है, मैंने अर्ज किया है कि खण्डसारी का जो टैक्स है उसके बारे में कुछ बताना चाहूंगा। सब लोगों ने कहा कि शुगर मिलों को अस्सी करोड़ रुपया दे दिया। वो सब इसलिए किया गया है कि ऐसा मालूम दे रहा है कि प्राइसेज जो गिरी मैंने आपको हिसाब बताया कि पांच रुपये पचास पैसे से लेकर नीचे चार रुपये तक ले आयें। वह जो गिरी गन्ने का भाव तो वही रहा। हमने गन्ने का भाव पिछले साल वाला ही रखा है और मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ प्रान्तों ने थोड़ा सा उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है, 25 पैसे बढ़ाया है, पचास पैसे हरियाणा में बढ़ा है। तो वह थोड़ी सी कोशिश हुई है, लेकिन उससे गिरी नहीं है। गिरने की मुझे रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली कि उसने कम कहीं दे रहे हैं। और इस बात की भी खुशी है कि गन्ना मूल्य के जो एरियर्स पड़े हुए थे उनकी भी कुछ वसूली हुई है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : कुछ राज्य तो आपके बढ़ाये हुए मूल्यों को मान ही नहीं रहे हैं। मिल मालिक दे ही नहीं रहे हैं। खास-तौर से मध्य प्रदेश में जावरा, दलौदा और महिदपुर की मिलें हैं जहां पर उन्होंने बिल्कुल ही इन्कार कर दिया कि नहीं देंगे उन्होंने कहा कि हम इस मामले को कोर्ट में ले जायेंगे। महीने भर बीतने पर भी पेमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : कोर्ट में जायेंगे तो वहां जो फैसला होगा वह देखा जायेगा लेकिन हम तो उनसे यही आग्रह करेंगे कि जो पैसा पिछले साल दे रहे थे वही इस साल भी मिलना चाहिए। और जो 25 पैसे 50 पैसे बढ़ाये हैं उससे थोड़ी बहुत सांस मिल जाती है। तो हमारी तरफ से यह यत्न होगा। उनके लिए जरूरी हो गया था और यहां पर भी ऐसा स्टेटमेंट किया है, पहले भी ऐसा हमने नहीं कहा कि हम सोचेंगे ही नहीं कि खण्डसारी की जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है, उसको कम किया जाये। ऐसा नहीं कहा है। हमने कहा कि हम मुकाबला कर रहे हैं कि अगर शुगर की प्राइसेज और गिर जायें। यहां भी कहा गया कि शुगर की प्राइसेज और गिर जायेंगी तो खण्डसारी वाले क्या करेंगे? अगर चीनी की कीमत चार रुपये से भी गिर जाती है तो हम इसको भी ध्यान में रखेंगे और एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर दुबारा नजरसानी की जा सके कि खण्डसारी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कहां तक कमी की जा सकती है और कैसे की जा सकती है?

गुड़ की जो पोजिशन है उस के बारे में काफी चिंता की बात हुई है। मैंने भी अपने ब्यान में कहा है कि गुड़ के भाव एक दम गिरे हैं क्योंकि कुछ इलाकों में जहां गुड़ काफी होता है, वहां गिर गये हैं। कई इलाकों में तो गिरे नहीं हैं। मेरे पास 21 तारीख की प्राइसेज हैं। बाबरे में 1976 में भी 130 रुपये भाव था और 1977 में भी 130 भाव था। हापुड़ में इस दफा 128 रुपये भाव है, पिछले साल 130 था। मेरठ में भाव बहुत कम हो गया है, 110 पर चला गया है और पिछले साल 113 रुपये था। मुजफ्फरनगर में 116 मुझे बताया है, 115 पर चला गया फिर 118 पर गया, 20 तारीख को 1 और 21 को 116 पर आया। पिछले साल 118 था। यह मैं दिसम्बर की रेट्स ले रहा हूं। दिसम्बर के दूसरे हफ्ते में 12 तारीख से ले लूं। 12 तारीख को मुजफ्फर नगर में 133 था इस साल, पिछले साल 128, 13 तारीख को 130 हुआ, पिछले साल 120 हो गया। एकदम आठ रुपये

गिरे। 14 तारीख को 129 था, पिछले साल 120 था। ऐसा रेट चला आ रहा है। मुजफ्फरनगर क्योंकि बड़ी मंडी है, इसलिए वहां का भाव मैंने बताया। ऐसे ही हापुड़ में 16 तारीख को 135 था इस साल और पिछले साल भी यही भाव था लेकिन उसके बाद थोड़ा गिरा, 17 तारीख को 130 आ गया। पिछले साल 135 था। 19 तारीख को फिर थोड़ा सा चढ़ा। 132 आ गया। पिछले साल भी 132 था। अब थोड़ा सा साउथ में चले जाइये वहां पर निजामाबाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश में इस साल 160 रुपये है पिछले साल 130 रुपये था। शायद इसलिए भी है कि वहां पर फसल को काफी नुक्सान हुआ है। संभव है कि इसलिए वहां पर कुछ तेज भाव है। इस साल 160 है, पिछले साल 130 था। ऐसे ही आप देखेंगे इन्दौर में इस साल 155 है, यह कल शाम का भाव है और पिछले साल 150 था। जयपुर में कल शाम का भाव 140 है और पिछले साल भी 140 ही था। कलकत्ता में 21 तारीख का भाव 155 है और पिछले साल का 145 था। दिल्ली में कल का भाव 135 है और पिछले साल 140 था। तो ये इस तरह से भाव हैं। फिर बहुत सा डिपेंड करता है गुड़ पर भी।

खण्डसारी के दिसम्बर के दाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

हापुड़ में 17, 18, 19, 20 में नान-सल्फर के दाम 280 थे और सल्फर के 335। 20 तारीख को सल्फर के भाव गिरे जो कि 330 थे और नान-सल्फर के 280 ही रहे।

दिल्ली में सल्फर 7, 8 रोज पहले 340 के भाव था उससे पहले 350 था और कल शाम का भाव 330 है। नान-सल्फर 290 चला आ रहा है, उससे पहले 300 था।

हमारी कोशिश रही है कि शुगर के भाव कम आ जायें। इसके भाव 21 तारीख तक के हैं। शुगर के भाव गिरे हैं। मद्रास में 3 रुपये 85 पैसे है, बम्बई में 4 रुपये, कलकत्ता में 4 रुपये 40 पैसे, वहां महंगी है 4 रुपये 20 पैसे से 4 रुपये 40 पैसे तक। कानपुर में 4 रुपये 10 पैसे है। दिल्ली में डी–30 के भाव 4 रुपये 10 पैसे और सी–30 के भाव 4 रुपये 20 पैसे।

जहां तक गुड़ के निर्यात का ताल्लुक है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि गुड़ निर्यात होना चाहिए, इसकी गुंजाइश है। बाहर के लोग भले ही न खाते हों, लेकिन जो हमारे यहां के लोग बाहर गये हुए हैं वह जरूर खाते हैं। अरेबियन कण्ट्रीज में थोड़ा लोग गुड़ खाते हैं। गुड़ के मामले में बात विचाराधीन है, यह मेरे अकेले के फैसला करने की बात नहीं है, 2, 3 मिनिस्ट्री इस में आ जाती हैं। मेरी तरफ से पूरा यत्न होगा।

गुड़ के भाव नीचे गये हैं, इससे गन्ने की प्राइस डिप्रैस हो जाती है। इससे किसान को नुक्सान होगा। हमारी कोशिश है कि उसको किसी तरह से ठीक किया जाये। ठीक करने का तरीका आप जानते हैं, मेरे यहां कहने से कोई खास बात नहीं होगी।

मैं श्री राज नारायण जी से बात कर रहा था, मिल जुल कर और बात करेंगे। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि पहली दफ़ा किसानों के बारे में इतनी जोर से बात कही गई है। बेशक आखिरी दिन में बहस का मौका मिला है लेकिन यह बात जोर से कही गई है, जैसा कि कल से मैं सदस्यों के सेंटीमैंट्स इस मामले में देख रहा था। यह होना चाहिए भी था ताकि किसान के हित की रक्षा हो सके।

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

हम गिला तो करते हैं कि ट्रेड यूनियन वाले लोग बोनस ले जाते हैं, लेकिन वह अपनी बात ढंग से करते हैं, इसलिए ले जाते हैं। मैं खुद किसान हूं। यह महकमा मेरे पास आ गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें एक ढंग से काम करना चाहिए, ताकि किसान को फ़ायदा हो सके।

मैं समझता हूं कि मैंने सब फैक्ट्स बता दिये हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं पांच रुपये वाली बात नहीं मानूंगा। कहा गया है कि चावल और गेंहूं के दाम बढ़ाये जाने चाहिएं। दाम बढ़ने से यह प्राबलम हल नहीं हो सकती है। इनपुट्स को सस्ता करने से कोई हल निकल सकता है। इनपुट्स थोड़ी बहुत सस्ती हुई भी हैं। यूरिया की कीमत थोड़ी बहुत कम हुई है। उस में सौ रुपये की छूट दी गई है। इस पर चालीस करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर खर्चा पड़ जाता है। यह फ़ैसला किया गया है कि फ़र्टिलाइजर और पेस्टीसाइड्ज पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी को आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता कम कर दिया जाये। हमें सोचना है कि किस तरीके से हम इनपुट्स के दाम कम कर सकें। मिसाल के तौर पर पंजाब में बिजली के रेट कम कर दिये गये हैं, और सीड्ज को सबसिडाइज किया गया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have defrauded exchequer to the tune of Rs. 183 crores, if I am right but not a pie of that has gone to the consumer, nor has it benefited the cane grower.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish you all a happy new year. The House stands adjourned sine die.

23.03 hrs.

Lok Sabha then adojurned sine die.

GMGIPMR ND—M—3111 LS—4-2-78 —900